

George Abbot Born at Guildford Surrey
Oct 29 1562 died at Croydon Aug 4, 1633

An English prelate appointed Archbishop of
Canterbury in Feb 1611. He was educated at
Balliol College, Oxford, where he was tutor until
1593, and became Master of University College
in 1597, dean of Winchester in 1600, vice chancellor
of Oxford University in 1600 (again in 1603 & 1605)
bishop of Coventry & Lichfield in 1609 and bishop
of London in Feb 1610. He was a firm protestant
and was influential in state affairs during the
reign of James 1st. He was one of the translators
of the New Testament in the King James version.

Sir Maurice Aymar Abbot Born at Guildford
1565 died at London Jan 10 1642. A merchant
Lord Mayor of London, knighted on the accession
of Charles 1, 1625. He was one of the original directors
of the East India Company and its governor (1624)
rendering it most important services. He was
elected to Parliament in 1621 and in 1622 became

a member of the committee for establishing the colony of Virginia.

Robert Abbot Born at Guildford about 1560 died Dec 2^d 1618. An English prelate Bishop of Salisbury, (1615) Elder brother of George Abbot Archbishop of Canterbury, author of "Mirror of Popish Subtilties" (1594) & other works



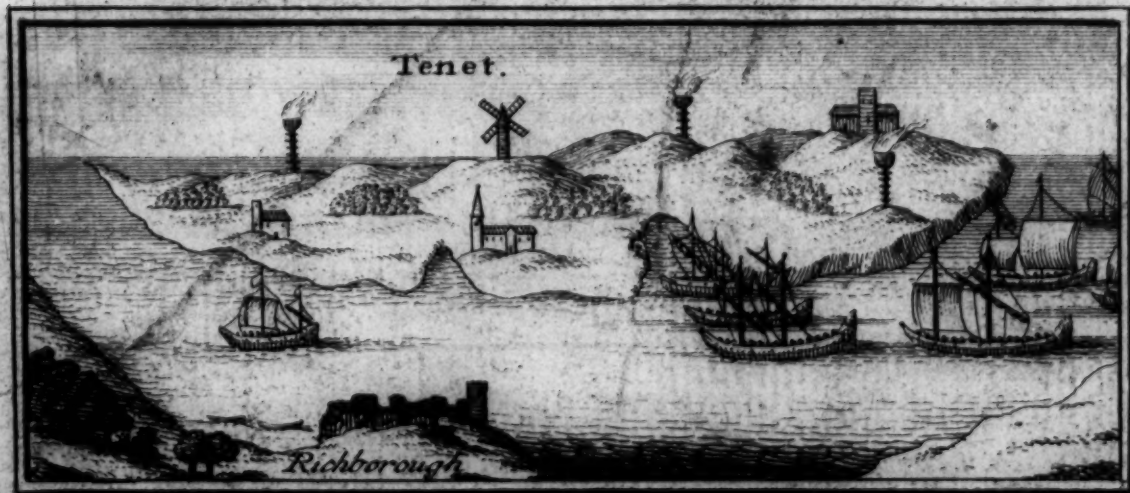


THE
HISTORY
AND
ANTIQUITIES,
AS WELL
Ecclesiastical as Civil,
OF THE
Isle of *TENET*, in *KENT*.

By JOHN LEWIS, M. A.
Vicar of Mynstre, and Minister of Mergate in the said Island.

The SECOND EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

1st Edition. 1723.



L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, and for JOSEPH AMES, and PETER THOMPSON;
And sold by J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.

M. DCC. XXXVI.

Mr. Lewis died at Mergate on Friday the 16th of January 1746, in the 73 Year of his Age. He was a gentleman of learning, of Dorsetshire extraction, in favour with Arch. Bp. Tonnison, & Author of several treatises. The life of Dr. John Wickliffe. B^p Decock was Canon the Printer. The Antiquities of Feversham Abby. The history of the English translations of the bible, he published Wickliffe's bible, also an Abridg^{mt} of Mr. Tom Long's Abridg^{mt} of John Smith the first English Anabaptist. a vindication of Mr. John Fox, the principles of Dr. Hickes, Mr. Johnson's Abridg^{mt} of Oathes exacted by Popes.

Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet, in England. by Mr. Lewis, but without his Name. London 4^{to} 1740. of 31 pages.

Mr. Lewis published the life of S^r Tho. Moor, written by Mr. Cooper. with a preface & notes & some original letters &c. 8^{vo} London. 1731.

THE
HISTORY
AND
ANTIQUITIES

AS WELL

OF THE





THE
P R E F A C E.



ONE of the principal Motives of my making the following Collection of what relates to the History and Antiquities of the Island of *Tenet*, was Gratitude to a Place where I have now lived above Thirty Years with great Pleasure and Satisfaction. In doing this, tho' I hope I have made no Mistakes in any Thing which I could see or know myself; yet I am apprehensive I shall need a good deal of Indulgence from those who are well skilled in the Antiquities of *Great-Britain*, in whatever relates to them. But I hope their Candour will excuse this first Essay of a young Beginner, who rather wishes well to those Studies, than pretends to have made any great Proficiency in them.

Since the following Papers were almost all wrought off at the Press, I had put into my Hands Mr. *Baxter's* curious *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*: In perusing which I find I have been so unhappy, as to differ from the learned Author in two or three Particulars.

I. Mr. *Baxter* guesses, that *pro* *Tamatide*, seu *Tan-
natide*, *deberet esse* *Tanatines*, vel *Tanoh-Inis*, *quod
est infera Insula*. This, I confess, is intirely new to
me; nor does Mr. *Baxter* produce any one Writer by
whom this Island is so named, or who says that it was
ever so called by the *Britains*. On the contrary, our
old Historians call it *Ruochim Inis*, or the *Richborough
Island*, and assure us that this was the Name given it
by the *Britains*. *Ninius* calls it *Taneth*. But was it
otherwise, why should the *Britains* call this Island
The Low Island, when it is well known to be high
Land, and that the Cliffs at the *North Fore-land* are so
visible to our Neighbours on the other Side of the
Chanel, that it is, I think, generally deemed to be
the *Kάλιον* of *Ptolemy*?

*Ufferii Brit.
Ecclef. An-
tiq. p. 222.*

II. Mr. *Baxter* derives the Name of the River *Want-
sum* from *Wand-samman*, a Collection of Water. Whe-
ther this be more probable, or more agreeable to the
Nature of this ancient Stream, than my Derivation
of it from the *Anglo-Saxon* *pana-rum*, *wanting* some
Water, let the Reader judge who has seen the Place.

III. Mr. *Baxter* is of Opinion, that Mr. *Camden*
has rightly placed *Ad lapidem Tituli* at *Stonhar*, as he
writes it, and not at *Folcston*, as the great *Stillingfleet*
has done after *Somner*: For, says he, what is *Ston-har*
with the *Saxons* but a *High Stone*? as it is likely here
was a *Pharus* for the Use of Shipping. But this Guess-
work seems to me intirely owing to that learned Man's
having never been at *Stonor*. Had he ever viewed
the Place, as those great Antiquaries Mr. *Somner* and
Bishop *Stillingfleet*, to whom I will add Archdeacon
Battely,

The P R E F A C E.

v

Battely, had done, he would, I believe, have been of their Mind, that the *Lapis Tituli* of the *Romans* could not be here: For, besides that I never saw it written in any of the old Charters *Ston-har*, (and if it was so written, it is yet a Mistake that the *English Saxons* called a *high Stone* *reonthap*, which in that Language signifies *Stone-gray*) it is most probable that the Land where *Stonor* stood, was in *Juvenal's* Time under Water, as it must have been, if there was an * Oyster Ground at *Richborough*, as the Words of that Poet, cited in the Margin, seem to intimate. But had the Land been dry, the *Romans* knew better than to build a *Pharus* or *Light-house* for the Use of Shipping, in a low, flat Ground, where it was impossible the Ships which sailed in the Chanel, could be at all the better for it. Nor is it intirely foreign to the Purpose to add, that if here had been such a *Pharus* erected by the *Romans*, it is very much that there are no Remains of it to be seen, as there are of that on the Hill, opposite to the Castle of *Dover*; that brave People, we know, did not use to build for a Lease of Years.

The learned Archdeacon *Battely* has guessed in Fa-
 vour of Mr. *Somner's* Derivation of the Name *Stonor*,
 or *Estanore*, that *Scorastan*, where *Turkill* the *Dane* is
 said to have fought with the *English*, is this Place,
 and should be read *Eastanscore*. But this seems very
 much forced and far fetched; since, besides the Im-
 probability, or rather the Impossibility of two Armies

Antiq. Ru-
tup. p. 12.

* He, whether *Circe's* Rock his Oysters bore,
 Or *Lucrine's* Lake, or the *Rutupian* Shore,
 Knew at first Taste. — *Dryden's Juvenal*, Sat. 4.

drawing

Bp. Gibson
Explicat.
Nominum
Locorum,
ad finem
Annal.
Saxon.
Annal. pars
prior.

drawing up to fight in so small and strait a Nook of Land, as that whereon *Stonor* stands: *Alured* of *Beverly* places *Scearstan* (which is undoubtedly the same with *Scorastan*) in *Huiccia* or *Worcestershire*, &c. The Passage Mr. Archdeacon quotes, only recites that *Turkill* landed at the Port of *Sandwich*. So says *Roger de Hoveden*, that, Anno 1009, *Danicus Comes Turkillus cum sua classe ad Angliam venit; exinde mense Augusto alia classis Danorum innumerabilis, cui præerant duces Hemmingus et Ailafus, ad Tenetlandam insulam applicuit, et prædictæ classi sine dilatione se junxit; deinde ambæ Sandwicum Portum subeunt, et e navibus proficientes, Civitatem Cantuariam hostiliter adeunt.*——

I must beg Leave therefore to conclude, that the Name *Stonar* or *Stonor* was more probably given to this Place (for in such Guess-work we should not be very positive) from the great Quantities of Sea Beach cast up by the Sea on the North Side of it: On which Account our *Saxon* Ancestors, who commonly gave Names to Places from their Nature or Situation, seem to have called this little Town *ston-opa*, as much as to say, *The Stony Port* or *Shore*.

I am very sensible that I ought to beg the Reader's Pardon for saying even so little in opposition to the Sentiments of Persons so much better skilled in Studies of this Nature, than I know I am. But I thought my History would be defective without letting my Readers see the Opinions of these learned Antiquaries; and owed so much to my self, as to shew the Reason of my not being of the same Mind with them: Which
having

The PREFACE.

vii

having done, every body is at his Liberty, for me, to favour which of the several Guesses pleases him best.

At the Request of a very curious Person, I have given the best Account I could get of the Husbandry used in this Island; or the Method of cultivating the Sowing Land. This, I confess, is intirely out of my Way; for which Reason I have never depended on my own Judgment, but have wholly taken the Account which I have here given from those whose Profession and Business Agriculture is, whom I again and again consulted. But it not being so much my Design to write the Natural History of this Island, I have not given that minute Account, either of the *Earths, Plants, Waters, &c.* as then would have been requisite, but have only mentioned them in general, without descending to Particulars, or aiming at any Nicety and Exactness. But this is the Part in which I find I have been so unhappy as to offend most. Some, it seems, have thought I descended too low to take Notice of Husbandry, and give an Account of the Manner of making a Dung-mixen, as they have been pleased to express themselves; forgetting, I suppose, or rather never knowing, what the great Roman Orator has observed, that *Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agricultura melius, nihil uberius, nihil dulcius, nihil libero homine dignius.* By others, I have been very unfairly represented, as giving this Account of the Husbandry or Tillage of the Land here, out of Envy at the Prosperity of the Farmers, and with an ill-natured Design, to encourage their Landlords to raise their Rents. But in the same Manner have others, who aimed at the

Dr. Edw. Tenison, late Bp. of Ossory, in the Kingdom of Ireland.
Dr. Plott, &c.
Public

Public Good, been treated by Men of sordid and contracted Minds, who fancy other People like themselves.

I have now reviewed the whole with as much Care as I could use, have corrected such Mistakes as I observed my self, or which were notified to me by others, and made such Additions to it as seem'd to me proper. I have also added a *Glossary* of the old Words, and an *Index*, for the more easy finding any thing in this little History.

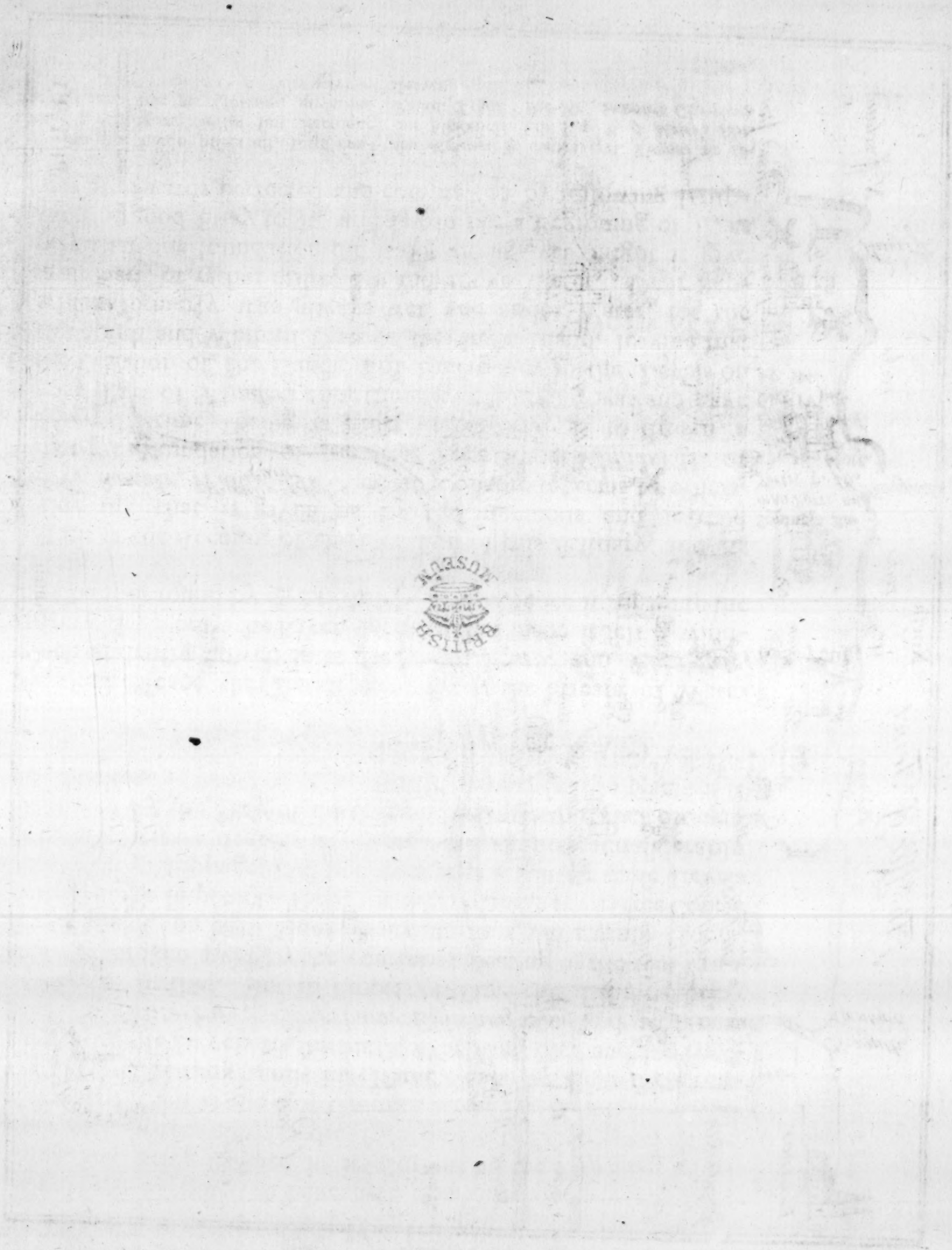
All I have further to add is, That if the following History contributes any thing either to the Pleasure or Instruction of the Reader, I have my End; having never had any other View in writing it, than to be as serviceable to my Neighbours and others as I could, at no small Expence to myself.

MERGATE, *Febr.* 23, 1735-6.

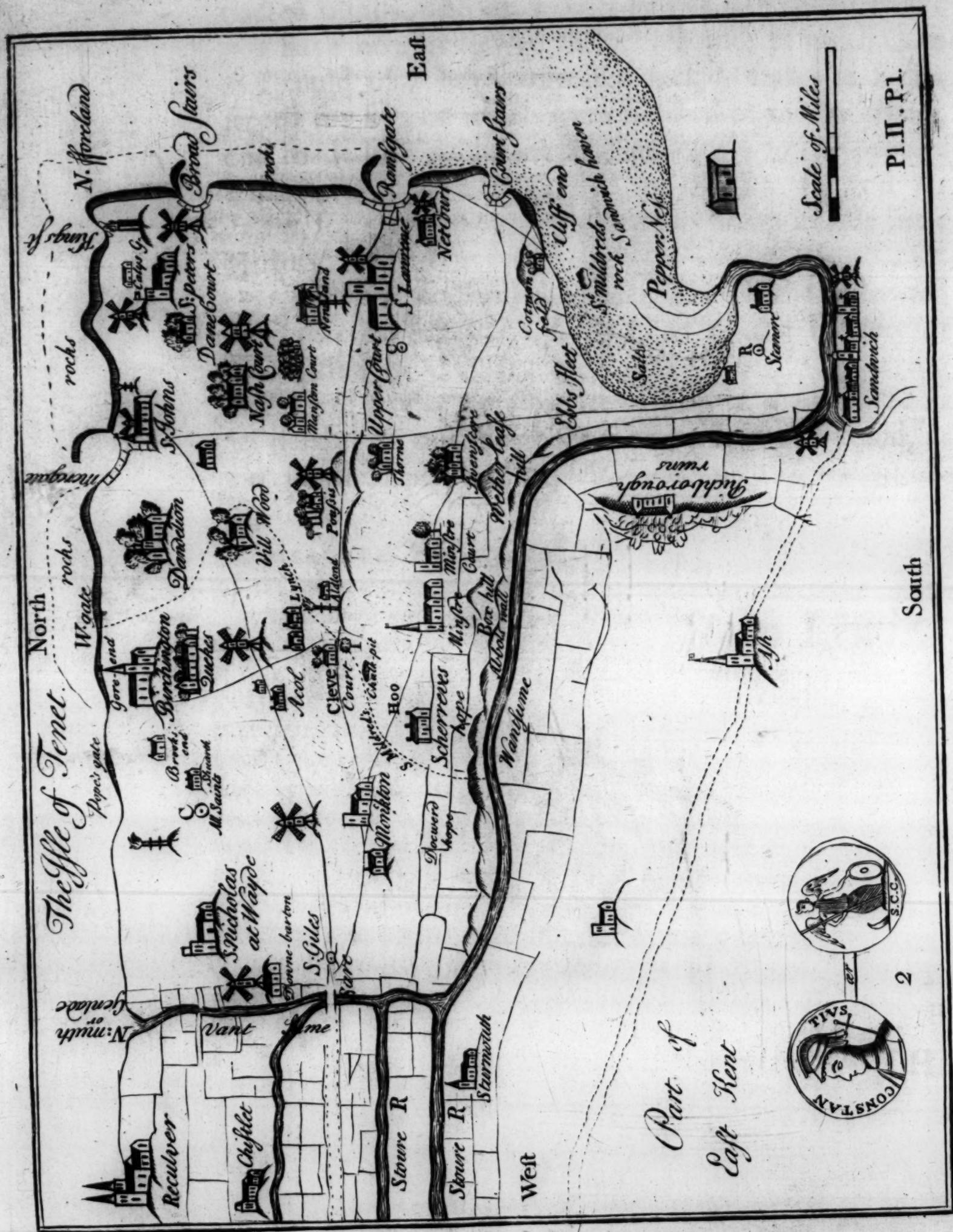
John Lewis.



THE



2



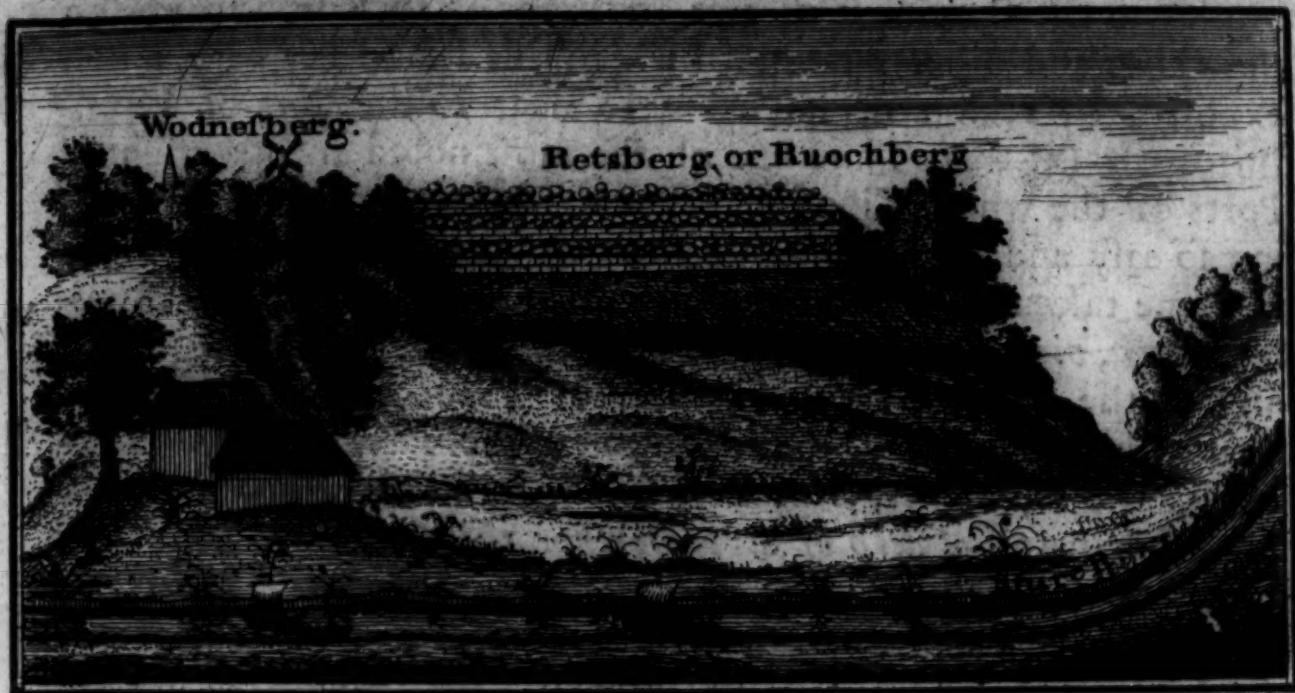
Scale of Miles

PII. P1.

South

Part of
East Kent





THE
HISTORY, &c.
OF THE
ISLE of TENET.



Tenet, Tened, Tanet, Tanet-
lond, *Thanet*, (as the Name of this
Island is variously spelt or writ-
ten) is an Island situated on the
North-East Part of the County of
Kent. It seems to have been called
Tenet or Tanet-lond, by our
Saxon Ancestors, from *tene*, a *Fire*
or *Beacon*. The *Britons*, who an-
ciently inhabited this Island, call'd
Fire *Tân*. From hence, very probably, the *Saxons* took their Word
tene, and gave the Name of *Tenet* to this little Island, on Ac-
count

The HISTORY of the

count of the * Beacons or Fires, which were here kept to give Notice to the Continent of any Invasions or Incursions made by the *Danes* and other Pirates, to which this Island lay very much exposed, by reason of its being so near to the Port of **Richborough** (at that Time one of the most noted and frequented Ports of the whole Kingdom) and the landing on that side being so easy and practicable. By the **Britons** it was called by a Name taken from this Situation of it by the Port of **Richborough**, viz. †**Ruim** or **Inis Ruochim**, i. e. *Richborough Isle*, and by the *Latins* written *Tanatos*, or *Tanatis*. It is thus described in *John Trevisa's* Translation of the *Polychronicon*. *Thanatos, that is, Tenet, is an Flonde besydes Kente, and hath the name Thanatos, of deth of Serpentes, for ther ben none. And the erthe therof sleeth Serpentes yborn into other londes. There is a noble Corn lond and fruytful. Hit is supposed that this Ilonde was haallowed and blyssed of St. Austyn, the fyrst Doctour of Englyshe Men, ffor there he arryued fyrst:* Which description of this little Island is transcribed by *W. Caxton*, in his dyscrypcyon of *Englonde*.

Philosop. Transact. N^o 275. p. 967.

It was made an Island by the means of a large Æstuary being on the South and West Parts of it, next the Continent. This

* The learned Archdeacon *Battely* supposes these Lights to have been for the sake of the Shipping, to give them Notice of the Rocks and Sands near this Island. But that learned Person seems not to have considered, that in those Times, Ships seldom or never sail'd round the North-Foreland, as they do now, but between the Island and the Continent. By *Higden* it is called *Thanatos*, *Death*, for which he gives this Reason, grounded on a false Matter of Fact, viz. *That no Snakes will live here; nay, that the Earth of this Island, carried elsewhere, is Death to them.* *Thanatos insula juxta Cantuariam sic dicta a morte serpentum, quos dum ipsa nesciat, ejus tamen terra aliunde asportata angues interimit.* *Polychro.* lib. I. c. 44. MS. Somebody has writ in the Margin of the MS. *quod incredibile.* Tho' I think it is as credible as what follows: 'Cujus gleba plurimum ferax uberem creditur benedictionem contraxisse ab adventu Augustini pro-to-doctoris Anglorum ibidem primum appli-

cante' ? That the Land here is believed to have contracted the Blessing of Fruitfulness, from the coming of *Augustin*, the first Doctor of the *English*, who landed here, when he was sent into *England*.

† *Insula quæ Saxonica lingua Tened dicitur Britannico sermone Ruim appellatur.* *Sim. Dunelm.* Hist. col. 120. Was it not for this Authority, I should think, that this was the Name of *Richborough*, which seems anciently to have been an Isle, and which still bears the name of *Ruim* or *Ruochim*, with only the Saxon Termination *Berg*, as *Ruochimberg*, or *Ruochberg*. But to shew how little Credit is to be given to Etymologists, let me observe, that Dr. *Skinner* fancies *Rhuochim* to be derived from the *Welsh* or *British* *Rhuwuch*, a *Corn-sieve* or *Sery*, as if this Island was called *Inis Rhuochim*, *The Isle of Serys*, on account of its being generally Sowing-land, or a *Corn-country*. *Ætymologicon Onomasticon.*

Æstuary.

Æstuary is supposed to have been thus occasioned. The Northern Sea, being stopped in its Current by the * *Isthmus* which Genlade brachium maris vel fluminis in quod aqua profluens se exonerat. once was, where now is, the Pass between *Dover* and *Calais*, insinuated it self at the low Grounds at the *North-mouth* or *Yenlad* betwixt *Reculver* and this Island, and by *Ebbs-fleete* running up those Levels to *Sturmutb*, *Wingham*, &c. and by *Fordwich* to *Canterbury*, *Chartham*, *Chilham*, &c. and so far as *Ashford* or further. But in Process of Time this *Isthmus* being worn or broken away by the continual Beating of the two great Seas upon it, on both Sides, twice in four and twenty Hours, with a fierce impetuous Tide, the *North-Sea*, having free Course without any Stoppage, did not discharge it self on these Levels as before, but by degrees left them, and that too considerably heightned by the Slub of Earth and Sand which it had brought up on them.

Surgit humus, crescunt loca, decrescunt undis.

By these Means the Lands covered by the Stream of Water which antiently flowed in at the *North Mouth*, and *Ebbs-flete*, A. S. Ƴcun are now dry; only the River *Stoure* has made it self a winding Channel round by *Sandwich*, from whence it runs into the Ocean.

This is the Account of the Occasion of this Æstuary, and its drying up, that is given us by the ingenious and learned Somners Roman Ports and Forts, p. 26, 27, 28. Mott. Abridg. of the Philos. Transf. Part IV. p. 43, 44. *Twynne*, *Somner*, *Wallis*, &c. ' More probable it seems to others, ' that the Inundation of the Sea, in or about *William II.* or ' *Henry I's* time, being so great and violent, as to drown a ' great Part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries*, was and gave ' the Occasion of the Lands first Emergency in the Levels on ' the South and Western Parts of this little Island, leaving that ' which formerly was always wet and under Water, for the ' most part, or rather quite, dry and above Water. Or if happily that one Inundation did it not alone, yet might it give ' such a good Essay to it, and lay so fair a Beginning of it, as ' was afterwards perfected and compleated by following Irrup-

* Hæc quæ modo insula est, terra continenti juncta, pars Gallia fuit siccusque transitus hinc inde per *Isthmum*, quomodo nunc ex reliquâ *Græciâ* in *Peloponnesum*, seu *Moream* & contra erat. *Twynus* de rebus Albioniciis. Lib. I. p. 8, 9. *Motte's Abr. Philos. Transf.* See Mr. *Somner's Chartham News.*

The HISTORY of the

Eleven.

tions of that Kind; especially that upon the Parts of *Zealand*, which consisting of old of fifteen Islands, eight of them have been quite swallowed by the Sea, and utterly lost.' Whence that of a late Geographer of our own, concerning both Inundations. In the time of *Henry II.* *Flanders* was so overflowed, that many thousands of People, whose Dwellings the Sea had devoured, came into *England* to beg new Seats, and were by the King first placed in *Yorkshire*, and then removed to *Pembrokeshire*. Since that it hath in *Zealand* swallowed eight of the Islands, and in them 300 Towns and Villages, many of whose Churches, and strong Buildings, are at a dead low Water to be seen. To the same purpose the *Belgick* Geographer *Laet*.*

Descriptio Belgii. p. 124.
† *Lambarde Perambulation of Kent.* p. 105.
Ed. 1596.

This they apply to the † *Goodwin* Sands, but the Reasoning will serve as well or better for these Levels just by them: That the Seas leaving them, and not flowing over them as it used to do, was the Product and Consequence of these Inundations; that, at least, a probable Conjecture may hence be grounded of their being drained by this Means they thus make out. These Lands, say they, altho' they were a kind of Flat or Shallow, yet until so much of the Water found a Vent and Out-let into the neighbouring Parts of *Flanders* and the *Low-Countries*, just over-against them, where it took up more than the Space of thirty Miles of Ground on that Shore, were always so far under Water, as they never lay dry, and had a high Sea running over them, however, at Flood or High-water, so that Vessels could sail round the Island, without endangering the Navigator. But so much of the Water having forsaken its wonted and ordinary Current and Confines, and gained so much more Elbow-room, and Evacuation into those drowned Parts on the other Side, (the Sea usually losing in one Place, what it gains in another) these Levels from thenceforth, for want of that Store of Water, which formerly overlaid them, became a kind of dry land, which being inbanked, and thereby kept from being overflowed at High-

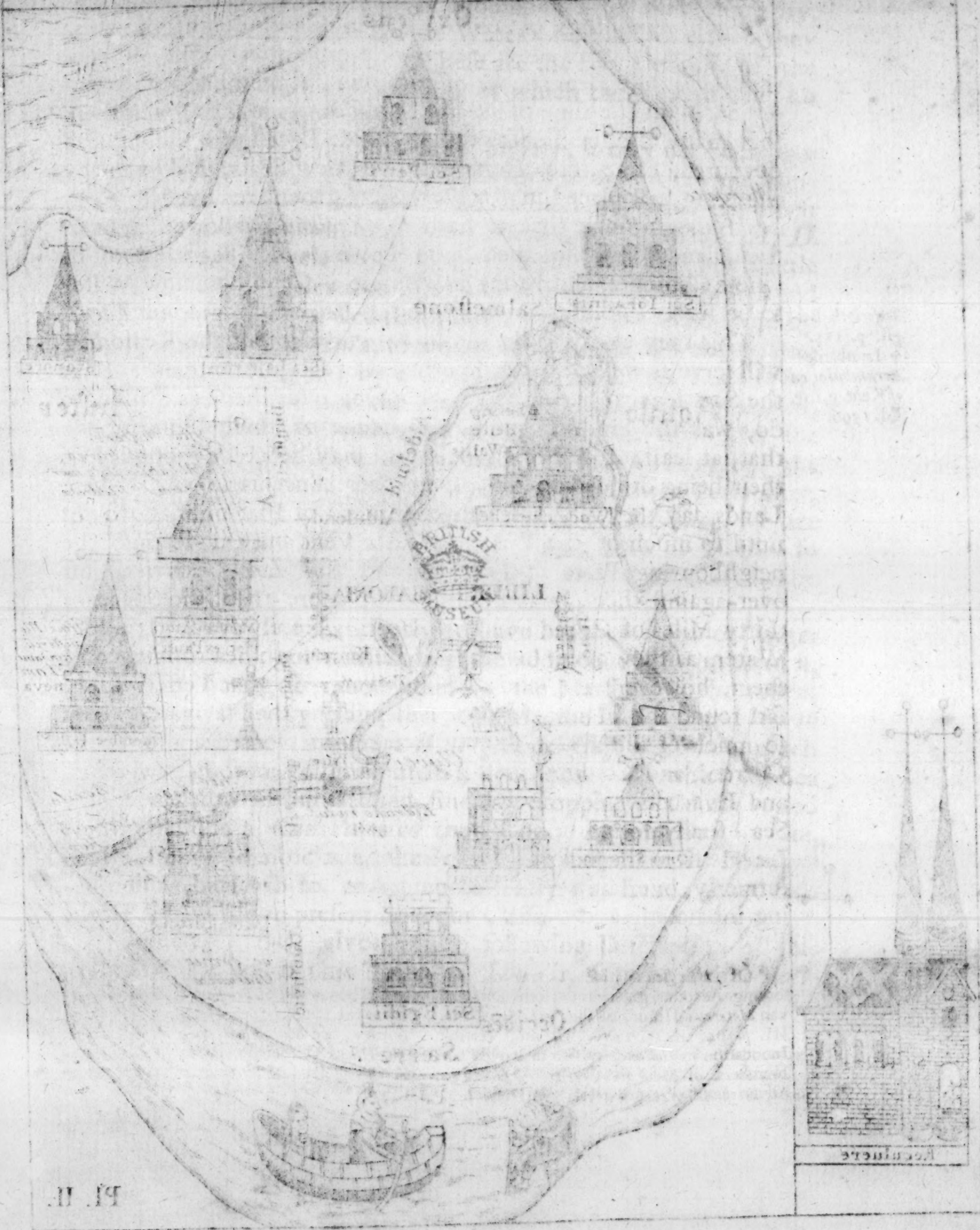
22 Hen. II.

* Of these Inundations I have the following Account given me from *Emanuel van Meteren's* History of the *Netherlands* Lib. III. p. 64. A. D. 1176. A most terrible Inundation in *Holland*, which destroyed vast Numbers of Men and Cattle, A. D. 1230. All *Friesland* was drowned, and one hun-

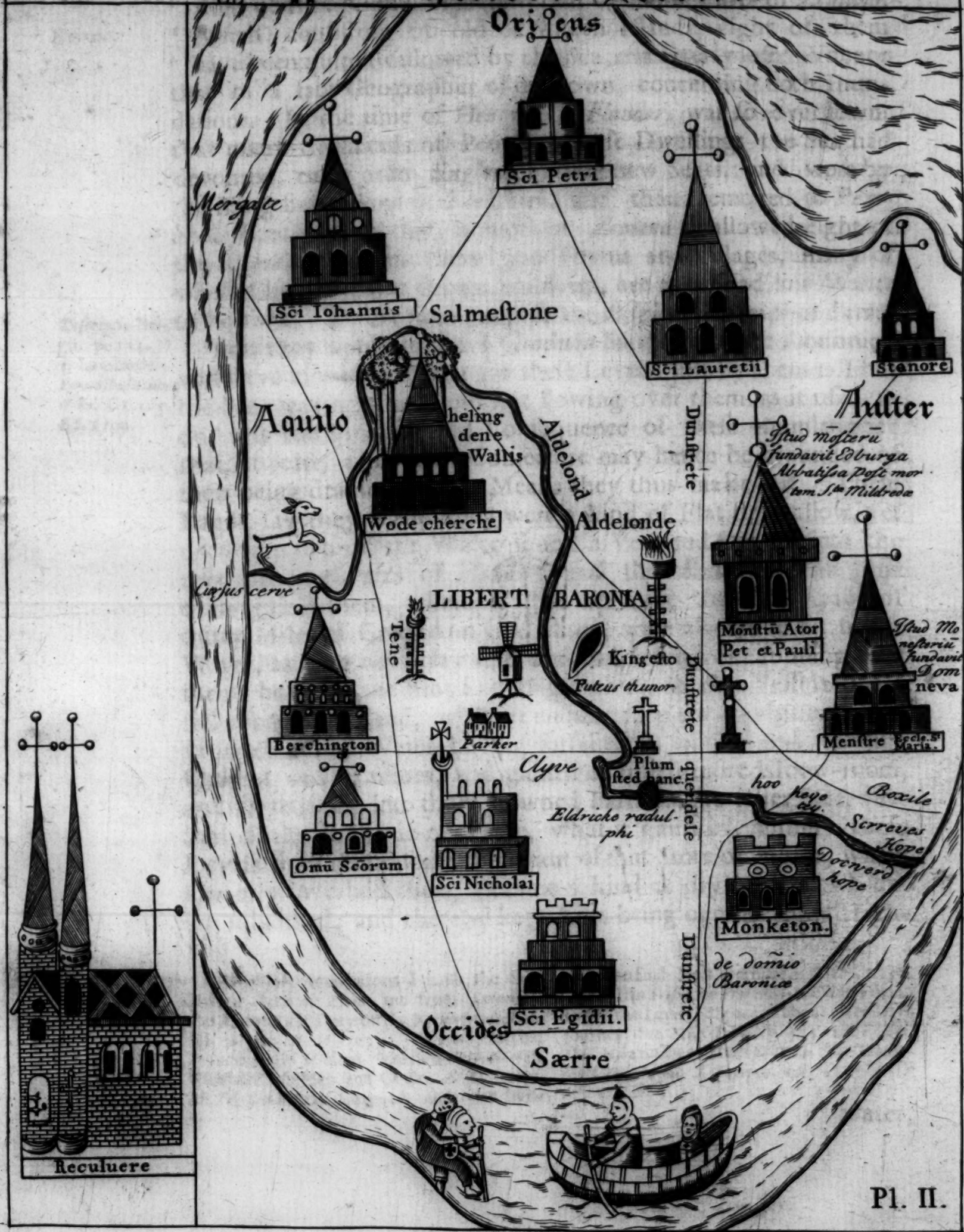
dred thousand Men perished, A. D. 1251. 14 H. III. In *Frisia*, or *Friesland*, the Water overflowed the Land the Space of about seven Days Journey. See *Mét. Paris*, p. 535. ed. *Watts*. *Tho. Nike's* Chronicon, p. 114. *Jo. Brompton* Chro. apud X Scripto. cal. 1117.

water,

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF LONDON



Wappa Chaneti Insule



Isle of TENET.

5

water, or by Spring-tides, in Process of Time grew quite dry, being intirely deserted of that Water's Surface, in which they were formerly immerfed. These are the two Opinions of the Cause of this Æstuary's failing, of which the Reader is at his Liberty to take his Choice.

To confirm the latter of these Opinions, it may not be improper to observe, that *A. D.* 1283, somewhat more than one hundred Years after the Inundation in *Holland*, 1176, and not much more than fifty Years since the drowning of *Friesland*, *A. D.* 1230, these Levels seem to have been inbanked but a little while: Since, besides that the Wall cast up betwixt the Sea and them, is to this day called the *Abbot's Wall*, or the Wall made by the Abbot of *St. Austin's*, to whom these Lands did not belong 'till after *A. D.* 1027, by a Composition made this Year 1283, betwixt the Abbot, and the Men of *Stonore*, &c. it is provided, that not one of the Community of *Stonore*, &c. should for the future gather any Stone or Sea-beach in the Walls against the Sea betwixt *Stonore* and *Clyvesende*. And three Years after, *A. D.* 1286, on the second of the Nones of *February*, we are * told, that the Sea in the Isle of *Tenet*, rose or swelled so high, that it brake all the Walls, and drowned all the Grounds.

This Island seems antiently to have been as large or larger than it is now, notwithstanding the addition of *Stonor* to it, and the Inning so much Land in the Marshes, or the antient Æstuary. It's very plain, that formerly the Land on the *North* and *East* Sides of it, from *West-gate* to *Cliff-end*, went much farther out into the Ocean than it does now: On which the Sea has considerably encroached, since the Stopping its Course round the South and West Parts of the Island. At this Day we see, at Low-water, Rocks, as the Inhabitants call them, or Footings of the Chalky Cliffs, on which antiently was Land, above half a Mile from the present Shore or Cliffs.

Venerable *Bede* gives us the following Description of this Island as it was in his Time. † *There is*, says he, *on the East-*
side 2.

* *Sommer's Roman Ports and Forts in Kent*,
p. 58.

† Est—ad orientalem *Cantia* plagam *Ta-*

natos insula non modica, i. e. magnitudinis,
juxta consuetudinem estimationis Anglorum
familiarum sexcentarum, quam a continenti
terra.

The HISTORY of the

side of Kent, the Isle of Tanet, of a considerable Bigness, that is, according to the English Way of Reckoning, consisting of six hundred Families, which the River Wantsume divides from the Continent, which is about three Furlongs broad, and passable over only in two Places, viz. Sarre and Sandwich, and goes into the Sea at both its Heads.

Bp. Kennet's
Parochial Anti.
Gloss. v. Hide.
Arthur Agard
Dimension of
Lands, v. Caru-
cata.

By this Account this Island must be bigger in Bede's Time than it is now, notwithstanding the Addition of the Land left by the Wantsume in the Marshes. Supposing a Family or a Hide of Land to consist of no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ 64 Acres, the lowest that I ever saw it laid at by any Author of Credit, at that Rate there will then have been 38,400 Acres of Land here, which is above double the Number we have now, without the Marshes. It's plain indeed that some of *them* were then dry, the Course of the Sea betwixt the Island and the Continent, having for some time begun to fail, and the Water therefore being call'd *Wantsume*, as much as to say, there *§ wants some* Water. This must be very evident to any one who views the antient Scite of St. Mildred's Abbey, or of the Parish-Church of *Hennebre* now standing, which was a Part of that religious Building. But the Lands not being inned as they are now, by casting up what is called the Abbot's Wall, and the Wall betwixt *Hennebrig* and *Ebbsfleet* nor the Mouth of the Harbour by *Ebbsfleet* entirely

terra fecernit fluvius *Vantsumus*, qui est latitudinis circiter trium stadiorum, & duobus tantum in locis est transmeabilis, utrumque, enim caput protendit in mare. H. E. Lib. I. cap. 25.

† In a Composition betwixt the Abbot, &c. of St. *Austin*, and the Tenants of *Mensire* and *Hengrane* a *SWYLLING* or *Ploughland* is said to contain 210 Acres. According to which Account, there must be, in the 47 *SWYLLINGS* and 38 Acres, which it's said there the aforesaid Tenants held, 9908 Acres, almost 2000 Acres more than were computed to belong to the same Tenants in the eighth Year of K. *James I.* when the *Penny-gavel* Land was assessed at 85 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d.* which at 3 *d.* the Acre, makes 6858 Acres, and the *Corn-gavel* Land at 20 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ which, at 6 *d.* an Acre, makes 823 Acres, in all 7681, which are 2227 Acres less than the 47 *Swyllings*, &c. come to. And

even this Number has been considerably lessened since that time.

§ *pan vel pana* non *Anglo Saxonibus* tantum, sed & *Alamannis*, *Cimbris*, *Danis*, *Islandis*, *Belgis* denotat defectum. *Junii* Gothicum Glossarium. That this was not an improper Name for this Stream of *Æstuary*, will appear very plain to any one who considers the Breadth of the Level betwixt *Sarre* and *Wall-end*, which is at least six Furlongs, and which it's sure, was once all covered with Water: Whereas in *Bede's* Time, the Water here was so far sunk or decreased, as not to be above three Furlongs wide. Mr. *Baxter* observes in his Glossary, that by the *Futes*, or *Danes*, *Wand* is used for Water, and *Samman* to collect or gather together, so that *Wandsam* signifies a Collection of Waters, which is a good Description enough of an *Æstuary*.

dammd

Isle of TENET.

7

dammed up with Sand, so as quite to hinder the Sea's flowing there as usual, the Sea did not yet fall so heavily on the *North* and *East* Part of the Island, and undermine and wash away the Chalky Cliffs, as it has continued to do ever since.

So long as the Sea continued flowing at the *Penlade* or *Penlade* at the *North-mouth* on the East of *Reculver*, there was a considerable Force of Water, which being joyned by the River *Stoure*, ran down towards *ebbs-fleet* and *Sandwich* in a rapid Stream, and served to scour and cleanse the Channel, particularly the Mouth of it, of those Sands which were there a gathering together. So that it seems as if the Passage round this Island was, at that Time, the ordinary Way from *Boloigne* to *London*, instead of sailing round the *North-foreland*, as is done now. Thus we find that *A. D. 360.* * *Lupicinus* a Ro-
man Commander, and Master of the Armory, came from *Boloigne* in *France*, to the Port of *Richborough*, in his Way to *London*, which, very probably, was round this Island, as the nearest Cut to the Mouth of the River *Thames*. So, it's said, that long after, viz. *A. D. 1052*, *K. Harold's* Fleet having plundered the Eastern Coast of *Kent*, sailed round this Island, and went out at the *Penlade* or *Northmuth* towards *London*. And the *Saxon* Chronicle relates of *Earl Godwin*, that by Way of Revenge for his being outlawed, he ravaged the *English* Coast, and plundered the Sea Towns: That particularly he thus served the Town of *Dover*, and from thence came to *Sandwich*, where he did the same, and then went forward to the *Northmuth*, and from thence towards *Lundene*.

Magistrum armorum.

Sax. Chron.
ad ann. 1052.

p. 167.

Our Country-man *John Twine*, calls this *Æstuary* which divided this little Island from the Continent, *Want-home*, instead of *Wantsume*, which he explains to mean *domesticus transitus* or the *Home-passage*. To this Day the *Kentish-men* call a Way, a *Went*, so that *Went-home* may signify such a Way. But he gives us no Authority but his own for this Ferry, or Passage over, from the Continent to this little Island, having such a

De rebus Albionis Comment.
Lib. I. p. 25, 26.

* Dux antedictus *Bonoiam* venit; quæsitique navigiis & omni imposito milite, observato flatu secundo ventorum, ad *Rutupias*

fitas ex adverso defertur, petitque, *Lundinium*.
Amm. Marcel. Lib. xx. c. 1.

Name

Name given to it. However, he assures us, that near his Time, **Tenet** was of an Island made a Peninsula or Chersonesus, since there were then living *eight* Men of good Credit, who said they had seen not only lesser Boats, but also greater Barks, and Merchants Vessels often sail backward and forward betwixt this Island and the Continent.

How this Port of **Richborough** came to be lost, and the Passage round this Island to be impracticable, may be seen in the following * Story told by Sir *Thomas Moore*. ‘ Dyvers men of
Dial. fol. 119. a. edi. 1529. ‘ worship, *says he*, assembled old folk of the cuntre to com-
 ‘ mune and devise about the amendment of **Sandwich** haven.
 ‘ At which time as they bygan fyrst to ensearche by reson, and
 ‘ by the report of old men therabout, what thing had ben the
 ‘ occasion that so good a Haven was in so few yerys so fore de-
 ‘ cayed, and suche Sands rysen, and such Shallow flatts made
 ‘ therewith that ryght smal vessels had now mych worke to
 ‘ come in at dyvers tyds where grete Shyps were within few
 ‘ yerys passed accustomed to ryde without dyfficultie; and sum
 ‘ laying the fawt to **Goodwyn** sands, sum to the landis inned
 ‘ by divers owners in the Ile of **Tenate** oute of the chanell
 ‘ in which the se was wont to cumpace the Isle and brynge the
 ‘ vessels round about that, whose course at the ebbe was wont
 ‘ to scoure the haven, which now the see, excluded thence for
 ‘ lacke of such course, and scouring ys † chouked up with
 ‘ sande. As they thus alledged dyvers men dyvers causes,
 ‘ there started up one good old father, and sayd; Ye maysters
 ‘ say every man what he wyll, cha marked this matter as well
 ‘ as sum other and by— I wote how it waxed noughte well
 ‘ ynoughe. For I knew good, I have marked, so chawe whan
 ‘ it bygan to wax wors. And what hath hurt it, good father,
 ‘ quod these gentlemen? By my fayth, masters, quod he, yon-
 ‘ der same **Tenderden** stepell, and nothyng ellys, that by the
 ‘ Masse sholde ’twere afayre fyshepole. Why hath the stepell

* This Story is told by Sir *Thomas*, to expose a Man’s being impertinent, and saying nothing to the Purpose.

† Contingit post aliquot annos, ut hoc fretum duobus in locis tantum esset transmeabile: namque illuvies utrinque inducta, a debili hoc flumine nostro Stura inse-

quenti, evelli non poterat. Hac occasione, & longo temporis decursu terræ ex utraque parte *Wanthomi* crevitant mirifice & aquam versus Occidentem penitus exclusit, terræque utrinque commisit, & Continentis & Insulæ. *Twine* de rebus Abbioncis, &c. Com. Lib. I.

‘ hurt the haven, good father quod they? Nay by’r lady, Maſ-
 ‘ ters, quod he, ych cannot tell you well why, but chote well
 ‘ yt hath. For by — I knew that a good haven tyll the ſteple
 ‘ was bylded, and by the Mary Maſſe cha marked it well yt
 ‘ never throve ſynnys.’

The Sea, it’s plain, in *Bede’s* Time did not flow at the *Penlade*.
Penlade, or *Northmuth*, as it had done; and it’s very
 probable the Stream of the *Stour* fail’d, and was neither
 ſo large nor ſtrong as it had been. Of this the Natives made
 their Advantage, by inning the Land as the Water left it,
 which ſtill contributed more to the leſſening the Stream, and
 weakening its Force. This muſt give more Room to the Sands
 to increaſe at the Mouth of the Harbour by * *Ebbſfleet*,
 which at length it perfectly choaked up, ſo as that a Wall
 was made to prevent the Sea at High-water overflowing the Land,
 on which is now the Road to *Sandwich*. This perhaps was
 done about the Time that *Tenderden* Steeple was built, when
Sandwich Harbour ſeems to have been brought towards
 the Condition in which we now ſee it: in which State, it’s pro-
 bable, it hath been preſerved by the Remains of the *Want-
 ſume*, and the River *Stoure’s* running into it; which ſerve
 ſtill, eſpecially after great Rains, to ſcour the Harbour, and to
 keep it from being quite ſtopp’d up by the Sands, &c. This
 Stream is ſtill ſo deep that it ſerves for Lighters to go on it
 to and fro from *Fordwich* to *Sandwich*, with Coals, Deal-
 boards, and other ſuch heavy Carriage. As to that Part of
 the *Wantſume* which ran betwixt the *Penlade*, or *Northmuth*,
 and where the *Stour* intermix’d with it, it is now no con-
 tinued Stream, but diſperſed among the Lands, for the Con-
 veniency of watering the Cattle kept on them.

Juſt at the Mouth of the *Richborough* Port is *Ebbiſ Fleet*,
 a little Creek or Bay where Veſſels uſed to harbour, and
 where was the uſual Landing-place in this Iſland from the
 Ocean. This being in ſo frequented a Place, we often find
 Uſe made of it by both Friends and Enemies to the Country.
 Here, as will be ſhewn further hereafter, did *Hengiſt* and
Horſa land, the Commanders of the *Saxon* Troops ſent for by

* The *Saxon* Chronicle calls it *ſcipp*. *ſcippes*, a noble *Saxon*, there ſlain. ad
pedes-flot, and ſuppoſes it ſo called from an. 465.

The HISTORY of the

that unhappy Prince *Vortigern*. Here *Austin* the Monk came on Shore. It was here that the *Danish* Pirates landed, being tempted by the Abbey lately built at *Mentre*, in which they supposed were very great Riches.

See Mr. Dale's
History and
Antiquities of
Harwich, &c.
275.

The other Part of the Island to the *North* and *East*, is bounded on the *British* Ocean, against which the Land or Chalky Cliffs is for the most Part pretty high. Some of these as from *Mergate* Peer to *Pegwell*, or the North and East Part of the Island, are more firm and durable. Under these Cliffs have been found large Pieces of Amber, after a Rage of the Sea and Fall of the Cliffs. The other Cliffs to the West of *Mergate*, which reach to *West-gate* Bay, as they are much lower, so they are of a looser and more crumbly Nature, and do fall away in greater Quantities after any thing of a Frost, and Rage of the Sea. Accordingly it has been observed of some of the Wells which are dug parallel with this Part of the Cliff, that they are what they call *Tide-Wells*, or the Water rises and falls in them as the Sea flows and ebbs, and that too, tho' some of these Wells are above two Miles from the Cliffs. Through these Chalky Cliffs the Inhabitants whose Farms adjoin to them, have cut several Gates or Ways into the Sea, for the Conveniency either of Fishing, carrying the Sea-Oore on their Land, &c. But these Gates or Passages they have been forced to fill up in the Time of War, to prevent their being made use of by the Enemy to surprize them, and plunder the Country.

A.S. gate.

The Length of this Island at present, from the *North-fozeland* to *Serre*, is about nine Miles; and its Breadth, from *West-gate*, on the North-side of it, to the *Stoure*, about four Miles, and from *Mergate* to *Sandwich* over the Wall, from *Ebbsfleet* to *Stonore*, eight Miles. It is divided into the two Manors of *Monkton* and *Mentre* which are bounded by a Lynch which goes quite across the Island, and is commonly called St. *Mildred's* Lynch. In the Record called *Domesday-book*, the Contents of these two Manors are thus reckoned, viz. *Monkton* 20 Sullinges, *Mentre* 48 Sullinges, in all 68 Sullinges or Plough-lands, which seems to have been exclusive of the Wood-land, which at that Time was here in great Quantities. Now a Sullinge
or

Isle of T E N E T.

II

or a **Swillingland**, we are told, contained 210 Acres; according to which Reckoning, there must have been here, at that Time, 14,280 Acres of arable Land, besides Wood, which we can't lay at less than 1000 Acres. And this agrees pretty well with the Present State of this Island, in which I compute there are about † 14,000 Acres of Up-land or Sowing-land, without including **Stonore** (which, tho' not under Water, was antiently not within this Island) and the Marshes: and that there have been lost on the North and East Part of the Island, above 1000 Acres, by the Lands falling into the Sea.

The Situation is very bleak and open, especially toward the Sea-side, where there are very few Hedges or Trees. Those that are growing thereabouts, are, for the most Part, shrubby and unthriving, being so much exposed to the Sea Winds, which often blow very strong, and blast almost every Thing in their Way.

The Soil here has always been very remarkable for its Fruitfulness. A Monk thus congratulates this Island's Felicity on this Account: *Felix tellus Tanet sua fecunditate*: And we are told by * another, that it had this Blessing of being thus fertile from the coming of St. *Augustine*, the first Doctor of the *English*. But notwithstanding this, there is here a great deal of thin barren Land, particularly on Part of the Top or Middle of the Island, where the Mould or Land is so shallow, that it is scarce a Spit deep, or not above nine or ten Inches from the Chalk, and lies remote from Help, by Dung, &c. But even some of this Land would be more fruitful, could there be Amendment procured for it, as appears by the Lands lying near *Mergate*, &c. which produce as great Crops, as that which we count the richest and deepest Land, especially in wet Years. The several Kinds of Soil here are the Light or Chalky Land, which is most common; the cold Cledge or Clay about *Manston*, &c. and the rich gentle black Mould in the

Camden Brit.
p. 240. edit.
1607.

† By Assess Book for the Parish of St. John Baptist, dated Jan. 22. A. D. 1635. when it was the Custom to assess the Lands according to the Number of Acres, it appears that at that Time, there were in that Parish 3160 Acres and more.

* *Thanatos Insula* — *cujus gleba plurimum ferax uberem creditur contraxisse benedictionem ab adventu Beati Augustini, primi Doctoris Anglorum, ibidem primo applicantis.*
Rad. Higden Polychro. Lib. I. c. 44. MS.

The HISTORY of the

Vale betwixt *Cliff-end* and *Sarre*: But the greatest Part of the Island is chalky light Land. On this Account, the Land here being for the most Part chalky and dry, a wet Summer is reckoned most kind or natural for this Island; which being prejudicial to the other Parts of the Kingdom, or however, to much the greater Part of it, has occasioned the following proverbial Rhyme among the Inhabitants:

† Her Hands for
Grief.

When England † wrings,
The Island sings.

This Fruitfulness of the Generality of the Island, where the Land is naturally poor and barren, is in a great measure owing to the Industry and good Husbandry of the Occupiers of these Lands, who spare neither Cost nor Labour to help and improve them. Antiently, there seems to have been, however, in the upper Part of the Island, which is naturally scarce fit for Wheat, no other Grain sown besides Barley and Oats. My
Coll. N^o XIV. Reason for this Conjecture is, that by a Composition betwixt the Abbot of St *Austin's* and the Tenants of the Manors of *Menstre* and *Hengrave*, made A. D. 1441. the Tenants of the four *Swyllings* and a half, called *Corn-gavel* Land, were to pay to the Abbot, &c. for every *Swylling* fifteen Quarters and five Bushels of Barley, and fifteen Quarters and five Bushels of Oats. It is, I think a little odd, if at that Time Wheat was commonly, or in any great Quantity, sown on this Land, that the Tenants should pay none of that Grain to the Abbey.

But be that as it will; at present Wheat is sown almost all over the Island; Of this they have only the common red Wheat; (for tho' they do sometimes sow the bearded *Kentish* Wheat, it is in such small Quantities as that they are not
A. S. 718a. worthy to be mentioned.) The Tilth for this Grain is either *Somerland*, *Bean* or *Pease Grotten*, or *Clover*, or *Trefoil-lay*. After spreading the Dung, (if the Land was not dung'd when Beans were planted) our Farmers begin to plough about the Beginning of *November*, or however soon enough to make an End of their Wheat Season by *November 23^d*. In *March*, if the Wheat be rank, and the Season dry, some will eat it
off

off with their Sheep, by which they have this double Advantage, that the Wheat comes again thicker, and the Ground is settled, and the Root fastened by the Treading of the Sheep. The Produce in Harvest, is seldom less than 3 Seams or Quarters on a Acre, and very often 4 or 5. On the light Lands they commonly sow about three Bushels and $\frac{1}{2}$. On the richer Land they sow 4 Bushels on an Acre.

Barley is sown here of the common sort, of which they sow on the lighter Lands 4 Bushels on an Acre, and on the richer ones something more. For this Purpose the Land is laid as fine as possible, this Seed liking to lie in a warm and gentle Land. And accordingly the Farmers here have often 5 or 6 Seams or Quarters, and sometimes 7 on an Acre of this Grain.

The Planting of Beans here, is a very late and modern Improvement. For this Purpose they begin to plough their Land as soon as Wheat-season is ended, viz. about the Beginning of *December*, when some of the Occupiers of the richer Lands carry out their Dung, thereby to fit them for a Wheat Tilth; others don't dung their Land till their Crop of Beans is off. The Land thus ploughed lies till about the Beginning of *March*, when with a Plough they furrow the Land, and in the Furrows put their Beans, which they chuse to have drop'd by Women, &c. hired for that Purpose. But where they can't get enow of them, they make use of a Box out of which they are drop'd by the Seed's-man. The Lands being thus furrowed, gives the Farmer an Opportunity of keeping them clear of Weeds, by People's going betwixt the Rows of Beans to pull the Weeds up which grow among them, and the Furrows or Spaces themselves being either houghed with a * large Hough, or cleared of Weeds and Rubbish by what they call a *Shim* or * Brake-plough. This is a Piece of Iron, at the Bottom of two Cheeks with Holes in them, which are put thro' a Frame of Timber drawn with one Horse, and with Iron Pins is let up or down as there is Occasion, I have endeavoured to describe it with other Husbandry-Utensils here used in the adjoining Plate, only observing, that there are two

Of these are planted the following sorts, viz. *Flat-ticks*, *Round-ticks*, *French-ticks*, or *small Horse-beans*.

* A. S. *pacan*.

N^o XI.

* This is chiefly used in the richer Lands, where they plant broad or great Beans, and is commonly made 10, 12, or 14 Inches broad; broad enough to clean the Spaces betwixt the Beans at twice. This they call braking

them, for which, and picking the Weeds out from among the Beans, they pay 3 s. 6 d. or 4 s. an Acre for the first braking, and 4 s. or 4 s. 6 d. per Acre for the second, according as the Land is less or more clear of Weeds.

other

other sorts of Shims not very unlike this. With this a Man, and a little Boy to go with the Horse, will clear of Weeds, 2 Acres, or 2 Acres and a half in a Day. Sometimes they have two of these Shims in use together, a Man or Boy going betwixt them and guiding the two Horses that draw them, by which Means a greater Riddance is made. By this Management, the Fields where these Beans are planted, lie very neat and clear of Weeds, they which grow among the Beans, where the Shim cannot come, being pull'd up by Women, &c. as often as there is Occasion, and the Ground is thereby fitted for what they call a *Wheat-tilth*. Where they do not lay on their Dung till after their the Beans are harvested, it's usual for the Farmers to make Maxhill * on some Part of the Land where the Beans are sown. This is bottomed with Mould, if they can get it, and turn'd, at least once in the Summer, that it may be perfectly rotted. By this Means the Dung is in Readiness to carry out on the Land after Harvest, for the Wheat Season.

* Muckhill or
Dunmixon.

As the Land on the upper Part of the Island next the Sea, is generally light and hover; the Wheat, especially in a dry Season, is apt to be what they call *Root-faln*. To prevent which, it is common to drive a Flock of Sheep over it after it's sown, to settle the Land. The Farmers likewise chuse not to sow the same Seed twice together, but to change it every Year. They likewise wet their Seed with Salt-water, which they fetch from the Sea, and lime it, to prevent the Smut, &c. In the Choice of their Seed, they not only have Regard to its being free from Damage, as Wild-oats, Cockle, &c. but to the Soil on which it has grown, which they desire may be as different as possible from that on which it is to be sown. Thus our Farmers chuse to have their Seed which they sow on the light hover Land here, grow either on a Gravel or deep Cledge, or Clay-land.

This is the Method practised by those whose Land is either naturally so good as to bear being sown without laying it fallow, or who have Dung enough to make it so rich as thus to be continually sown, without any Rest or Intermission, which the Farmers call sowing a *Round-tilth*. But in other Places where the Land is not so good naturally, or they can't have such Plenty of Dung, they are forc'd to *Somerland* or lay fallow their Ground.

This

Utensils of Husbandry

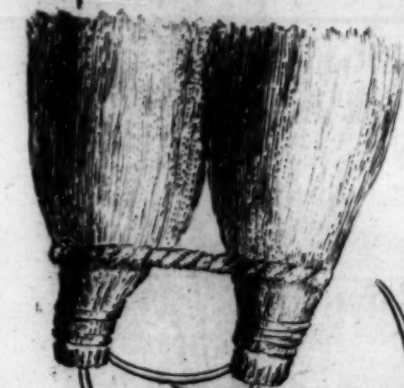
AA. The billets to which the Horses traces are fastned.
 BB. The Iron share which skims the ground or cuts up if weeds.
 cc. two Iron pins which are put thro' the holes in y^e cheeks of the share to raise it higher or let it down lower.

A Rake to bind Barley.

A Shim to braks or cut up the weeds growing betwixt the rows of beans &c.

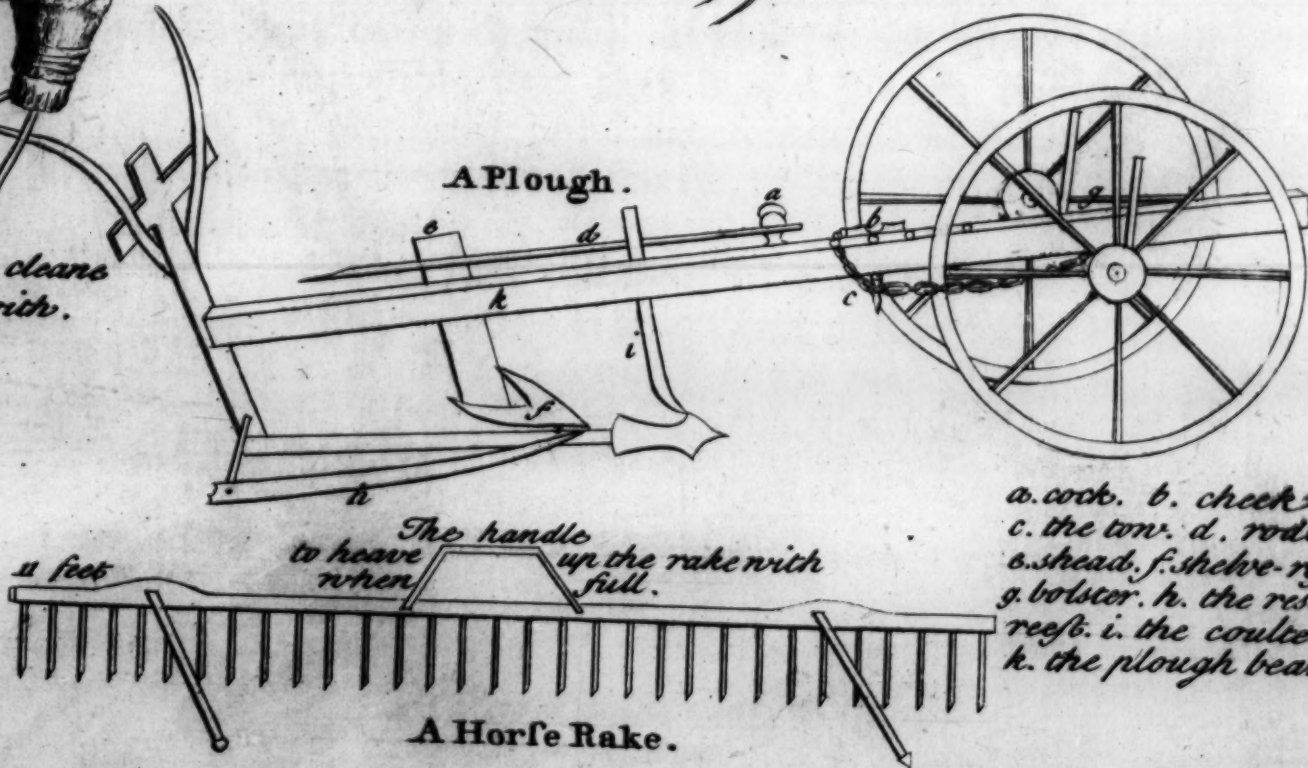


A Scythe fixed with what they call a Gradle or Creet
 A.S. creet of wood, to mow Barley with, where it is very great



A Sprye Corn to cleane with.

A Plough.



a. cock. b. cheeks.
 c. the tow. d. rode.
 e. shead. f. shelve. rest.
 g. bolster. h. the rest or
 rest. i. the coulter.
 k. the plough beam.



This they plough once or twice, and sometimes three or four times in the Summer, and they who keep Flocks of Sheep fold them on it. Others, whose Circumstances or Dealings don't allow them to keep Flocks, tether the few Sheep they have on their Land, tying two or three of them to an Iron-Stake. But the Land thus ordered on the Top of the Island, or where the Land is thinnest, is found to be better for Barley than Wheat.

Much the same Method is used by some in sowing *Pease*, and *Tares* or *Vetches*, they furrow the Land, and sow them in the Furrows; by which Means they can more easily come at them to pick and cleanse them, and keep the Land clear of Weeds and Rubbish.

Sprack-Barley has formerly been pretty much sown in the rich Land in the Marshes, the Produce of which have been 7 or 8 Seams or Quarters *per* Acre, but there is now very little or none of this Grain sown hereabouts.

Oats is a Grain of which we have very little, our Farmers generally thinking their Land too good for them.

In ploughing their Land, the Farmers here, in common with the others in *East-Kent*, use a Plough with Wheels, on the Side of which is a Piece of Timber which they call a * *Wreeft*, made to take off and on, because, let the Plough go forth or back, the *Wreeft* is always to be on that Side of the Plough which is next the ploughed Land. Accordingly at every End of Land, the Horses stand still for the Plough-man to change the Place of this Piece of Timber, which they call *turning the Wreeft*. Next the Handle of the Plough is this *Wreeft*, supported by a Piece of Iron which they call a *Spindle*. If this be not strong or stout enough, it is impossible that they should plough the Land as it ought to be ploughed: And hence is it usual here to say of a Man who has not Stock sufficient to carry on his Business, *He is under-spindled*.

They commonly make what they call two Yokes a-Day: *i. e.* their Servants and Horses go to plough at six o'Clock in the Morning, when they can see to do so, and return home at ten: They go out again at two in the Afternoon, and leave off at six. At both these Times of coming out of the Field, it is usual for the

* That is, I suppose, *Rest*, because the Plough rests upon it, against the Land which is ploughed, or turned up.

Servants to eat a Bit of Bread and Cheefe, and drink a Draught of Beer, which they call a *Drinking*; and from whence has risen the Observation of *Kentish* Mens eating five Meals a Day.

Plate V.

They likewise feed their Horses in the Stable with Oats, Beans, and Pease, in the Sheaf unthreshed, which the Servants cut in a Box, with a Cutter made for that Purpose, which is pretty hard Work, and which way of feeding their Horses, make it in a manner necessary that either the Ploughman or his Mate should be almost always with them, as they generally are, Day and Night.

In Harvest they bind all their Corn whatsoever. The Wheat they reap very high, to leave as much Straw as they well can in the Fields, and to save Barn-room. Some of the Farmers sow *Rye*, on purpose to make Bonds, as being taller, and having a tougher Straw than the *Wheat*. The same Person who reaps, makes likewise the Bonds, which he cuts lower than the rest of the Corn, and binds the Sheaves. The Barley and Oats which they intend for Bonds, they pull up by the Root as soon almost as they begin to change, and let lie upon the Ground till the Barley, &c. be ready to bind, when they bind them into Sheaves, and carry them into the Barn, where they are made into Bonds, which being bound in Bundles, are carried back again into the Fields, when they bind the Barley and Oats, and are, by a Person employed on Purpose, distributed to those who rake together and bind the Barley, &c. After the whole Field is bound and carried, what is shattered in the Binding, &c. is raked together by a large Rake with wooden or iron Teeth, drawn by a Horse, and bound likewise into Sheaves; which Rakings, by Custom, are not tithable, unless it can be proved that they are fraudulently left.

Plate IV.

The Wheat Stubble, that is left, is either mown for the use of the Malt-men, to dry their Malt, or else raked off the Ground by a * Horse-rake, in order to fit the land for Barley, &c. for which they clear the Land as much as possible, of all

Plate N^o 9.

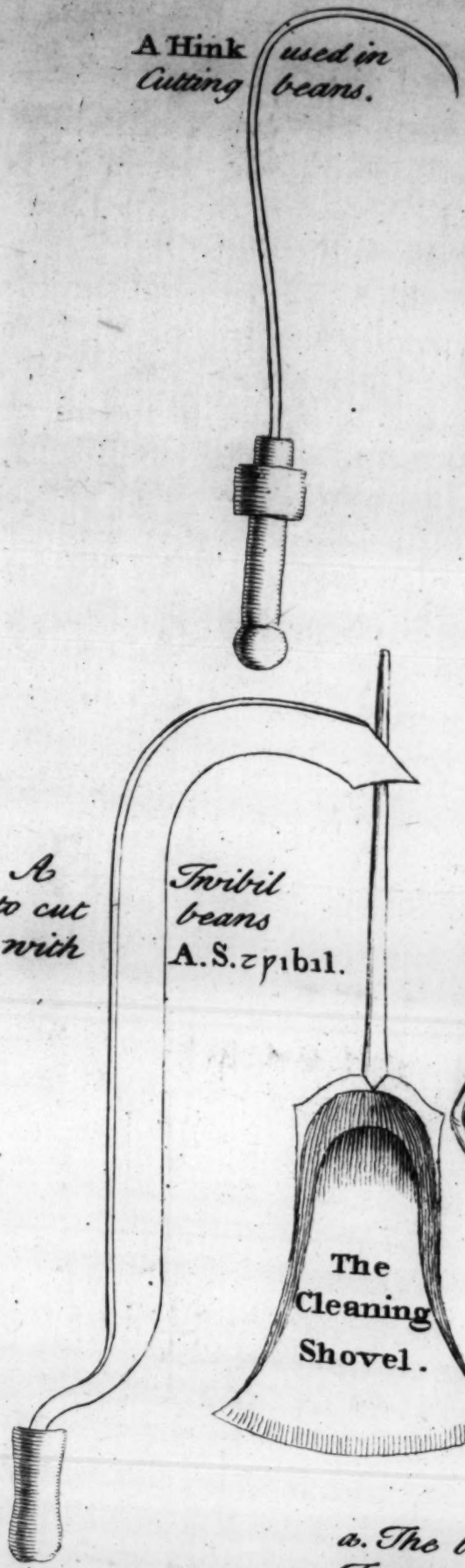
* Of one of these I have given a Description among the other Husbandry Utensils in use here. It is a Piece of Timber about 11 Feet long, in which are fastened 31 Teeth or Tines, of either Wood or Iron, about 13 Inches in Length, and at about 3 Inches Distance from one another. About the Middle

is placed a Handle of Wood, and sometimes a Rope, to lift up the Rake by when it is full, and discharge it of the Weeds or Corn. Towards each End is a Piece of Wood, which they call the *Cheeks*, to which the Horses are tied to draw the Rake.

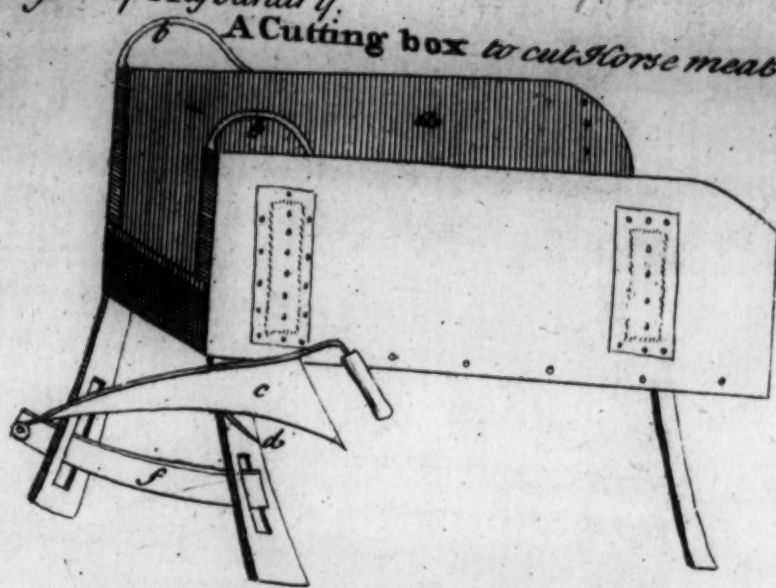
Rubbish

Utensils of Husbandry.

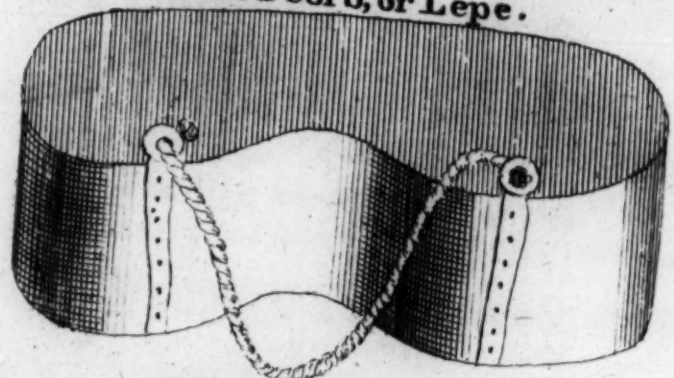
A Hink used in cutting beans.



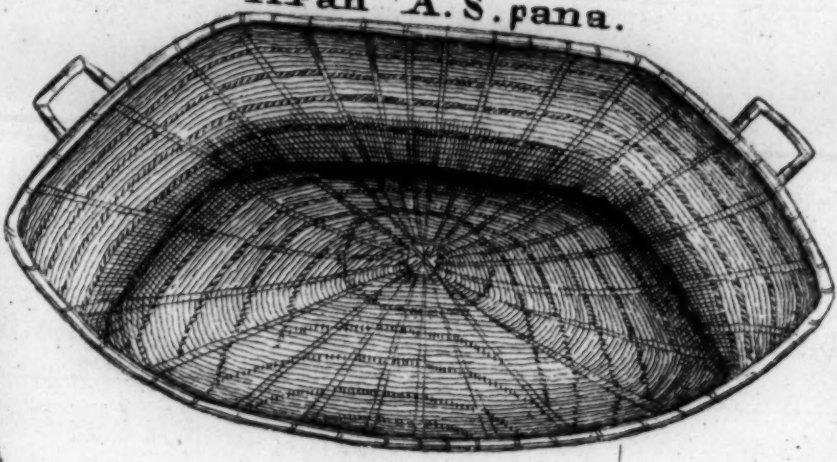
A Cutting box to cut Horse meat in.



A Seed Corb, or Lepe.



A Fan A. S. pana.



Trivil beans A. S. z p i b i l.



The Cleaning Shovel.

- a. The box wherein the Sheaves of Oats, Pease, Tares or Beans are laid to be cut.*
- bb. an Iron plate with w^{ch} the mouth of the box is lined.*
- c. The cutting knife.*
- d. a rest for it when not in use.*
- f. The Sweep whereby the Cutter plays up & down when in use.*



Rubbish whatsoever. The Straw which is thus raked together, is carried off the Land, and either cast into the Place or Barton, or in the King's High-way to make Dung.

The Beans they commonly pull up by the Root; and having let them lie in Rows on the Ground, till they are dry, they bind them with Bonds made of Wheaten-straw, the Ears of which are threshed first. When they cut or reap them, they do it in the following Manner: In their left Hands they have a Hook of Iron, with which they hold the Beans, and in their right Hands an Instrument, which they call a *Twibill*, with which they cut them. Of both these I've given a Description among the other Husbandry Utenfils, Plate No V.

They em-barn as much as they can of their Corn, however all their Wheat; if they are forc'd, for want of Barn-room, to stack any of their Corn, it is their Barley, Oats, and small and great Beans.

Their Corn is cleaned here with the Shovel and the Fan, and by being afterwards run thro' a Wire Scry, used elsewhere as well as here.

On their thinnest, and most barren Ground, and which lies most remote from Help, the Farmers here have, of late Years, sown a *French* Grass called * *Sante-Foine*, or wholesome Hay. This, in a moist Summer, often produces two Loads of Hay upon an Acre, and used to continue worth mowing above twenty Years. But, it's observed, that of late Years, it does not last so long, which is reasonably enough imputed to the Seed's not being renewed from *France*, whence it originally came. This Seed is observed to thrive best on Chalky Ground, or Land most free from Grass. And therefore in sowing it, too much Care can't well be taken to clear the Land of all Grass soever, which will soon choke and destroy the *Sante-Foine*. So far as I can find, this Seed was first sown here about *fifty* Years ago. It's A. D. 1680. a great Advantage to the Occupier of the Land where it's sown, so long as it lasts; and the Land is refreshed by it, especially if fed only, and not mowed three or four Years before it's broken up. But the same Land will not soon bear *Sante-Foine* again, after it has been once sown with it.

* Five Bushels of this Seed, serves to sow commonly sown here on an Acre, and of an Acre of Land. Of *Clover*, 6 Quarts are *Trefoil*, 2 Bushels and a half.

The HISTORY of the

Troy Foille and *Clover* are other Sorts of Seeds commonly sown here, and of very great use, especially the former, to those who keep Flocks of Sheep: For after mowing or feeding Sheep on them (as they commonly do on the *Troy-Foille*) two or three Years, it's usual about *Mergate* to eat the Grass off very clear, and to lay a Coat of Dung on the Land, thereby to fit it for a Wheat Tilth, which it is by this Means fitter for, than if the Land was laid fallow, which is experienced to be not so kind for that Grain hereabouts, where the Land is naturally very light and hover, and the Wheat for that Reason, subject to the Blast, or apt to be what they call Root-faln. In other Parts of the Island, where the Land is somewhat stiffer, it is customary to sow Barley after these Seeds are worn out.

The Manure here used, besides the Folding the Land with Sheep, and the Stable and Hog-dung, is, 1. *Malt-dust*, of which they put 40 Bushels on an Acre; this they reckon will last 2 Years. 2. *Black-ashes*, or the Ashes of the Wheat-straw, where-with the Malt-men dry their Malt. Of these they spread about 20 Load on an Acre, the Loads consisting of about 25 Bushels. 3. *Pigeon-dung*, of which they carry out about 3 Load on an Acre. It is usual to sow this as they do Corn, and some sow it on their green Wheat in a Frost. 4. *Marsh-mould*, or the cleansing of the Dikes. This they lay in a Maxhill, where it continues 2 or 3 Summers before they use it; during which Time it is turned once or twice in a Summer, and being mixed with the Staple-dung, is carried out on the Land, 45 or 50 Loads on an Acre.

Within these few Years past, the Inhabitants of the North and East-side of the Island next the Sea, have made great Use of *Alga*, or * *Sea-Waur*, which is often cast up by the Sea in great Quantities under the Cliffs. This the Farmers carry on their Maxhills, where they mix it with their other Dung, which it helps to rot. In this Mixture they observe no Proportion, but endeavour to have one Laying of Dung, and another of *Sea-Waur*, which they turn once or twice in the Summer, in order perfectly to mix and rot it. But it is observed, that the *Sea-*

* A. S. *ŷæpaup* *Sawaur* from its waving to and fro on the Top of the Water at high Tide. In *Northumberland* they call it *Weir* or *Waar*. In *Cornwall* it goes by the Names of *Oxwood* and *Flote Ore*. It is used there to lay

on Barley-land, and was formerly burnt by the Sea-side, as it is here, to make *Kelp*; but the noysome Savour, cursed it out of the Country. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*. fol. 27.

Waur is not so kind for the Land lying near the Chalk, as for the colder Land. The Stench of this Weed when first laid on the Maxhills to rot, is very nauseous, but as the Maxhills are in the open Fields, the ill Scent is the more tolerable.

There is another Use, to which this Sea-Weed is put here; (but it is only such of it as is alive, and actually growing upon the Rocks) which is, to burn it to make a Cinder or Pot-ash for the Potters which they call *Help*. The poor Men, who get their Summer's Livelihood by it, make several large Holes in the Ground either on the Sea Beach, or the Top of the Cliffs in which they burn the *Waur*, after having thoroughly dried it for that Purpose in the Sun, and made it fit for the Fire. In burning, it becomes a liquid Substance, which the Burners stir well together in the Holes wherein they burn it, and when they have done, they let it stand, cover'd over with dry *Waur*, till it is quite cold, when it looks very much like the Tallow-Chandlers Cakes of Greaves. By the Smoke of this burning *Waur*, which is very nauseous and offensive, is this Island rendred less pleasant than it would otherwise be in the Summer-time. And therefore, we are told, in *Cornwall* the noisome Stench of it cursed it out of the Country. But to return;

Carew Survey, &c.

The Soil on the lower part of the South and West Sides of the Island from *Cliff-end* to *Særræ*, is naturally deeper and richer than that on the Hilly or upper Part. The Mould is black and gentle, and is cultivated by the Inhabitants with great Care, Expence and Industry. What is ploughed of it is seldom made *Somerland*, or laid fallow, but is what the Farmers here call a *round Tilt*. And yet, though the Land lies too far from the Sea to have that Advantage from the *Waur*, which the Lands enjoy about *Mergate* and *St. Peter's*, it produces very great Crops. It has been particularly remarkable for its producing the largest and finest great, or Garden Beans, (of which are planted here these several Sorts, *viz.* *Great Beans*, *Hot-spurs*, *Gospurs*,) the planting of which serves instead of a Fallow, and fits the Land for Wheat. But this is attended with a considerable Expence, every Row of Beans being carefully howed by Men with large Howes, and the Weeds growing betwixt the Beans picked out all by Hand. However this

be, this Charge has formerly been well repaid, when these Beans used to be sold at *Bear-key* for three Pounds or three Pounds Ten Shillings a Quarter, whereas now they are often not worth there above 16 s. a Quarter. In my Time, a little Farmer in the Parish of *Minster*, who occupied a Farm of about 40 l. a Year, paid his Rent with a Crop of Turkey Beans, they happening to sell at that Time for 50 s. a Bushel.

Besides these sort of Beans, are sown here the following sorts of Pease, viz. 1. *Barns* Pease, which ripen earlier than others. 2. *Reading* Pease. 3. *Common yellow* Pease. 4. *Small gray* Pease. 5. *Large gray* Pease, called *Poorland* Pease, because they thrive better on poor Land than any other Sort.

In the *Newland* in the Marshes, or Land newly broken up, is sown *Canary-Seed* for eight or ten Years after its being first ploughed, the Land being reckoned too rich to bear *Wheat*, &c. This Land is thus prepared; first, it is sown a Year or two with *Pease* to kill the Green-sward or Grass, and gentle the Mould. It is then ploughed, after the Crop of Pease is off, and being thus made ready, the *Canary-seed* is sown on it about the Beginning of *March*, if the Weather permits, or it be a dry Season. It used to be sown as other Seeds, all over the Ground; but Experience has shewn the Farmers, who sow this Seed, that the best Way of putting it in the Ground, is to sow it in Furrows made for that Purpose. This some have done by drilling the Seed through the Spout of a Tea-pot, or some such Thing; but others, who have thought this Way too tedious, chuse rather to sow it by Hand, as they do other Seeds: For which Purpose they make the Ridges betwixt the Furrows as sharp as they can, that so all the Seed may fall into the Furrows, By these Means the Land is easier kept clear of Weeds, and the Crop of *Canary* is the greater, viz. as I have been told, a Seam and a half on an Acre more than when it is sown the other way. The middle or common Quantity of Seed sown on an Acre, is 6 Gallons: This, as it grows up, is often weeded, and the Furrows cleansed. When the *Wheat* is all up, or reaped, and in-barned (and sometimes later) the Harvest of the *Canary* usually comes on. This is done by reaping it with a Hook; for which, if the *Canary* be standing, is usually paid 6 or 7 Shillings an Acre, but, if it be lodg'd,

9 or

9 or 10 Shillings. When it is cut, it is laid on the Ground in *Wads*, or half Sheaves unbound, where it lies about a Fort-night, more or less, as the Weather is; when the *Wads* are turned on the other Side, that so the Canary may be thoroughly wither'd. If great Rains come to wet the *Wads* through, they must be oftener turned, to prevent the Seeds growing. The common or middle Crop of this Seed, is about *four* Quarters on an Acre, though sometimes it produces *six*. The Price is very various and uncertain, like that of Great Beans, from 30 Shillings to 10 Pounds a Seam or Quarter. The common Price of Threshing and Cleansing it, is 5 or 6 Shillings a Quarter.

If this Seed be sown on old or stale Land, or Land commonly ploughed and sown, they *somerland* or lay fallow the Ground, not only to clear it from Grass and Rubbish, but to warm and gentle it. But it is very seldom, that this Seed is sown on such Land.

The Soil of this Island is likewise very kind for Fruit-Trees, which thrive and bear very well, especially in the lower Part of it, betwixt *Ramsgate* and *Særre*, where the Soil is rich and deep, and the Trees are defended, by the Land above them, from the strong Northerly and Easterly Winds which come from the Sea.

About *Særre* and *Mergate*, the Fennel grows naturally in the Ditches, and under the Chalk-walls, and the Soil is particularly kind for *Rosemary*, of which I had *A. D.* 1723. two Hedges planted in the Year 1708. which were seventeen Yards long, 5 Feet high, and about the same Breadth.

Gerard and Johnson, have taken Notice of the following Plants being found by them in this little Island.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Abies marina</i> Belgica. <i>Clu-</i> | 5. ——— minor. <i>Small Alka-</i> |
| <i>fu's Sea-fir.</i> Page 1547. | <i>net.</i> p. 838. |
| 2. <i>Anchusa degener</i> facie <i>Milij</i> | 6. <i>Anthyllis lentifolia</i> , five <i>Al-</i> |
| <i>folis. Bastard Gromel.</i> p. 610. | <i>fine cruciata marina. Sea-</i> |
| 3. ——— <i>Alcibiadion.</i> Red | <i>Pimpernel.</i> p. 622. |
| <i>Alkanet.</i> p. 800. | 7. <i>Atriplex marina.</i> <i>Sea-Orach.</i> |
| 4. ——— <i>lutea. Yellow Al-</i> | p. 324. |
| <i>kanet.</i> p. 838. | 8. <i>Beta alba.</i> <i>White-beets.</i> 318. |
| | 9. <i>Brasica</i> |

The HISTORY of the

9. *Brasica marina Anglica*. *English Sea-Coleworts*. p. 315.
 10. *Corallina Anglica*. *English Coralline*.
 11. *Corallina minima*. *Smallest Coralline*. p. 1571.
 12. *Crithmum spinosum*. *Thorny Sampier, or Sea-Parfnip*. p. 533.
 13. *Cyperus rotundus littoreus*. *Round Salt-marsh Cyperus, or Round-rooted Bastard Cyperus*. p. 31.
 14. *Eruca marina*. *Sea-rocket*. p. 248.
 15. *Fucus ferulaceus*. *Sea-Fennel*. p. 1573.
 16. ——— *marinus tenuifolius*. *Fennel Coralline, or Fennel-Moss*. p. 1573.
 17. ——— *phasganoides & polyschides*. *Sea-girdle and Hangers*. p. 1570.
 18. ——— *spongiosus, nodosus*. *Sea-ragged Staff*. p. 1570.
 19. *Glaux exigua maritima*. *Black Salt-wort*. p. 562.
 20. *Halimus vulgaris*, five *portula marina*. *Common Sea-Purslaine*. p. 523.
 21. *Jacobæa marina*. *Sea Ragweed*. p. 280.
 22. *Lathyris*, seu *Cataputia minor*. *Garden-spurge*. p. 503.
 23. *Limonium parvum*, *Rock-Lavender*, on the Cliffs near Mergate and Ramsgate. p. 411.
 24. *Lithospermum Anchusæ facie*. *Purple-flower'd Gromel*. p. 610.
 25. *Lychnis marina Anglica*. *English Sea-Campion*. p. 469.
 26. *Muscus marinus* five *Corallina alba*. *White-Coralline, or Sea-moss*. p. 1571.
 27. ——— *marinus albidus*. *White Sea-moss*. *ibid.*
 28. ——— *Corallinus*, five *Corallina montana*. *Coral or Mountain-moss*. p. 1572.
 29. ——— *marinus Clusius*. *Branched Sea-moss*. p. 1573.
 30. ——— *marinus*. *Broad-leaved Sea-moss*. p. 1574.
 31. *Papaver cornutum flore luteo*. *Yellow-horned Poppy*. p. 367.
 32. *Peplus*, five *Esula rotunda*. *Petty-spurge*. p. 503.
 33. *Plantago aquatica humilis*. *Dwarf Water-Plantane*. p. 417.
 34. ——— *paniculis sparsis*. *Plantane with spoky Tufts, or Besom Plantane*. p. 420.
 35. *Rubus saxatilis*. *Stone Blackberry-bush, or Bramble*. p. 1273.
 36. *Soldanella marina*. *Sea-Bindweed*. p. 838.
 37. *Spartum Anglicanum*. *English Matweed or Helm*. p. 42.

To these have been added by Mr. * Ray, and others since.

* Synopsis Stir-
pium, ed. 1724.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Atriplex marina semine lato.
<i>Jagged Sea-Orach</i> , found near
<i>Sandwich-Ferry</i> , if this be
not the same with that men-
tioned before. | leporis minima. <i>The least
Hares Ear</i> ; found near
<i>Sandwich-Ferry</i> . |
| 2. Atriplex marina folio longis-
simo. <i>Sea-Orach with the
longest Leaf</i> , found by <i>Rams-
gate-pier</i> . | 4. Cotula foetida flore pleno.
<i>Stinking May-weed full-flo-
wered</i> . |
| 3. Bupleurum minimum angus-
tissimo folio, <i>five Auricula</i> | 5. Fucus, <i>five Alga latifolia
major dentata. Broad-leaved
indented Sea-wreck, or Waure</i> . |
| | 6. Eryngium marinum. <i>Sea-
Holly, or Eringo</i> . |

Just by *Cliff-end*, we see in the Cliff, which is a Sort of blueish Sand, very much resembling Fullers-Earth, several Stratum of Fish-shells, viz. *Cockle, Calvershells, &c.* great Numbers of which are likewise found farther up on the same Level, in digging Wells, &c.

The Farms are generally large, except in the Parish of St. *Peter's*. They were thus computed in *Queen Elizabeth's Reign*, A. D. 1563. in the Return made to the Council's Letter, by Archbishop *Parker's Order*.

MS. in Bibli.
C. C. C. Coll.
Camb.

St. Nicholas	_____	Houſholds	_____	33
Monketon	_____	Houſholds	_____	15
St. Lawrence	_____	Houſholds	_____	98
Mynſter	_____	Houſholds	_____	53
Birchington	_____	Houſholds	_____	40
St. Peter's	_____	Houſholds	_____	186
St. John's	_____	Houſholds	_____	107
Woode	_____	Houſholds	_____	

By Houſholds, I underſtand to be here meant, Farm-Houſes, in Diſtinction from * Cottages. Thus they who occupied Farms, or were Tenants of Lands, are diſtinguiſhed elſewhere from

Col. No.
XXVII.

* Quælibet Coteria tenet unum meſſuagium, tres acras. *Cuſtomal of Tenham. Som-
ner of Gavelkynd. p. 74.*

thoſe

those who did not use any Lands, or private Families. Tho' I cannot but wonder, that, in the Hamlet of **Woode**, there is reckoned no Household at all, there being at that Time, several Houses in which Men live who use Land, and probably as much as many of those in the Parish of *St. Peter's*, which are here returned as Households. However, this seems to be a Proof, that by Households is here meant Farm-houses; since to what Purpose should there be a Chapel here, and served, as the Return says it was, by a Curate, if there were no People or Inhabitants living in the Hamlet?

The Occupiers of these Farms, especially of the larger ones, who are generally Men of good Substance, have some particular Advantages. They have sometimes good Crops, when the other Parts of *England* miss theirs, and thereby have the Advantage of selling their Corn at a very good Price: They have likewise the Privilege of sending their Corn by Water, to *London* Market, where they have ready Money for their Commodity. But they have likewise their Inconveniencies. They find it very difficult to get Servants fit for their Business, so many of them either going to Sea, or being employ'd in the Hop-gardens; they give very great Wages to their Servants, and Day-labourers, and are at a great Expence, in getting Compost and Manure for their Land; add to which, the Dearness of the several Farms, by the Advancement of Rent in late Years, when all Sorts of Grain bore a great Price, which Rents have not been fallen since; and their being obliged to trust to the Factors and others, in selling their Corn, who, if they are not honest Men, have great Opportunities of defrauding them.

About *October*, come hither a Sort of gray Birds, which the Inhabitants call *Bun-Crows*. These stay here all the Winter, and do a great deal of Mischief, in preying on the Corn newly sown. On which Account, the Farmers are forced to hire Boys to frighten these Vermin away, till the Wheat, &c. comes up. This they do by crying *Haw, Haw*, which has occasioned a proverbial Saying here, of such as are Slovens, or belated in their Seed-time and Harvest:

* Sows.
† The Noise
they make in
driving Hogs.

He * sows with a Haw,
And reaps with a † Whiew.

For

For as they who sow last of all, must expect to suffer most by the *Bun-Crows*, which, having no other Corn to ravage, will lie as much as they can on the new-sown Corn: So they who are belated in their Harvest, having their Corn out, when their Neighbours is all carried in, have their Corn exposed to the Hogs, which at that time of Year, are let loose in the Grottoes or Stubbles in this open Country, where there are very few Enclosures, and which they call *Lavaft*, or *Lay-waft*.

As the Land is warm, and not shadowed by Trees and Enclosures, the Harvest here is generally early, by which Means, the poor People in some Parts of *East-Kent*, have the Advantage of a double Harvest; coming hither to mow Barley, which they often begin to do about the Beginning of *July*, and returning home soon enough to cut Wheat, and harvest the other Corn there. As to Wheat-harvest, sometimes has the Wheat been all embarn'd by St. *James's* Day; but this is reckoned an early Harvest.

Antiently, a good Part of the Island was Wood-land, which is now almost all grub'd up, and converted into Sowing-land. Several of the little Villages hereabouts still preserve the Memory of these Woods, viz. *West-wood*, *North-wood*, *South-wood*, *Colyf-wood*, *Wood* or *Villa-wood*, corruptly pronounced by the Inhabitants, *Willow-wood*. Which last seems indeed to have been all a Wood, except a few Cottages; and for that Reason, perhaps, is said in the Return before-mentioned, to have no Household or Farm in the whole Hamlet. Part of this Wood was grub'd about 20 Years ago: Besides these Woods, were *Frisket-wood* near *Hoo*, and a Wood called *Bobdale*, in St. *Nicholas*; and *Manston-wood* a Copse of about five Acres, which is the only Wood-land now left. Into these Woods, it's probable, the Inhabitants used to retire, and secure themselves and Families, when the *Danish* Pirates infested this Island. A Mark of this seems still remaining at a Place called *Cheismunds*, (which, it's likely, was a Part of that large Wood about the middle of the Island, which still bears that Name) where there are a Sort of Entrenchments cast up, in which, I suppose, the poor distressed People sheltered themselves, they being too small for any Army to encamp in. Several Caves under Ground have been discovered elsewhere in this Island, which perhaps, were made by the Inhabitants to hide themselves in from the Enemy.

E

The

The Timber growing here, is generally Elm, which, in the lower Part of the Island about *Mynstre* and *Monkton*, grows to a good Height and Bigness, if let alone: But it is not so thriving where the Trees stand within the Reach of the Sea-Winds, and very near the Chalk. Just by a Farm-House called *Powssis*, is a little Grove of Oaks, but the Unthrivingness of them shews how unkind either the Soil, or the Situation is to them.

Time has made so very great an Alteration in this Island, that it's very difficult, if not impossible, for us now to judge of the antient State of it. On the North and East, the Land has certainly gone much farther into the Sea, which has washed away many hundred Acres; not to say several thousands, as it must have done, if it has encroached in Proportion ever since A. D. 700. as it has done these last hundred Years. On the South and West Parts of the Island there are some hundreds of Acres now dry Land, which were antiently all under Water, and a navigable Stream, where the Sea ebb'd and flow'd. *Omnia pontus erant.* At * *Hepes-flete*, or *Ebbs-flete*, as it's now called, was a Watermill, and at *Stanore* another, which both belonged to the Abbot of St. *Austin's*. Betwixt these Places, was a Place called *Henne-brigge*, not far from *Stanore*, on the same side that *Cliff-end* is of; no Remains of which Name are now left.

Henneber.

The main Road through the Island from St. *Lawrence* to *Sarre*, was antiently called *Dun-strete*, or the Street or strait Way over the Down. On the Road betwixt *Bynstre* and *Birchington*, across the Island, were two Crosses erected, which, according to the Superstition of those Times, were to be religiously worshipped by Travellers. The larger of these Crosses stood where the Road called *Dun-strete* and this Way crossed.

*Battely's Ant.
Rutupi.*

The antient Inhabitants of this Island were the *Britons*, of whom *Julius Cæsar*, who landed in the adjoining Port of *Richborough*, says, that of all the Inhabitants of *Briton*, *longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt*, † the Inhabitants of *Kent*

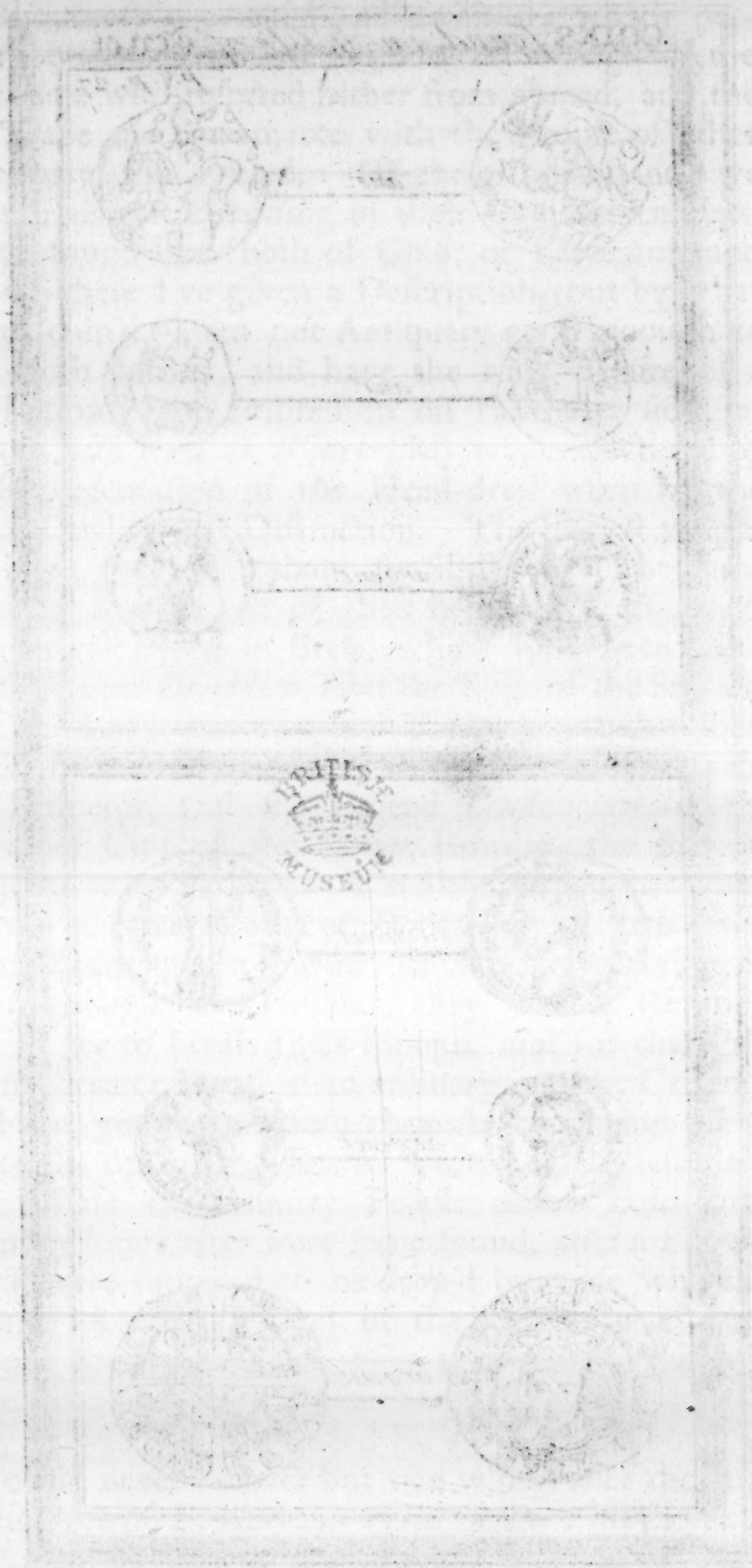
* A prædicta villa [Stonore] usque Henneb. & Pepernasfe. *Thorn. Chron.* cap. 2144.

† A much later Historian gives the following Character of the People in and about the City of *CANTERBURY*: *Gens urba-*

na & rustica, plusquam ceteri Angli conscientiam adhuc antiqua nobilitatis spirans, & ad honorificentiam & hospitum cujuslibet pronior, & ad propulsandas injurias acrior. Will. *Malmsburiensis de Gestis Pontific.* Lib. 1.

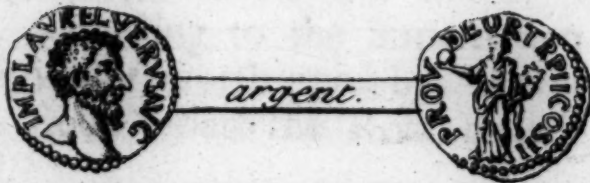
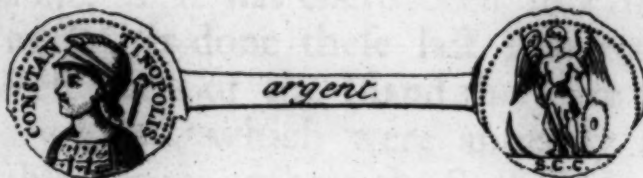
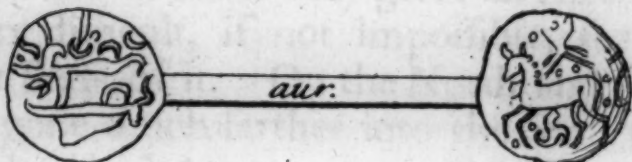
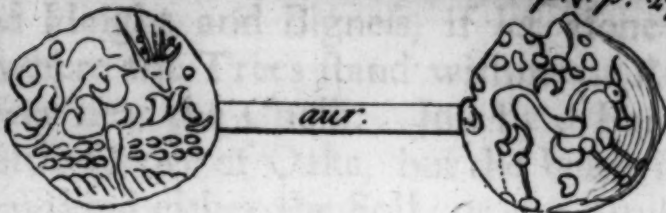
were

10 of TENNIS



COINS found in the Isle of Jersey

p.v. p. 27.



were by much the most courteous and civilized; which perhaps is to be imputed to their having the Advantage of the Conversation of those who resorted hither from abroad, and the Opportunity of Trade and Commerce with the People of other Nations, particularly the *French*. Of these Inhabitants, we have some Memorials yet remaining in their Coin or Amulets, which have been found here both of Gold, or Electrum, and Brass. Of two of these I've given a Description, but by what Prince they were coin'd, I am not Antiquary good enough to say. They are both convex, and have the rude Figure of a Horse on the hollow: the Impression on the other side (as I was told by the late Earl of *Winchelsea*) was conjectured by some to be a Representation of the Head-dress worn by the *British* Ladies of Quality and Distinction. The biggest weighs seventeen Shillings; the least, about six Shillings. The same Memorials have the *Romans* left of their being here, of whose Coins I've seen several Pieces in Brass, which have been taken up under the Cliffs near *Bradstow*, after the Rage of the Sea, and falling down of the Land, one of which Pieces I have described.

It is of the Emperor *Constantine*, and has on the Face, the Head of the Emperor, and the Legend *Constantinopolis*, the Name of the chief City of the *Roman* Empire; the Reverse is a Victory, upon, or by the Prow of a Ship. In another Plate, I've had engraven a Silver Coin of *Domitian*. A little more than a hundred Years ago, a Farmer of *Minster*, ordering his Servants to go to plough on a Holiday, they, out of Revenge, were resolved to try to break their Plough, and for that Purpose let it down a greater Depth than ordinary into the Ground; when they had not gone far, before they struck against a Pot, which they brought up full of *Roman* Coins, of the lesser and larger Silver. These the Country People called Bald-pates, and of them many Years after were some found, after a Shower of Rain, which were suppos'd to be drop'd by those who first discovered them. Another Parcel of these Coins was found not far off from the other Place, *viz.* near where the Mill now stands, the others having been taken up near where the Mill formerly stood, or what is now called K. *William's* Mount. Of these Coins I could never recover but one which is of the lesser Silver, with the Face of *L. Aurelius Verus* on it, with short curled Hair, and a curled Beard, the Legend, IMP. L. AVREL.

VERVS. AVG. On the Reverse, a Woman habited in a Stole, or long Robe, with a Globe or Ball in her right Hand, and a Cornucopiæ in her left, the Legend PROV. DEOR. T. P. II. COS. II.

But I've never seen or heard of any Coins of the *Saxons*, that have been found here, and of but two of the *Normans* since the Conquest, viz. a Rose Noble or Rial of K. *Hen. VI.* and a Groat of K. *Edw. III.* tho' I have a pretty many, especially of the latter, which have been taken up in digging the Hop-gardens near *Canterbury*.

Natural Hist.
of Staffordshire,
p. 396. &c.

The ingenious Dr. *Plott* has observed, that the *Britons* headed their Arrows and Darts with Flint, and had some way of working of Flints by the Tool. A plain Proof of this are the Flint-tools which have been found here in digging Wells, &c. one of which I have seen of a white Flint shap'd and cut in the Form of a broad-edged Chizel.

Verstegan. Re-
stitution of de-
cayed Intelli-
gence, p. 117.

That wicked and unhappy Prince *Vortigern*, whom the *Britons* elected to be their King, after their being deserted by the *Romans*, being obliged to call in the *Saxons* to his Assistance, to defend him against the confederated *Scotish-men* and *Picts*, the antient Enemies of the *Britons*, occasioned a Change to be made of the Inhabitants of this Isle. For the Troops of the † *Saxons* sent to the *Britons* Assistance, under the Command of *Hengist* and *Horfa*, landed at *Hepes-flete*, now called *Ebbs-fleet*, the common landing Place in this Island, in the Year * 447. and the * Second Year of the Reign of King *Vortigern*. But being very well pleased with the Goodness and Fertility of the Soil, and finding the *Britons* quite dispirited and their Courage lost, they soon entred into a Project of making themselves Masters of the Country; so that not content with the Grant of this Island, *Hengist* soon after procured himself to be made King of *Kent*, and poor King *Vortigern*, after a Variety of Fortune, was forced to retire into *Wales*, whither the Conquerors did not think it worth

Ran. Higden.
Polychron, p.
270.

† *Saxonum* gens armis valida, sedibus vaga, a *Britonibus* invitata, tribus longis navibus, quas * *CIULAS* vocant, *Britannia* advehitur, in cujus Orientali parte (scilicet apud *TANATOS* insulam juxta *CANTIAM*) locum manendi suscepit, quasi pro patria pugnatura, sed potius patriam

expugnatura. *Ran. Higdeni Polychron.* p. 270.

* Others say the Time of their coming was 449. and the Fourth Year of King *Vortigern's* Reign. The learned *Selden* observes, that by exacter Calculation, the Time of their Landing here was 19 Years sooner, or 428.

their

* *TAWLS*.

their while to pursue him and his Followers, and to leave the other Parts of his Dominions to his new Guests, whom he had invited over to secure him and his Kingdoms, against the Invasion of his Neighbours the *Scots*. The Consequence of this was, that the antient Inhabitants were every where miserably harrassed and oppressed, the Christian Churches were all either demolished, or converted into Pagan Temples, and the Rites of their Heathenish Superstition and Idolatry, every where introduced, to the total Subversion of Christianity. Nay, to shew the Absoluteness of their Conquest, as their Language was altogether different from that of the *Britons*, so they left very few Cities, Towns, Villages, Passages, Rivers, Woods, Fields, Hills or Dales, that they gave not new Names unto: Such as in their own Language were intelligible, and either given by Reason of the Situation or Nature of the Place, or after some Place in some Sort like unto it in *Germany*, from whence they came. This is the Account given by *Verstegan*, of the coming hither of this warlike People. But we have a different Relation of this Affair from *Robert of Gloucester*, one of our antient Chroniclers. He tells us that the * *Saxons* came hither of their own Accord, unknown to King *Vortigern*: and thus introduces *Hengist*, answering the King's Demands from whence they came, and what they sought, when he and the Knights which came with him were admitted to his Presence at *Canterbury*:

"Sire kyng" (quoth Hengist, that for al other speck y wys)
 "Of Saronie we beth y bore, that of Germanie ys.
 "The waner ys of thilke lond, that wen per ys forth broyt
 "So mucche folk of men, that tho lond may susteyne noyt.
 "Tho heye men of the lond schulle come bifoze the kyng,
 "And alle tho yonge men of the lond lere bi foze hym bringe.
 "The strengeste men schal bi choys and bi lot al so
 "These out, and sende in to other lond, here beste for to do.
 "And heo schulle be such, that no prince doze hem forsake,
 "Ac for heore prowesse gladliche in to here seruise take.
 "This cas is to us y come, y chole we beth ther to,
 "For so mucche ys in the lond, oure beste for to do.

* The same Account is given in an antient *English* History in Prose M. S. which tells us, that *Engist* and his Brother *Horn* landed in *Kent*, with sixteen Thousand Men.

" And

" and for to be maistres of this folk we beth y choie and ynome
 " My brother and ich (for we beth of dukes kyn) y come.

Selden's Notes
 on the Polyol-
 bion.

This is agreeable enough to the Accounts we have of several Countries being peopled by the Colonies which swarm'd out of these Northern Hives. But however this be, it is sure that in Process of Time, the Saxons made themselves absolute Masters of this Kingdom of England, and entirely defeated and subdu'd its antient Inhabitants.

Orig. Britan.
 p. 313, 314.

Our Antiquaries are divided, I find, in their Opinions about the Country from whence this brave and warlike People came. Venerable Bede, distinguishes them into three Sorts, viz. the Saxons, Angles and Jutes; and intimates, that they came from a Place then called Saxony, and a Country called Angulus, which on their leaving it, remained desert and unpeopled to this Time, and lay between the Provinces of the Jutes and Saxons. According to which Account, our learned Bishop Stillingfleet observes, all those People who came hither to assist the Britons, and afterwards conquered them, and possessed their Land, must come out of that Chersonese called Jutland, taking it in the largest Extent, not only from the Country Eidore to the River Eidore, but to the Elb, comprehending Holstein, Dithmar, and Stormar. This Country, that learned Prelate observes, is by Adam Bremensis, and Helmoldus, called Nortalbingia; and by Eginbartus, Saxonia Transalbania; and by Albertus Stadenfis, Transalbia; where the Saxons remained in so great Numbers, that Charles the Great could not totally subdue them till after a War of about Thirty Years.

Titles of Ho-
 nour, p. 11.

But be their original Habitation where it would, by their coming over hither in such Numbers, and taking Possession of so great a Part of Britain, as they did, upon the Discontents which soon happened betwixt them and the Britons; it is very probable, that the Saxons, before the Time of their coming into this Country, were removed nearer to the Rhine, and so had greater Conveniency of conveying themselves over into Britain. Mr. Selden has shewn us, that the Romans had here at the time of their quitting this Island, an Officer whom they called Comes litoris Saxonici per Britannias; who was as Admiral of that Time, and placed against the maritime Incurfions of

of the Saxons, or those of the West Part of Germany, that were known most commonly by that Name; and that his Ensigns were nine maritime Towns, situated on the Coasts of *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*, of which *Reculver* and *Richborow*, were two. So that the Conjecture of our learned *Cambden*, seems well grounded, viz. that all those People who inhabited not only *Jutland*, but *Selfwick*, *Holsatia*, *Ditmarse*, the Bishoprick of *Breme*, the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, *Upper* and *Lower Friesland* and *Holland*, went by the common Name of Saxons. The Affinity of the *Dutch* and *Frisian* Languages, with that spoken by the Saxons here, is a good Argument to prove, either that those People came over hither, or, that the *Frisian*, *Dutch* and *Saxon* Languages, were then the same. The first Colony of these People which came hither under the Command of the two Brothers, *Hengist* and *Horja*, is reasonably supposed to have come from *Holland* or *Zealand*, where the *Dutch* Annals report, *Hengist* built a Fort or Castle at *Leyden*, and from whence to the *Richborough* Port, is a very short and easy Passage, which made it the more practicable to them in their open * Keels, Yawls or Long-boats.

* A. S. ceo'.
navis.

But this is not the only Alteration to which the Inhabitants of this Island have been subject. As it is so near the commonly known Port of *Richborough*, and the Place of Landing was at the very Mouth of that Port, and so easy and practicable, it lay very much exposed to the Insults of any of the Sea-Rovers. Accordingly, we find frequent Mention in the Writers of our History, of Pagan Strangers landing here.

In King *Sigeburth's* Time, who began to reign A. D. 648. the *Danish* Pirates, we are told, used to land here almost every Year, and to ravage and plunder the Inhabitants.

754. Sax.
Chron.

A. D. 851. the *Danes* first took up their Winter Quarters here: Altho' the same Year 60 Ships of their Fleet were taken, and the rest put to flight, and a great Army of theirs defeated at *Sondowic*, by K. *Æthelstan*, and Duke *Ealchere*.

Sax. Chron.
P. 74.

A. D. 853. A great Army of the Pagans, it is said, landed here, and defeated Earl † *Alchere* and Duke *Wada*, with the

Alured Bever-
lacen's Annales,
P. 100.
Afferius Me-
nev. P. 15.

† Eodem quoque anno [853] *Ealhere* Comes cum *Cantuarijs* & *Huda* cum *Suthrijs* contra paganorum exercitum in Insula quæ

dicitur in *Saxonica* lingua *TENET*, *Britannico* autem sermone *RUIM*, animose & acriter belligeraverunt; & primitus Christiani victoriam

Canterbury
Saxon Chron.
P. 78.

Canterbury and Surrey Men under their Command, who fought with them here.

A. D. 864. or, as others say, 865, 870. the *Danes* again landed here, and took up their Winter Quarters in this Island, and made a firm League with the *Kentishmen*, or the Citizens of *Canterbury*, which however, they soon broke.

A. D. 981. The *Danes* again landed here, and plundered the Island; and *A. D.* 988, or as others tell us, *A. D.* 978. they landed again, and burnt the Abbey or Nunnery built by *Dompneva* or *Dompnena*, at *Hyustre*, together with the Nuns there settled, and the Clergy and People who had fled thither for Sanctuary. Such frequent Depredations, must, no doubt, both impoverish and corrupt the Inhabitants, whose Manners were, it seems, so far altered, as to follow the same sort of Life that their Invaders did, and to betake themselves to Piracy and Robbery. For thus we are told, that *A. D.* 969. *K. Edgar* ordered this Island to be plundered, because the Inhabitants had been guilty of a Contempt of his Royal Rights, and had robb'd some *English* Merchant Ships, as they sailed, I suppose, through the *Wantsume*.

Hen. Huntin.
Hist. Lib. IV.
Sax. Chron.
ad ann. 969.

A. D. 1009. An innumerable Company of *Danish* Vessels, commanded by *Hemming* and *Eilaf*, landed the Forces aboard them in this Island, where they joined *Turkill*, a *Danish* Earl, who came hither a little before them.

Trivet Annal.
p. 166. ed.
Oxon.
Villare Cant.
p. 391.

A. D. 1216. landed here, *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, where having refreshed his Army, he marched to *Sandwich*, where he was joined by the Barons of his Party. So that *Mr. Philpot* had Reason to say, that the chiefest Scenes both of War and Peace, have been laid in or near this Island.

As to the present Inhabitants, those of them who occupy Farms, as they are often Persons of good Substance, so they live in a very generous and hospitable Manner. They who live by the Sea-side are generally Fishermen, or those who go Voyages to foreign Parts, or such as depend upon what they call *Foying*, i. e. going off to Ships with Provisions, and to help them in Distress, &c. Many of these, especially those who go

riam habuerunt: prolongatoque diu praelio illi ambo ibidem occubuerunt. Afferius
ibidem ex utraque parte plurimi ceciderunt, Menevensis de rebus gestis Ælfredi. p. 7. ed.
& in aqua merli suffocati sunt: & Comites Oxon.

to



Instruments used in the NORTH SEA Fishing.

Fig. 2.



A Peck or Heading knife.

Fig. 3.



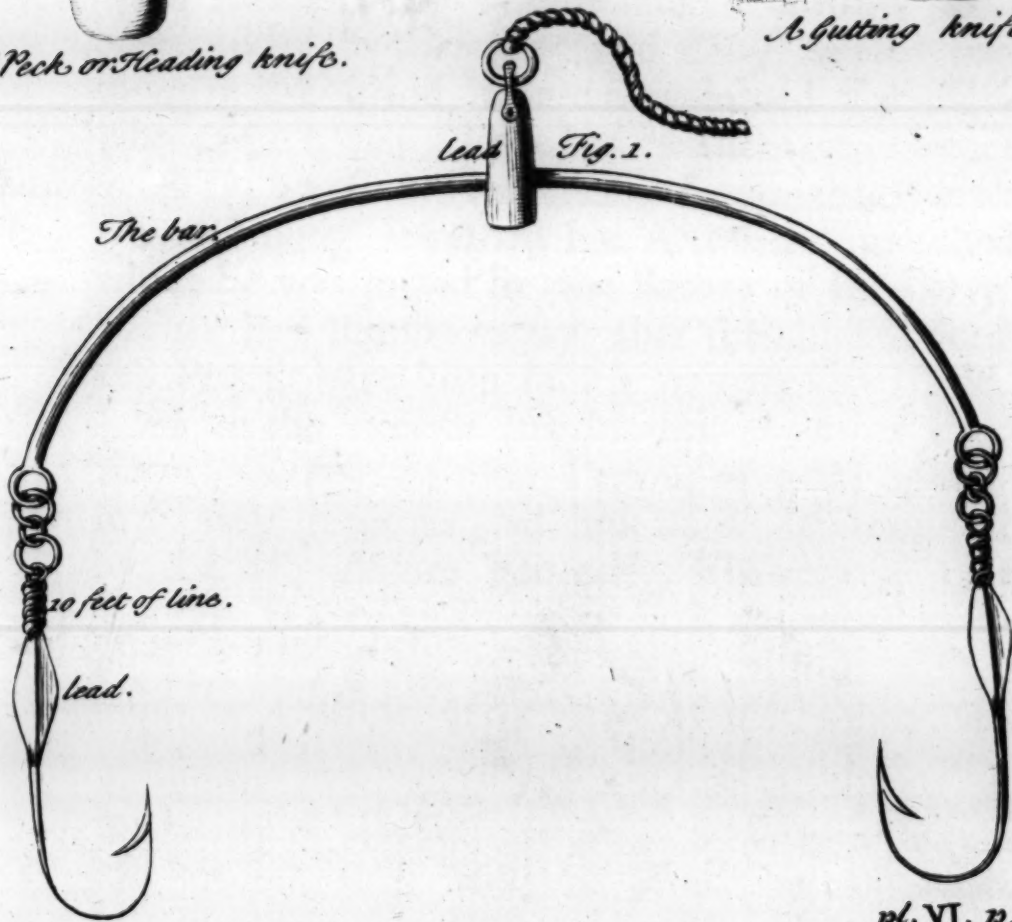
A Splitting knife.

Fig. 4.



A Gutting knife.

Fig. 1.



The bar.

20 feet of line.

lead.

to the North Seas to fish, are what Mr. Camden calls them, ^{Britannia, p. 240.}
 ' a Sort of amphibious Creatures, who get their Living both by
 ' Sea and Land, as having to do with both Elements, being
 ' Fishermen and Husbandmen, and equally skilled in holding
 ' the Helm and the Plough. According to the Seasons of the
 ' Year, they knit Nets, catch Cods, Herrings, Mackarels, &c.
 ' go Voyages, and export Merchandizes: The very same Persons
 ' dung the Land, plough, sow, harrow, reap, and carry in
 ' the Corn.' When they are Boys, they go to catch Whiting,
 and Herring, and to the North Seas, whither they make two
 Voyages a Year, and come home the latter one soon enough
 for the Men to go to Wheat Season, and take a Winter's Thresh:
 Which last, they have done time enough, to go to Sea in the
 Spring. Besides this, there are here two Seasons for the Home-
 Fishery, which are called by the Inhabitants **Shot-fare**, and
Herring-fare. The first of these is the Mackarel Season,
 which commonly is about the Beginning of *May*, when the
 sowing of Barley is ended. The other is the Season for catching
 Herrings, which begins about the End of Harvest, and ends
 soon enough for the Wheat Season, the Time of sowing which
 is here about *November*. On this Account it is no uncommon
 thing here for Servants to bargain with their Masters, however
 such of them as occupy small Farms, to go to *Herring-Fare*, &c.

As to the North-Sea Fishery, it has formerly been much
 used by the Inhabitants of this Island; but the little Success
 they have met with of late Years, has very much discouraged
 them from following that Employment. However, I have
 thought it not quite foreign to my Purpose, to describe the
 Tackle used in this Fishery, in the adjoining Plate. No. I. re-
 presents a Semicircular Bar of Iron, in the Middle of which is
 a Lead to poize it thro' a Hole, in the Top of which goes
 an Iron Ring, to which is fixed a Line of so many Fathom in
 Length, as the Depth of Water wherein they fish requires. At
 each End of this Bar is a Hole with a Ring in it, to which is
 fixed a Piece of Line of about ten Inches long. This is called
 the *Snood*, and to it is fastned the Hook, with a Piece of Lead
 at the Top of it, which they call the Fish, as resembling a
 Fish, by which it is said, the Cods are sometimes enticed to
 swallow the Hook when it is unbaited. No. II. Is the Head-

ing-Knife. No III. The Splitting-Knife. And No IV. The Gutting-Knife.

As to the other Fisheries, which they call **Shot-fare** and **Herring-fare**, I shall only observe, that they find Employment for the poor People on Shore, who are busied in spinning, twisting and knitting the Nets; the Prices of which Works are as follow :

	l.	s.	d.
Spinning by the Pound — — —	0	0	2
Twisting — — —	0	0	1
Knitting a Shot-Net, which is but two	0	0	0½
^a Deepings by the Awlne — — —			
Knitting a Herring-Net of 3 Deepings,	0	0	1
per Awlne — — —			

^a Sea puns.

Beating or mending these Nets, 1 s. per Day with Victuals, or 1 s. 3 d. per Day with a Breakfast only.

An Awlne is a *French* Measure of 5 Feet 7 Inches. 60 Awlne make a ^b Dole of *Shot-nets*, and 20 Awlne make a Dole of *Herring-nets*.

^b A set Parcel or Distribution. 9. Deal.

The Seamen here are generally reputed excellent Sailors, and shew themselves very dextrous and bold in going off to Ships in Distress. It is a thousand Pities, that they and the Country People are so apt to pilfer stranded Ships, and abuse those who have already suffered so much. This they themselves call by the Name of *Paultring*, since nothing sure can be more vile and base, than, under Pretence of assisting the distressed Masters, and saving theirs and the Merchants Goods, to convert them to their own Use, by making what they call ^c *Guile-shares*. †

^c Cheating-Shares.

The following Rhymes express the Temper and Manners of the Inhabitants of the Places lying next the Sea, as they were when these Rhymes were made:

^d Red Herrings.

**Ramsgate ^d Capons, Peter's Lings,
Bradstow Scrubs, and Mergate Kings.**

De rebus Albionis com. Lib. I.

† From hence it is that it is become a proverbial Saying, *Maritimi mores*, or *Sea-faring Ways*, to intimate the utmost Rudeness and Barbarity. Accordingly our Learned Antiquary *Twine*, thus represents the Inhabitants of the Sea-Coasts: *Littorales duri, horridi, immanes latrociniis dediti, omnium denique pessimi*. They who live on the Sea-coast, are rude, rough, cruel, given to Robbery, and, in one Word, the very worst of People. But there's no Rule without an Exception.

Antiently

Antiently the Inhabitants of *Ramsgate*, *St. Peter's*, and *Brad-flow*, lived, it seems, very meanly and poorly, eating scarce any thing but Fish, and particularly Red-herrings, and Ling, or North-sea Cod. *Mergate* was upon account of its Harbour, and Trade to *London*, the principal, if not only Place of Business, and whose Inhabitants were wealthy, and lived in Plenty; but Time has made a very great Alteration in these Places. By the Sea's falling so heavy on the North Part of the Island, the Harbour of *Mergate* is gone very much to decay, and the Masters of Ships which used to live there are almost all removed to *London*, for the sake of their Business: So that the Place is in a manner deserted by them. Whereas the Town of *Ramsgate* has all this while been growing and encreasing, being almost half of it new built, and their Pier being considerably enlarged; so that there are many wealthy Persons among them.

The *English* spoken here is generally very good; only the Natives in common with the other Inhabitants of this Part of *Kent*, are used to pronounce the *th* as a *d*, the *o* as an *a*; as *an* for *on*, and the *i* as *ee*; as *Deek* for *Dike*, and to say *who* instead of *how*, and *how* instead of *who*. As for Example, *How is dat Man dere?* for *Who is that Man there?* Some of the local Words used here, and on the neighbouring Continent, I have observed as follows.

The Reader will see that they are most of them of *Saxon* Original; the Consequence of this Island, and the neighbouring Kingdom or Continent of *Kent*, being so long inhabited by the *Saxons*.

ABITED, A. S. Abitan, *Milldewd*.

AMPRY, A. S. Amppe, *rotten, decayed, sickly*.

BARVEL, a short leathern Apron used by Washer-women, a *Slabbering-bib*.

BAVEN, a little Faggot.

BIRTH, a Place, a good Birth, mine is the next Birth; we likewise say, to Birth a Floor.

BRAWCHE, A. S. Bpeacan, *rakings of Straw to kindle Fires with*.

BRITTE, A. S. Bpittan, *knock or rub out*. The Corn Britts.

BROACH, *a Spit*, so we say to *broach* or *tap* a Cask.

BRUTTE. A. S. *brutan*, *bite* or *brouse*, the Cows brut the Wood.

BUG. A. S. *bujan*, *to bend*, bug up.

CANT. A. S. *cant*, *a Corner of a Field*. It likewise signifies a *Cast* or *Throw*; I gave him a Cant. To Cant, is to whine or play the Hypocrite.

CHEE, or CHIE, *a Hen-Roost*.

CHOATY, *Chuff*, a choaty Boy, a broad-faced chopping Boy.

CHEGE, *a Frolick*.

CIDDLE, or CITTLE. A. S. *cicelan*, *to tickle*; so we say *kittle Weather*, ticklish or uncertain Weather.

CLEDGY, *stiff*, clay Ground.

CLEVEL, *a Grain of Corn*.

CLEVER, *dextrous*.

CLITE or CLAYT, *a clay Mire*.

COG-BELLS, *Icecicles*, *Icecandles*.

COP, *a Cop of Pease*, &c. viz. 15 *Sheaves in the Field*, and 16 *in the Barn*.

COVE, A. S. *coye*, *a Part of Building so called*.

CRANK, *merry*, *cheery*. Our Sailors call a Boat that is apt to *overfet*, a *Crank-boat*.

CULCH, *Lumber*, *Stuff*.

CULL, *pick*, *chuse*; to cull Beans.

DOLLOUR's, *does lowre*; the Wind *dolour's*.

A DRINKING, a Refreshment betwixt Meals, used by the Ploughmen who eat a Bit of Bread and Cheese, and drink when they come out of the Fields, at 10 in the Morning, and 6 in the Evening.

DROITS, *Fr. Rights*, *Dues*, *customary Payments*.

ELLINGE, *Fr. Eloigner*, *lonely*, *solitary*.

ERNEFUL, A. S. *eapnian*, *pitiful*, *erneful*, *sick* or *bad*.

FENNY, A. S. *xennig*, *rotten*, *mouldy Cheese*; *vinny Cheese*, *Dorset*.

FOI, *Fr. Voie*, A Treat at going abroad or coming home.

FOSTALL or FORESTALL, *A Green before a Place or House*, A. S. *stal*.

FURNER, *Lat. Furnius*, a Baker,

GANG-

- GANG-WAY, A. S. gang-pæſ, a Thorow-fare, Entry, Passage.
 GATE, A. S. gate, a Way, a Sea-gate, a Way into the Sea.
 GOSS, A. S. goss, Heath, Furze, a prickly Shrub growing in the Marshes, and on Heaths and Downs.
 GOYSTER, to laugh aloud, a goystering Wench, a Boy-maid, or a Lad-lafs.
 GREEDS, grædy, The Straw, in a Place or Barton to make Dung of.
 GREEN-SWORD, grene-ſweap, Grass Turf.
 GROTTEN, Stubble.
 HAGISTER, Sax. a Mag-pie.
 HAW or HAWMEL, a little Cloſe.
 HANK or HINK, a Skain, a Hank of Silk, ſo we ſay, a Man has a Hank on another; Or he has him entangled in a Skain or String.
 HELTER-KELTER, Head-foremoſt, all together.
 HOCKER-HEADED, fretful, paſſionate.
 HUFFLE, a Merry-meeting.
 HUFFLER, one that carries off freſh Proviſions, &c. to Ships.
 KERNING, Corning, good kerning Land.
 KNOLE, A. S. Cnolle, a Hill or Bank, a Knole of Sand.
 KNOWLES, Turnips.
 LAY, LEY, Land untill'd.
 LEERE, Tape.
 A LEES, A. S. læra, a Meadow or Pasture-Field.
 LEESING, gleanings.
 LIBBIT, a Stick to throw at any thing. I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister that was in the Podder-grotten.
 LIEF-COUP, Lieue-chepe, a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they ſtand.
 LINCH, a Bawke or little Strip of Land to bound the Fields in open Countries, called elſewhere Landſhire, or Landſher'd, to diſtinguiſh a Share of Land.
 LINGER, A. S. lenſ, to long after a Thing: We likewiſe uſe it to mean delay, and tedious, and long. He is in a poor Lingring-way.
 LITHER, A. S. liſ, ſupple, limber, gentle.

MORT

The HISTORY of the

MORT or MOT. A. S. mot, *Abundance, a Multitude, a Mot of Money, Apples, Men, &c.*

NEW-LAND, *Land newly broke up or ploughed.*

PADDY, A. S. pað, *Worm-eaten.*

PETTY-COAT, *a Man or Boy's Waistcoat.*

PLACE, *a Barton.*

PLUMP, *dry, hard, the Ways are plump.*

POLT, *a Knock, a Rat-trap, that falls down.*

PODDER, *vide Pod-ware, Beans, Peas, Tares or Vetches, or such Ware as has Pods.*

PUTCH, *a Pit or Hole, a Putch of Water.*

RAMMED, *excessive hard, rammed dear, dearer than ordinary.*

RINGE, *a Tub to carry Water in with two Ears. A Covel,*

ROUGHIN, *the Grass after mowing.*

RUDDLE-WATTLE, *a Hurl made of small hazle Rods, interwoven.*

RUCKLE, *Struggle.*

SARE, A. S. yceapap, *tender, rotten, my Coat is very sare.*

SCHOAT or SCOUT, *a Kneading-trough.*

SCHEAT, *a little Pig spay'd.*

SEAME, *Hog's Lard.*

SEME, A. S. *a Quarter of Corn, or 8 Bushels, a Horse-load.*

SHAVE, *a small Copse of Wood by a Field Side.*

SHIRE-WAY, *a Way for only Horse or Foot Passengers; a Bridle or Stirrup-way.*

SHOOLING, *begging, to go a Shooling.*

SIESIN, *Yeast, Barm, &c.*

SIG, *Urine, old Ling, Yorkshire.*

SINDER, *to settle or separate the Lees or Dregs.*

SKADDLE, A. S. yceap, *wild, unlucky, mischievous, a Skaddle Cat, Boy, &c.*

SKID, *to stop a Waggon, or Coach-wheel from running round, downhill.*

SLAPPY, A. S. ylip, *slippery, thro' Wet.*

SLAY-WATTLE, *a Hurdle made of narrow Boards.*

SNAGGE, *a Dew Snail, or a Snail without a Shell.*

SOAL, *a dirty Pond of standing Water.*

SOMERLAND, *Ground that lies fallow all the Summer.*

SPEENE,

- SPEENE, *a Cow's teat.*
 SPRY-WOOD, *Small-wood, Spray of the Sea, the Foam or Froth of it blown at a Distance.*
 STALDER, *a Stilling, or Frame to put Barrels on.*
 STRIKE-BAULK, *to plough one Furrow, and leave another.*
 STOW or STOVE ROPES, *to dry them in an Oven.*
 STUPPIN, *a Stew-pan or Skillet.*
 SULLAGE or SUILLAGE, *Muck or Dung.*
 SWART or SWARTH, *a dark Green; the Wheat looks very Swarth. The Germans call a Wood Schwartzwald. Hence Swarthy.*
 SWIG, *Suck or Draught. I took a hearty Swig.*
 TAGGE, *a Sheep of 12 Months old.*
 TAANT, *tall, or too high for its Breadth or Bigness; a Taant Mast, House, &c.*
 TAS or TARSE, *A. S. tay, a Mow of Corn.*
 TATTER, *ragged, cross, peevish; he is a very Tatter-man.*
 TILT, TILTH, *A. S. tilð, ordering Land for sowing; he has a good Tilth, or his Land is in a good Tilth.*
 TIMINGS, *A. S. tîmîngs, Grounds of Beer.*
 TOARE, *Grass and Rubbish on Corn-land, after the Corn is reaped: Or the long sown Grass in Pasture Fields.*
 TOVET, *A. S. tîpaxat, half a Bushel.*
 TWITTER, *a Fit of Laughter; he is in a mighty Twitter.*
 WARP, *Four of a Thing; a Warp of Herrings.*
 WATTLE, *a Hurdle.*
 WAURE, *A. S. paure, Sea-Woor, or Sea-Wrack.*
 WENT, *a Way; the four Wents, or Cross-way.*
 WHILK, WHITTER, *to complain.*
 WINDROW, *Sheaves of Corn set up in a Row one against another, that the Wind may blow betwixt them; or a Row of Grass in Hay-making.*

By the following Account of the several Parishes, it will appear, that there have been many antient Seats here, inhabited by Gentlemen of very good Families and large Estates; but these Seats are now all, except two, turned into Farm-houses, and the Estates antiently belonging to them, for the most Part, alienated. So that there is not at this Time, one Gentleman of
 Estate

The HISTORY of the

Estate in the whole Island, nor any Justice of the Peace, which last is no small Misfortune to the Inhabitants.

Of the Natives of this Island the following are named as making a Figure in the World for their Learning and Promotion.

I. *Nicholas de Thorne*, Abbot of *St. Austin's*, 1283.

II. *John of Tenet*, a Benedictine Monk of *Christ-Church Canterbury*. A. D. 1330.

III. *William de Thorne*, a Monk of the Abbey of *St. Austin's* near *Canterbury*, 1380.

IV. *Stephen de Birchington*, a Monk of *Christ-Church Canterbury* at the same time; Author of a Book entitled, *Historia de Archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus a prima sedis Fundatione ad annum 1369.*

V. *Marcellus Daundelyon*, Abbot of *St. Austin's*, 1426.

To these I shall now add *Robert Jenkin*, who, as it appears by the Parish-Register of *Minster*, was born there and baptized Jan. 31, 1656. being the Son of *Thomas Jenkin*, by *Mary* his Wife. He was educated at the King's School at *Canterbury*, and from thence sent to *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, of which he was after chosen Fellow. By *Dr. John Lake*, who was translated from the See of *Bristol*, to that of *Chichester* 1685. he was made his Chaplain, and in 1688. by him promoted to the Præcentorship of that Church, which he soon vacated, by refusing to take the Oaths to *K. William III.* and *Q. Mary II.* In 1711. on the Death of *Dr. Humphry Gower* Master of *St. John's*, he was elected Master in his Room; and likewise *Lady Margaret's* Professor of Divinity; which Places he held to the time of his Death, which happened April 7th 1727. He was the Author of the underwritten Books: What else he writ I know not.

I. An



Coats of Arms of some of the Antient Families of the Isle of Tenet .



*Curling de
Insula Tenet*



*Harty de
Birchington*



*Northwood de Dane
Court & Norwood-*



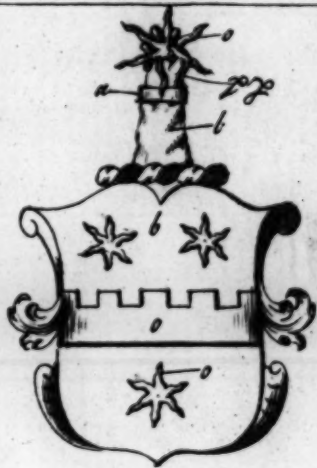
*Crispe de
Queeke*



*Johnson de
Nether Court-*



*Pettitt de
Daundelyon*



*Paramor de
St Nicholas*



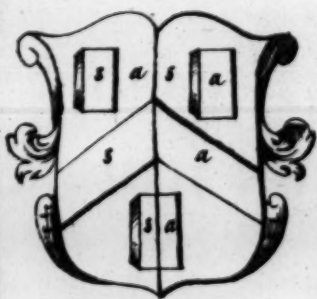
*Sanders de
Chilton*



*Sprackling de
St Lawrence*



*Cleybrooke de
Nafsh Court*



*Mason de
Monkton*



Bere



Dane



Finch



Long

Isle of TENET.

41

I. An Historical Examination of the Authority of General Councils, shewing the false Dealing that hath been used in publishing them, and the Difference amongst the Papists themselves about their Number. 4^{to} the second Edition. 1688.

II. The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, in 2 Vols. 8vo. the 3^d Edition, 1708.

III. Defensio, S. *Augustini* adversus *Joannis Phereponi* in ejus opera animadversiones. 8vo. *Cantabrigiæ*, 1707.

IV. Remarks on some Books lately published, viz.

Mr. *Basnage's* History of the *Jews*.

Mr. *Whiston's* eight Sermons.

Mr. *Lock's* Paraphrase and Notes on St. *Paul's* Epistles.

Mr. *Le Clerc's* *Bibliothèque choisie*. 8vo. *London*, 1709.

The Life of *Apollonius Tyanaeus*, written in *French* by Monsieur *Tillemont*, translated into *English*, with Notes.

In a Visitation of the County of *Kent* about the Year 1620. by ——— *Philipot* Esq; *Somerset* Herald, who visited by a Deputation from *William Camden Clarentieux*, were enter'd the Arms and Pedigrees of the following Families in this Island, viz.

Curling.

Harty and Finche of Bir-
chington.

Northwood of Dane-Court.

Crispe of Queekes and Clive-
Court.

Johnson of Nether-Court in
St. Lawrence.

Petitt of Dentelion.

Paramour of St. Nicholas.

Sanders of Chilton and
Monkton.

Claybrooke of Nash-Court.

Sprackling of St. Lawrence.

Mason of Monkton.

The Air is here very † salubrious, but what makes the Island not so pleasant, is our so often having too much of it, there
being

† In the last Century, *John Tomlin* of the seven Sons and Daughters, who all lived to-
Parish of St. *John's* had by his Wife *Mary* together to be of the Age of seventy-two, one
G with

The HISTORY of the

being scarce any Medium here betwixt either a stark Calm or an outrageous Storm, which is owing to its being so much exposed to the Sea, without any Trees to shelter it. The Inhabitants however, are generally very healthy and long-lived, especially on the North and East Part of the Island next the Sea; where the Shore is clean, no Marshes near, and the Water good, only in some Places a little brackish: So far have they increased, that it is computed there are, at present, no fewer than 2200 Families or Houses in the whole Island, which, reckoning four to a Family one with another, will make 8800 Souls. In the Parish of St. *John's* and Town of *Mergate*, I compute about 600 Families, which reckoning four to a Family one with the other, makes the Number of Souls to be about 2400. By the Parish Register it appears that the Proportion which the Births here have borne to the Burials, are as 1 half to 1, or 1 fifth to 1. The following Years seem anomalous ones.

<i>Anno</i>	<i>Baptisms.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>
1563.	22.	59.
1564.	35.	20.
1565.	29.	17.
1567.	26.	1.

The lower Part of the Island, to the South and West, being near the Marshes, is reputed not so healthy, altho' it appears by the Registers, that the Proportion of Births to Burials has been as 1 5th to 1. For tho' the Inhabitants are many of them subject to Agues in the Spring and Fall, yet these seldom prove mortal. In the Year 1719. (which was the most unhealthy Summer I have known since I lived here) more were reckoned to die, in Proportion to the Number of Inhabitants, in the Parishes of St. *Peter* and St. *Laurence*, which lie to the North, than in those of *Mynstre*, *Monkton*, &c. which lie to the South. In the Parish of St. *John*, I that Year buried 61, which were more

with another. In the Year 1719, were buried in the Parish of St. *Peter's* fifteen Men and Women, the oldest of which were 88, and the youngest above 70, besides two Men each 68, and two others near the same Age.

In the Year 1727, a very sickly Year, died in the Parish of St. *John Baptist*, 67, of which eight were from 80 to 88, and seven from 73 to 79.

than were ever buried in that Parish in one Year, since 1559. when the Parish Register begins.

In the Year 1642. *Henry Robinson*, Gent. by his last Will gave a Messuage in * *Birchington*, in this Island, for the Maintenance of two Fellows and two Scholars, in St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*. The said Fellows and Scholars to be born in the Isle of *Tenet*, and brought up in *Canterbury* School; or, in Default of such, other Scholars born in *Kent*, and of the said School. * *Upper Gore-end.*

By a Decree of Chancery, dated *November 22. A. D. 1652.* and upon Consent of Parties, it was ordered, That whereas the said Lands were then sunk to 50 *l. per Ann.* and not able to support the Charge of *two* Fellowships, &c. the College should maintain instead of *two* Fellows and *two* Scholars, *four* Scholars, according to the Direction of the *Donor*. Each of which *four* Scholars is allowed by the College in Commons 10 *l.* a Year.

By a Patent of 33 *Edw. III.* p. 1. m. 23. it appears, that this Coll. No. XXI. Island was assigned to the Captain or Governor of the Town of *Calais*, for Provisions of his Hospital: *Pro Providentiis Hospitalii sui.*

In the 4th of K. *Charles I.* this Island was advanced to the Honour of giving Title to an Earl, in the Person of The Honourable *Nicholas*, Baron *Tufton*, of *Tufton*, in *Sussex*, who was created Earl of *Tenet*, *August 5, 1628.* in which Honour he was succeeded by,

2. *John Tufton*, his eldest Son, *June 26, 1632.*
3. *Nicholas*, Son and Heir to *John*, *May 6, 1664.*
4. *John*, Brother to *Nicholas*, *Novemb. 24, 1679.*
5. *Richard*, Brother to *John*, *April 27, 1680.*
6. *Thomas*, Brother to *Richard*, *March 8, 1683-4.*
7. *Sackville*, Brother to *Thomas*, *July 30. 1729.* (Now living, A. D. 1735.)

A. D. 1630. The Business of Knighthood was retaken into Consideration, and with Care and Diligence set on Foot, being grounded upon an old Statute, entitled, *Statutum de Militibus*; and a Proclamation was issued forth, dated *July 6,* to this Effect, That whereas the King having formerly sent forth Writs to some of the Sheriffs of the several Counties, for the summon-

Rushworth's
Hist. Coll.
Vol. II. Part 1.
p. 70.

ing of all that had 40 Pounds Land or Rent, to appear at the Day of his Coronation, and prepare themselves to receive the Order of Knighthood; He did now award a Commission to certain Lords and Others of his Privy Council, to treat and compound with all those who then made Default, as well for their Fines and their Contempt, as for their Respite to take that Order upon them. Likewise several Commissions were awarded into the several Counties, giving Power of compounding. — Accordingly, by Virtue of one of these Commissions granted to Sir *Edward Deering*, and Sir *Thomas Wilford*, Barons, Oct. 7, 1631. were of this Island summoned to appear before them, *Richard Terry*, *Edward Fuller*, *William Church*, *William Jenkin*, all of *Minster*; *Henry Paramore*, Esq; of *Monkton*, *Thomas Paramor*, of *St. Nicholas*, Gent. *William Fagg*, and *Henry Johnson*, of *St. Lawrence*. Their Compositions and Answers, upon Oath, I find preserved in a MS. of Sir *Edward Deering*, in the fine Library of *Supenden* being.

1. *Richard Terry* compounded for the Respite of Knighthood, at the Rate of 10*l.* to be paid to Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight and Baronet, at his House at *Tunstall*, within ten Days.

2. *Henry Paramore*, Esq; at the Rate of 30*l.*

3. *William Fagg*, at the Rate of 10*l.*

4. *Henry Johnson*, at the Rate of 10*l.*

5. *William Jenkin*, at the Rate of 17*l.* 10*s.*

6. *Edward Fuller* made Answer, That he had not 20*l.* per Ann. and was indebted as much as his Revenue came to; and therefore refused.

7. *William Church* said, That he had not, at the Day of the King's Coronation, 23*l.*; and so refused.

8. *Thomas Paramor* made Answer, That his Lands, at the Day of the King's Coronation, were leased for a Pepper-corn by the Year, for the Payment of his Father's Debts, and yet continued incumbered; and therefore refused.

What was done by those of this Island, who then lived in that Part of it which is in the Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, I do not find.

*Of the PARISHES into which the Isle
of TENET is divided.*

THIS Island is divided into the Ten following Parishes;
viz.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. St. Giles alias Saerre. | 6. Mynstre. |
| 2. St. Nicholas at Wade. | 7. St. John Baptist. |
| 3. Monkton. | 8. St. Peter the Apostle. |
| 4. Birchington. | 9. St. Lawrence. |
| 5. Wood or Wood-Church. | 10. Stonore. |

Mr. *Leland* informs us, that there have been *eleven* Parish Churches in this Island; but then he reckons the Chapel of *All-Saints* near St. *Nicholas*, for one. He tells us likewise, that *three* of these Churches, were, in his Time, decayed, or gone to Ruin, *viz.* as I suppose he means, this Chapel of *All-Saints*, and the two Parish Churches of St. *Giles-Sarre*, and *Stonore*.

Of these only a Part of St. *Lawrence*, the Parishes of *Mynstre*, *Monkton*, and St. *Nicholas*, are within the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace for the County. The other Towns in the Island are subject to the Government of the Ports of *Dover* and *Sandwich*, of which they are Limbs or Members.

In all the Parishes were *Butts* formerly cast up and kept in Repair, for the Practice and Exercise of Archery, or shooting in the Long-Bow, which was formerly a reigning Diversion in this Island; and accordingly, Remains of these *Butts* still continue in some of the Parishes.

We shall proceed to a particular Account of each of these Parishes; and, first, of that of **Saerre.**

SAERRE



SAERRE *alias* St. GILES's Parish.

I. SERRE.

I.



A. D. 726.

Coll. N. I.

A. D. 716.

758.

Vid. Fast. Sa-
vilianos.

Saerre, Serre, Sarre, alias St. Giles, is a small Village situated at the Entrance into this Island Westward towards the Continent, next *Canterbury*. Antiently it seems to have been more populous than it is now, on account of its being the most frequented Passage into the Island from the Continent, and a Place where * Shipping often came to an Anchor in their Way to and from the *Northmuth* or *Tenladt*. The Distance betwixt the Continent and this Place, is about three Quarters of a Mile, or rather a Mile, the half Part of which, *viz.* three Furlongs, was, in *Bede's* Time, under Water; so that there were kept here two Ferry-boats or Transport-ships, to carry Men and Cattle betwixt the Continent and this Island; the Tribute or Toll of which, that used to be paid to the King, was, as 'tis said, granted by King *Edbert* to the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul at *Menstre*. Thus the Annals of the Monastery of St. *Austin* report the King's Charter: *Statuens donare decreveram, i. e. duarum navium transvectionis censum, qui etiam juris nostri erat, in loco cujus vocabulum est ad Serre, juxta petitionem venerabilis Abbatissæ Sigeburge ejusque sane conversationis familie in Monasterio S. Petri, quod situm est in Insula Tenet, sicut a Regibus Merciorum, Ethilbaldo, et rege Offa longe ante concessum est tributum in loco cujus vocabulum est Lundenwic.* But I am afraid this is a Monkish Fiction; since, so far as I can find,

* Erat præterea olim in hoc fluvio, statio firmissima navibus, et gratissima nautis, *Sarra* nomine, --- sedes sane admodum amoena, ex ea insulae parte sita quâ ex hac in Continen-

tem atque ex Continente in Insulam, Hippagine parata portitor vehebat volentes transmittere. *Jo. Twini de rebus Albionis, &c. Com. lib. I. p. 27.*

Offa,

The Parish of SERRE.

47

Offa, King of the *Mercians*, did not begin to reign till ten Years after King *Edbert* was dead: But be that as it will. It is not improbable, that the Water which ran by this Place from the **Northmuth**, was antiently called **Serre**, there being Mention made in the *Notitia*, of a *British* River of that Name, and that from thence this Village was named **Serre**. However, in Process of Time, the Sea falling away at the **Northmuth**, and the Water therefore failing, the Inhabitants gave it the Name of **Wantsumu**, as *Bede* writes it, or *Wantsume*, i. e. wanting some. This Name it had, very probably, many Years before *Bede*'s Time, when, as appears by the Land now, the Water, as I have observed before, had fallen away on both Sides, near three Furlongs or more.

John Twine, the learned *Kentish* Antiquary, would have this Town called *Serre*, from the *Latin* Word *Serra*, a Saw, being situate almost in the Mid-way of the Passage betwixt **Reculber** and **Ratisburgh**; and there being here, in the Memory of his Ancestors, the greatest Recourse of the Stream, and Reverberation from the other Reflux of the *Sandwich* Shore, so that here the Tides opposed one another with a sort of Reciprocation, and as it were a mutual Change or Vicissitude, that the Western Ebb gave Way to the Eastern Flood, and again the Eastern Ebb gave Place to the Western Flood, but not fully, nor with equal Force, nor at the like Hours; or hereabouts the two Tides met, which flowed in at the North and East Mouths. He describes the Place as a * very delightful Seat, and observes, that, in his Time, were Remains of its antient Prosperity, as Walls, Cellars, Banks, Freedoms, the Liberties of the Cinque Ports, and a great many Privileges of this Kind.

*De rebus Albi-
onicis, &c.
Comment. Lib.
I. p. 27.
Richborough.*

In a rude Map of this Island, in a MS. formerly belonging to the Abbey of *St. Austin*, a pretty large Boat is placed here, with a Woman, habited as a Religious, sitting in the Stern of it, and a Man, in a Porter's Habit, with a Cross on his Right-Arm, to shew that he belonged to the † Religious, and a Staff in his Hand, carrying a Monk on his Back to the Boat, which seems to intimate, that, at that Time, the Water was so much fallen away, that the Boat could not come up quite to the Shore.

*Annal. Monast.
St. August.
MS. fol. 29.*

† Abbey of *St. Mildred*, and afterwards of *St. Austin*.

* *Sedes sane admodum amœna*: A Seat or Situation exceeding pleasant.

† *Vicaria de Serre v. mare, non datur decima*. MS. penes Regist. Archidiacon.

Upon

* *S. Egidius
de Serris.*

A. D. 1382.
Thorn. Chron.
col. 2163.

Coll. No. VII.

MS. C. C. C.
Camb.

Upon the Hill, to the Eastward of the Town about 30 Rods, on the Left-hand of the great Road leading from *Serre* to *Monkton*, and thro' the Island to *St. Lawrence*, stood the Parish Church. It was called by the Name of * *St. Giles*, the Patron to whom it was dedicated, and was a Vicarage, but so small, that, in King *Richard II*'s Reign, it was not taxed to the *Tenth*, and valued at no more than 66 s. 8 d. The Alteration made in this Place by the failing of the *Wantsume*, and consequently the Removal of many of the Inhabitants, very probably, occasioned the Dissolution of this little Vicarage, and suffering the Church to go so far to Decay as to fall down. How long this has been, I do not find; no Mention is made of it in any of the Wills register'd since the Year 1396. And, in the last Testament of Sir *John Spyoe*, Vicar of *Monkton*, 1450. it is plainly intimated, that there were, at that Time, some Parish Churches in this Island, where divine Service was discontinued, which I take to relate to this Church, and that of *Stonor*. In the Acts of Archbishop *Parker*'s Visitation, A. D. 1561. it is thus entered:

Vicaria Sarre dissoluta.

Coll. No. II.

Coll. No. III.
A. D. 1545.

At this Time there are no Remains of the Church left; but, in a Rental of the Estate belonging to *Mynstre* Court, I find this Entry; *St. Giles's Field*, alias, *Chapel Field*, 24 Acres; in which, very probably, is included, the Ground on which the Church formerly stood, and the Church-yard round it. The Vicarage is now united to the neighbouring Vicarage of *St. Nicholas*, the Vicar of which Church receives the small Tythes, Offerings, &c. of this little Parish. The Inhabitants of *Sarre* are assessed to the Repairs of the Church of *St. Nicholas*; but they still keep up their Distinction in maintaining their own Poor. The great Tythes of this Parish (which are very inconsiderable on Account of the little sowing Land in it) belong to the Church of *Rochester*. They were first appropriated by Archbishop *Theobald*, to the Priory of *Leeds*, and, at the Dissolution of that Priory, granted, by the Letters Patent of King *Henry VIII.* (dated at *Westminster* June 20th, in the 33d Year of his Reign) to the Dean and Chapter of *Rochester*.

A little to the Westward of this Vill, is now a small wooden Bridge, not above 10 or 12 Feet over, where the two Streams of the *Netbergone*, which runs by *Chifflet*, and the *Wantsume*, which comes from the *Northmuth*, meet. This Conflux of Waters goes by the Name of *Serre Pent*, in Consideration of which the Lands adjoining are not scotted to the Repair of the Wall or Sea-fence at *Reculber*, some of those Lands having, I suppose, been taken away for the making this *Pent*, and setting up the Sluices there, in order the better to sew the whole Level. By the great and antient Charter of the Cinque Ports, A. D. 1229, it appears, that this little Town has been antiently a Member of the Town and Port of * *Sandwich*, which it still continues to be. The Mayor of *Sandwich* appoints a Deputy here, and the Lands in this Parish are charged towards making up the Quota of the Land Tax laid on the Town and Port of *Sandwich*. Antiently this Town used to pay towards a † *Tenth* and *fifteenth*, the Sum of 15 s.

The Manor of this Parish, the Seat of which is called *Serre*, alias *Serre-Court*, *Pat. 9. Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 15.* was Part of the Inheritance of the antient and noble Family of *Crioll*. *Bertram de Crioll*, 'tis said, was one of those *Kentish* Gentlemen who were with King *Richard I.* at the Siege of *Acon* in *Palestine*, A. D. 1191. *Bartholomew de Crioll*, another of this Name and Family, was Lieutenant of *Dover* Castle under the aforesaid Prince, if it be not a Mistake for *Bertram de Crioll*, who is said to have held this honourable Post under King *Henry III.* *Simon de Crioll*, another of this Name and Family, was with King *Edward I.* at his prosperous Siege of *Carlaverock*, and, for his generous Assistance there, received the Order of Knighthood. From him this Manor came down to Sir *William Crioll*, Father to Sir *John Crioll*, who held it in the Beginning of *Henry VI.* with the Manor of *St. Lawrence*, alias, *Upper-Court*, and 200 Acres of Marsh-Land in *Chistelet*; and from him it was transmitted to his Son Sir *Thomas Crioll*, of *Keriel*, Knight

Philpot Villa.
Canti. p. 384.

Roman Ports
and Forts.

* *Sandwich*, ad quam pertinent *Fordwych*, *Reculver*, *Sarre*, † *Storey*, et *Dale*, non de solo, sed de catallo, v. naves, cum hominibus et garcionibus, ut supra. *Doomsday-Book* of the Ports.

† This was a *Taske* or *Taxe*, as was

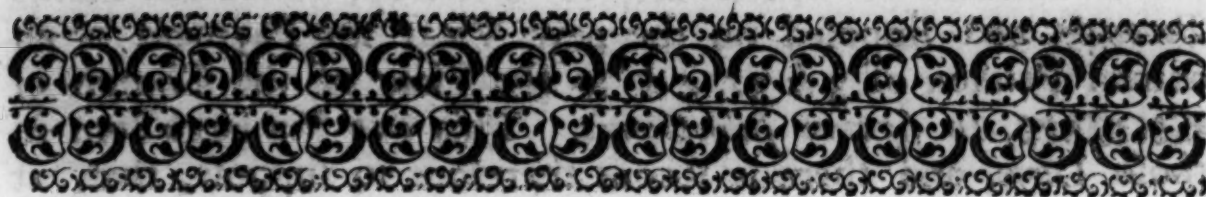
certainly rated upon every Town, and paid every Year, according as it was set down † *Stonor*. in the Chequer Book, and in this differed from a *Subsidy*, which was a *Tax* occasionally assessed by Parliament. *Cowel's Law Interpr.* v. *Fifteenth*.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

of the Garter. After the Family of *Crioll* went out from the Possession of this Estate, which was before the latter End of *Henry VI.* *John White*, Esq; became Lord of the Fee, and held it at his Death, which, was in the 9th Year of *Edw. IV.* But it was not long after his Decease that it continued in this Name; for in the Reigns of *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.* it was the Inheritance of a Family named *Bere*, in which it stayed until the Beginning of *Queen Elizabeth*, when it was passed away by Sale to — *Ruish*, Ancestor to *Sir Francis Ruish* of *Ireland*, which Family concluded in two Daughters and Co-heirs; one of which matching with *Sir George Wentworth* of *Wentworth Woodhouse* in *Yorkshire*, (eighth Brother to *Sir Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, of *Wentworth Woodhouse* in *Yorkshire*) it descended to *Ruish Wentworth*, Esq; who left an only Daughter, who was married to *Thomas Howard*, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, to whom this Lordship now belongs. The Mansion House has been partly new built with Brick, and is now a Farm-house. The Boundaries of this Manor are not very extensive.

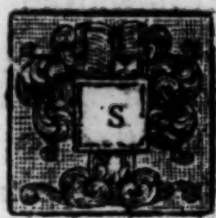


St. NICHOLAS's.



St. NICHOLAS's Parish.

II.



St. Nicholas at * **Wade** joins to **Serre**. It is so called from the Saint to whom the Church is dedicated, and its Situation near the Sea, if it was not so named from its being just by the *Wantsume*, which was now a decaying Water, and, very probably, might be fordable, or to be waded thro', at, or near this Place at low Water. The Parish is in the Lath of St. *Austin*, the Hundred of **Ringsloe**, and Bailiwick of **Biedge**, and within the Division of the Justices in the Lath of St. *Au-*
stin, the Liberty of which claims over it, because it lies in the Hundred of *Ringsloe*, which formerly belonged to that Abbey.

II. St. NI-
CHOLAS.Kilburne's Sur-
vey.

It used to be rated to a **Tenth** and **Fifteenth** the Sum of 10 l. 7 s.

King *Edward* III. in the tenth Year of his Reign, granted, by his Charter, to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Market to be kept every Week on *Monday*, and a Fair every Year in *crastino Nativitatis Beatae Mariae*, on the Morrow of the Nativity of St. *Mary*, or *September* 9th.

The Church is placed on a rising Ground, and was, at first, a Chapel to **Reculver**, which stands on the other Side of the *Wade* or *Ford*, and whose Parish or Jurisdiction, at the Time of the building of this Chapel, (about the Year 1200.) included the Parishes of **Hearne** and **Both** on that Side of the Water, and of St. *Nicholas* and *All-Saints* in this Island. About the Year 1300. Archbishop *Winckelsea* instituted a Vicar here,

* Capella St. *Nicholai* apud *Vadum*. *pas* portaturi vovemus aliquid muneris *Nicolao*.
Vadum, a wading Place. *Merces* aliquo de- *Erasmus* de Matrimon. Christiano.

Somner's Ro-
man Ports and
Forts, p. 85.

* Across the
Wantsume.

and made the Parish parochial, with the Chapel of *All-Saints*, the Boundaries of which are, to this Day, called *All-Saints Borough*, and imposed on the new Vicar the Payment of an annual Pension of 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Vicar of the Church of *Reculver*, in *signum subjectionis*. This was * a large Sum in those Days, and there is Room therefore to suppose, that, at that Time, this Vicarage was much better in Proportion than it is now. Upon the same Account, the Parishioners of *St. Nicholas* were obliged to contribute to the Repairs of *Reculver* Church; which Burden Archbishop *Warham* decreed should be redeemed with the Payment of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* every Year by the Church-wardens of *St. Nicholas* to the Church-wardens of *Reculver*, on *Monday* in *Whitsun-week*; and that if the Day was not kept, so that there be a Default of Payment, the Parishioners of *St. Nicholas* should be liable to be assessed to the Repairs of *Reculver* Church, equal with the proper Inhabitants of the Place. *Leland* intimates, that, in his Time, tho' this Church was then made parochial with the adjoining Chapel of *All-Saints*, the Parishioners of both Parishes came, at certain Times, to *Reculver* a * Mile off, as to their Mother Church, to acknowledge their Dependencies on it. These *certain Times* varied according to the Terms stipulated in the Licences for building these Churches of Ease. Sometimes they, to whom the License was granted, were ordered to frequent the Mother Church on the chief or principal Festivals of the Year. Sometimes the Days were specified to be *Easter-Day*, *Christmas-Day*, *Allhallows*, and the Day of the Dedication of the Mother Church. At other Times the Inhabitants were ordered to go in Procession to, and visit the Mother Church, upon every one of the three great Feasts, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *Christmas*, when they were to join in the Prayers, hear Mass, and make

MS. in Archi.
Eccle. Christ.
Cant.

* In the Account of the Deduction out of the Estate belonging to the Provost and Canons of the Collegiate Church of *Wingham*, is reckoned as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Parish Priest	9	00	0
To the two Priests keeping the Choir	14	13	4
To the Curate of <i>Wymingwelde</i> , a yearly Pension	4	13	4
To the Curate of <i>Goadnestone</i> , a yearly Pension	3	03	4

When these Stipends or Pensions were settled, Money was at least five times dearer than it is now: so that the 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* paid by the Vicar of *St. Nicholas* to the Vicar of *Reculver*, was equal to above 15 *l.* at the Rate of our present Money.

their

their Oblations, and pay their accustomed Dues; tho' at other Times and Places, these solemn Oblations were made only at *Whitsuntide*, whence came the Name of *Whitsun-farthings*. These annual Processions of the Inhabitants of these distant Villages, to the Parochial or Mother Church, were made by them with Flags and Streamers, and other Ensigns of Joy and Triumph, accompanied by the Priest or Capellane, who carried a. processional Cross. The Patron, if present, had a Right to carry the chief of these Flags, or the first Colours. The Streamers seem to have been carried by Boys habited in Albs. Of these Banner-cloths and Streamers, we find mention made in the Inventories of the Church's Jewels, &c. taken about this Time.

The Church is a handsome Building of Flint; the Windows, Door-Cases, Water-Tables, and Coins, being all of hewn Stone. It consists of three Isles and three Chancels, of which the *South* Chancel is made a School-house. The *North* Chancel belongs to a small Farm in this Parish called *Frost*, antiently Parcel of the Estate of the *Paramores*, by the Proprietors of which it is maintained and upheld, and in which they were antiently buried. In this Church, in the Times of Popery, were not only the Image of our Saviour on the * Cross, but the Images of *St. Catharine*, the Blessed Virgin, and the Holy Trinity, and Altars erected to their Honour, and Lights maintained for them. † *Thomas Blacbyden*, by his last Will, dated *A. D. 1464*. gives one new Torch, to the Value of 7 s. to burn in the said Church, for the Salvation of his Soul, and of the Souls of his Parents and Friends: So ignorantly were Men then taught to worship God. *St. Nicholas* is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Archbishop of ‡ *Canterbury*, in the Deanery of *West Beere*, and

* *Item. Lego Ymagini Crucifixi ibidem, 6 d. Item. Lego Altari Beatæ Mariae, 6 d. Item. Lego Ymagini Sanctæ Catharinæ ibid. 3 d. Ult. Testament. Alice Pocock St. Nicolai in Thanet. 1396.*

Item. Lego lumini Sanctæ Trinitatis, — Beatæ Mariae, &c. Ult. Testam. Joannis Stace de Parochia St. Nicolai, aut Wade, in insula de Thaneto, 1453.

† *Item. Do & lego unum novum le Torche, ad precium vii s. ardent. in dicta ecclesia, in salutem anime mee, ac parentum, amicorum meorum.*

‡ The Church of *Reculver*, on which this Church was dependent, as a Chapel of Ease, was very antiently of the Archbishop's Collation, as appears by the following Record: *Rex ex mera gracia concessit Papa Fructus Archiepiscopatus Cantuariensis, necnon jus presentandi ad Ecclesias ejusdem, durante vacatione, salva presentacione ad Ecclesiam de Reculver, quam Rex prius concessit Nicol. e Tingewyke, medico suo. 12 Sept. Rot. Rom. de annis 24. & 25. E. l. m. 8 & 9. E Collect. Joan. Anstis, Armig.*

valued.

Bp. Kennet's
Case of Impr.
p. 256.

Coll. No. IV.

valued in the King's Books, 15 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* At the late Enquiry into the clear yearly Value of all Benefices under 80 *l.* a Year, this Vicarage was returned to be worth *per Annum* 66 *l.* 6 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* This arises from a Payment of 4 *d.* *per Acre* for all the Marsh-Lands and Pasture in the Parish, and an Augmentation paid out of the Parsonage which belongs to the Archbishop, to which, in 1660. Archbishop *Juxon* made a liberal Addition of 30 *l.* *per Ann.* Formerly there was a Vicarage-house in the Street near the Church; but, some time before the Year 1620. a Fire happening in the Street, these Buildings shared in the common Calamity, and have never been rebuilt since. There is likewise a small Glebe of 10 Acres, 1 Rood, and 21 Perches, including the Chapel-Yard of *All-Saints* Chapel, which is bounded out, the Fences being all down. This Vicarage is exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of *Canterbury* (as the Mother Church of *Reculver* is, on which it depended) by the Name of *St. Nicholas in Caneto.*

Coll. No. V.

In the Church are several Memorials of Persons there interred, the principal of which I have put in the Collection.

Payments out of the Vicarage of St. Nicholas.

Tenths	—	—	—	I	II	III $\frac{1}{4}$
Procurat. to the Archbishop	—	—	—	0	08	00
Procurat. to the Archdeacon	—	—	—	0	00	00
Paid to the Vicar of <i>Reculver</i>	—	—	—	3	03	04

The Names of the Vicars of St. Nicholas.

1. Jasper Hopkins, 1553.
2. — Coppen.
3. Stephen Huffam deceased May 6th, 1629.
4. Thomas Turner, 1630.
5. Nicholas Chewney, *A. M.*
6. William Jacob came hither about 1652, when Mr. Chewney left it, and went away 1660. on his Return.
7. Thomas Smelter, *A. M.* adm. 1670. *per cessionem* Chewney.
8. William Young, *A. M.* adm. 1700. *per mortem* Smelter.
9. Henry Pearson, *A. M.* collat. Dec. 9. adm. Mar. 19, 1727. *per mort.* Young.

Reg. of In-
duction.

Places

Places of most Note in the Parish of St. Nicholas.

1. * **Downe-Barton.** In King Richard II's Reign this Manor is said to have belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury, as appears by an Inquisition taken in the 21st Year of his Reign, which shews what Lands and Manors did then belong to Thomas Arundel then Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in the second Year of his Translation to this See, was condemned of High-Treason, and forced to fly his Country. Philpot says, Archbishop Cranmer exchanged it with the Crown for some other Estate 29 Hen. VIII. tho' the Record says, it was found to be held of the Archbishop, 4 and 5 of Philip and Mary, after the Death of Roger Beere. However this be, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign it belonged to the Crown, and very probably was granted to Henry Crispe, Esq; in the Beginning of King James I. in which Family it continued till it was conveyed to — Paramore, by whose Heirs it was sold to Daniel Harvey Esq; of Combe-nevil in Kingston upon Thames, who is the present Possessor.

Philpot. Vill. Cant.

Manwood Lib. Mem. MS.

2. **Shoart, Sourte, Shurt:** This was the Estate of John Wigmore, and from him it came to William Budhall, and from him to John Cleymond, Clerk, President of Corpus Christi College in Oxenford, who, by Writing bearing Date 3d February, 25 Hen. VIII. assured the same unto Robert Kempe in Fee, by Release from the same John Cleymond, and another Release from the President and Scholars of the College. Robert Kempe, by his last Will, bearing Date 21 October, 1548. gave the same to William and Thomas, his two younger Sons, in Tail, Remainder over to Thomas his eldest Son. William and Thomas Kempe suffered a common Recovery, with Voucher, to cut off the Tail unto Thomas Beverly, who, by several Deeds, did, of the one Moiety, enfeoffe William, and of the

Manwood Lib. Mem. MS.

* Manerium de Sarr. de Johanne Cryell pro uno feodo quod Margerie de Cryell heres, Hugonis de Lene heredis de Rad. de Keene, & heredis de Walteri de Thuroldew. in Villa St. Nicholai de Archiepiscopo Cantuar. De predicto Archiep. Anno 9. Hen. VIII. post

mortem Rob. White & Johannes Morton recepit homagium de Roberto White, Anno 12. Hen. VIII. & similiter compertum est teneri de Archiepiscopo, Annis 4 & 5. Phil. & Maria, post mortem Rogeri Beere.

other

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

other Moiety did enfeoffe *Thomas* in Fee. They, by Indenture bearing Date 11 *August*, 9 *Elizabeth*, sold the same to *John Fynche* and his Heirs, who, by Indenture bearing Date 23 *August*, 11 *Elizabeth*, sold the same to Sir *Roger Manwood* and his Heirs. At present it is in the Possession of *Daniel Harvey*, Esq;

Lamberd Perambul. p. 36.

Here is a good Farm-house; and in Sir *Roger Manwood's* Time, there were 300 Acres of Arable and Marsh-land, which, 1592. rented for 62 *l.* 10 *s.* per Ann. It is holden of the Manor of *Down-barton* in Socage by Fealty and Rent. Just by this House stood antiently the Chapel of **All-Saints**; but it is now so entirely demolished, with all the Fences round it, that there are no Marks of either of them. It appears by Mr. *Leland's* Collections, that it was so in his Time; how long before, is not now known: Tho' by *London's Will* * it appears to have been standing A. D. 1434. Antiently a Vill or Town belonged to this Chapel, which, by the Name of the Town of **All-Sainctes**, was rated in the Chequer Book to a Tenth and Fifteenth *iiii l. vis. viii d.* Almost opposite to this Farm-house is a Way into the Sea, called *Pope's-Gate*, just by which is a Watch-house, which is made use of in Time of War for Men to watch in.

Manwood Lib. Mem. MS.

3. **Bartlett's** next *Shourte*, alias *Thoneton* Farm, was *Raffe Chyche's*, and after was *Garland's*, and from them assured to *Robert Sea*, and to *Henry* his Son in Fee, and after the Death of *Robert*, his Son *Henry* was solely seized in Fee, and being towards the Law, and having no Son, but three Daughters, named *Millisent*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*, to whom the same came by Descent, and so in Coparcenary; *Jerom Brett*, and *Millisent* his Wife, by Indenture bearing Date 10 *July*, 5 *Eliz.* 1564. sold their third Part to *William Norwood* of *Nashe*. Two Years after *Arthoure Chute*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, did the same. From the *Norwoods* it passed to *Thomas Paramor* and his Heirs, 20 *Eliz.* 1579. and from him to Sir *John Leueson* and *Thomas Willowes*. The said Sir *John*, after the Death of *Willowes*, by Survivore sole seized, did of the same fix nine Parts of two

* *John London*, of the Parish of *All-Saints* in *Thanet*, by his last Will, dated 1434. gives to the high Altar there, for his Tythes that he had forgotten to pay, 40 Pence. *Escaet. Anno 3. Edw. III. n. 120. Nicholaus Tyngewyke Villa Omnium Sanctorum.*

Parts

The Parish of MONKTON.

57

Parts of hole *Barletts* enfeoff to Sir *Roger Manwood* and his Heirs. It is now the Possession of *Daniel Harvey* Esq;

The Survey and yearly Value of the said Farm, as set down by Sir *Roger Manwood*, was then as follows; viz.

	l.	s.	d.	
* <i>Creyford's</i> full 3de Parte 42 Acres fresh Marthe, and Saltes, at 8s. per Ann. — — —	16	16	0	* The Residue, viz. the third Part of <i>Creyford</i> is, by Feoffment assured to my Son <i>Peter Manwood</i> in Fee.
My 3de Partede by 6 first <i>Norwoods</i> 63 Acrs de like Rate per Ann. — — —	25	4	0	
My halfe 3de Parte per 3 yonge <i>Norwoods</i> 21 Acrs per Ann. — — —	8	8	0	
<i>Creyforde</i> thirde Parte errable full at 4 s. th' Acre per Ann. — — —	6	0	0	
My 3de Partede of errable per 6 <i>Norwoods</i> ult. Sales 10 Acres per Ann. — — —	4	0	0	
The halfe 3de Parte per 3 <i>Norwoods</i> ult. Sales 10 Acres per Ann. — — —	2	0	0	
	62	8	0	

Holden of the Mannor of *Down-barton* late th' *Archbishop*, and now the *Queene*, in Socage by Fealtye and Rent of, &c.

Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of St. NICHOLAS.

1. *Thomas Paramore* Esq; of *Monkton*, by his last Will dated 22d of November A. D. 1636. gave six Pounds a Year to be paid out of a certain Tenement in the said Parish, an House and about one Acre of Land adjoining to it, near *St. Nicholas's*-Street, for a School-Master to live in and teach to read and write, &c. 8 or 10 poor Children of the Parishes of *St. Nicholas* and *Monkton*, the Children of those who receive Alms to have the Preference, and the Master to be chosen by the Vicar, Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish.

2. *John Bridges* by his last Will gave five Pounds to be kept out at Interest, and the Money arising thereby to be distributed to such poor Persons of the Parish as take no Alms.

I

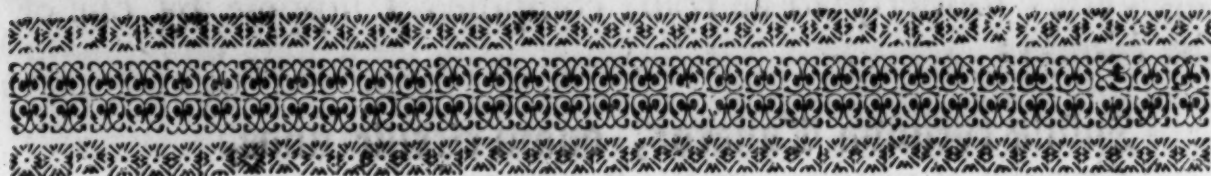
3. *Edward*

3. *Edward Okenfold* by his last Will gave *five Pounds* to be let out at Interest, and the Money arising thereby to be given to such poor Persons of the Parish as take no Alms.

Coll. No. VI.

4. *John Finch Gent. of Limpne*, by his last Will bearing Date 19 September 1705. gave one Moiety of his Messuage called *Chambers-wall*, with the Barn, Stable, &c. and 105 Acres more or less Arable and Marsh-land thereunto belonging, to the Minister, Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of this Parish, in Trust for the Distribution of the Profits of the said Moiety half yearly to *eight* of the eldest, poorest, and most honest, industrious and diligent labouring Men of the Parish, who are Members of the Church of *England*, as it is now established by Law, and never received any Alms or Relief of the Parish.





The Parish of MONKTON.

III.  **Monkton** is a little Town on the South Side of the Island, about two Miles to the East-ward of *Sarre*. It seems to have been so called, from its belonging to the Monks of *Christ-Church Canterbury*. It lies in the Lath of St.

III. MONK-
TON.

Austin's, the Bailiwick of *Bredge*, and the East Division of the County, and Division of Justices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church Canterbury* claims over the Manor, but the Liberty of St. *Austin* over the Parish, as being in the Hundred of *Ringslow* which belonged to that Abbey. * *John Salisbury* Prior of *Christ-Church* obtained of K. *Henry VI.* a weekly Market to be kept here on *Saturday*, and a Fair every Year on St. *Mary Magdalen's* Eve and 3 Days after. However, there has been no such Market kept here for many Years past, but a Fair has been antiently held here on *July 22.* In Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign this Town of **Monkton** used to be rated towards a **Tenth** and **Fifteenth** iii l. 0 s. 0 d. †

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*. The Body of it was antiently larger than it is now, consisting of two Isles, part of the West-end of this North Isle being still to be seen, and the Arches betwixt the two Isles remaining in the Wall. At present it consists of but one Isle and a Chancel, and a handsome Tower at the West-end. In the Chancel are Stalls where the Monks used to sit; and in the Windows are a few Remains of Painted Glass, among which are the Heads of several of

Weever's Fu-
neral Monum.
p. 266.

* Cart. Anno 25 Hen. VI. n. 30.
† Petrus de Southchurche et alii pro pri-
ore Eccle. e Christi Cantuar. WODBIR-

THELTON et MONKTON in Thaneto
2 Messuag. xl acr. terr. vi acr. passur. &c.
Escaet. 30 Edw. I. n. 141.

the Priors. At the West-end of the Church were the following Verses formerly to be read, composed I suppose by one of the Monks:

*Insula rotunda Tanatos, quam circuit unda,
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.*

*Tenet's round Isle, compass'd with Water round,
Fruitful and neat, the like's not to be found.*

Coll. No. VIII. But a few Funeral Monuments are here, the principal of which I have placed in the Collection. During the Prevalency of the Superstitions of the Papists among us, here were besides the high Altar, and a great and little Cross, Images and Altars erected to the ^a Blessed Virgin, and St. *Mary Magdalene*, the Patroness of this Church, and Money left for the Lights which burnt before them.

A. D. 1171. Henry Duke of Beaufort died seized of Burchington and Monkton, in the Isle of Tenet 5 Edw. 4. It is in the Deanery of *West-Bere*, in the Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*. By Archbishop *Richard*, immediate Successor to *Becket*, was this Church appropriated to the Almonry of *Christ-Church*, and the Duties of it, I suppose, performed, either by the Almoner, or some of the Monks of that Convent. But on some Occasion or other Archbishop *Baldwin*, who succeeded Archbishop *Richard*, took this Church from the Convent, and appointed a * Rector here, as there had been, I presume, before the late Appropriation of it to the Almonry of the Priory. In this State it seems, it continued till Archbishop *Islip's* Time, who about 1349, with the King's special Licence, restored the Tithes of Corn and Grain to the Almoner of *Trinity* or *Christ-Church Canterbury*, which on the Dissolution of the Priory, were by King *Henry VIII.* settled on his new-erected Deanery and Chapter. In the Year 1367. Archbishop *Simon Langham* instituted a perpetual Vicar here,

* One *Richard* was Rector here A. D. 1321. *Somner's* Antiquities.

* Item. Lego lumini Sancte Crucis ecclesie Monkton viii d. Item. Lego lumini beate Marie predicte 4 bush. orde. Item. Lego lumini beate Marie Magdalene ejusdem ecclesie 1 bush. orde. Item. Lego reparacioni regie vie ad Ecclesiam de Monkton 12 d. Testam. Thome Pawlyn de Monkton in insula de Thañeto, 1464.

Item. Lego lumini Sancte Crucis ejusdem 2 bush. orde. Item. Lego lumini beate Marie ejusdem ecclesie, 1 lib. cere. Item. Lego lumini beate Marie Magdalene 1 lib. cere. Item. Lego lumini parve crucis 1 lib. cere. Testam. Joban. Malyn de Monkton, 1464.

appointing

The Parish of MONKTON.

61

appointing him a House, Dove-house, and one Court-lodge, just by the Manse belonging to the Almoner, or the Parsonage-house, and endowing him with all the Oblations, Legacies and Obventions, and small Tithes of **Monkton**, and the two Chapels of **Birchington** and **Woode**, and 12 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in *Coll. No. IX.* Money, to be received half yearly of the Prior and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, &c. All which was then computed, on a Valuation, to be worth one Year with another 23 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.* But the Vicar was to find out of this, two Chaplains or Curates, one for **Birchington**, to celebrate every Day, if conveniently he could; another for **Woode**, to celebrate every Lord's-day, and * *quartis et sextis festis*. He was likewise to find the Procession Wax-Tapers, and Surplices, and to bind the Books which the Rectors were to find, and at his own Cost and Expence to bear all the other Burthens relating to this Church and the Chapels, which were used to be born by the Rector of the Place: excepting that the Religious were to repair the Chancel.

* *Wednesdays*
and *Fridays*.

What a lessening this was of the Vicar's Profits, may be seen by the Account taken of this Vicarage 26. *Hen. VIII.* in order *Coll. No. X.* to the Valuation of its *First-fruits* and *Tenths*, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For ii Priests, one at Birchington, and the other at Woode Chapels annexed to the Church of Monkton —————	ix.	xiii.	iv.

In 1630. it was certified by the Curate, Church-wardens and other Inhabitants of *Monkton*, that there was then a Vicarage-house, with one Kitchen, one Garden, one Pigeon-house, and three Roods of Land; and that there belonged to the Church of *Monkton*, for the repairing and beautifying it, one Rood of Marsh-land, one Tenement with an Orchard and Garden, Kitchen and Barn thereunto belonging; one Messuage and Barn, with an Orchard, Garden, and four Acres of Land, three Acres more of Arable Land. *Coll. No. XI.*
and *XII.*

Payments

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Payments out of the Vicarage of Monkton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Primitiæ</i> —————	13	08	4
<i>Decimæ</i> —————	1	06	10
Procurat. Archiepis. —————	0	05	10
Procurat. Archidiac. —————	00	00	00
Antiently the Tax of a Mediety of a Tenth } for this Vicarage was —————	0	10	00

The Names of the Vicars of Monkton.

1. Richard ————— A. D. 1321.
2. Sir John Spyoer ————— A. D. 1450.
3. John Heynys buried ————— A. D. 1523.
4. Harry Marshal ————— A. D. 1535.
5. Robert Floter was Curate here 1561. when the Church was vacant, and was afterwards Vicar, and buried here June 8. 1566. In the Acts of Archbishop Parker's Visitation about this Time he is said to have been Presbyter *non conjugatus, non latine doctus, non hospitalis, nullum habens beneficium.*
6. George Muggleworth Clerk, according to the Parish Register, was buried here October 9. 1574.
7. John Bridges was Vicar of this Church, and buried here Feb. 14. 1589.
8. John Waddingham is in the Parish Register stiled Minister de Monkton, and was buried November 24. 1611.
9. Richard Clerke S. T. D. died 1634.
10. Meric Casaubon S. T. B. was inducted into this Vicarage Oct. 25. 1634. vacant *per mortem naturalem* Clerke, but was, I presume, obliged to resign it, on the Act against Pluralities, when, very probably, he was succeeded by
11. George Stancomb Rector of Stonar, who is stiled Vicar of this Church, and was buried at Birchington August 18. 1647. After this time officiated here, one
12. Nicholas Thorowgood, who continued so to do till 1662. when he left it because he could not comply with the Act of Uniformity.

13. John

Merick Casaubon Recovered his Vicarage of Monkton in the year 1660. Kennet's Regist. 645. 727

*See an acc^t of him
in Biograp. Britan. Vol.
2. pa. 1192.*

The Parish of MONKTON.

63

13. *John Ayling* A. M. 1662. per nonconformitatem *Thorowgood*.

14. *Thomas Wardroper* A. M. adm. Jan. 10. 1710. per mortem naturalem *Ayling*. He died Novem. 22. 1727. ætat. suæ 67.

15. *James Bayleys* A. M. adm. Mar. 5. 1627. per mortem *Wardroper*. He died Sept. 7. 1729.

16. *Peter Vallarine* L. B. col. ---- 1729. per mortem *Bayleys*.

Principal Places in the Parish of Monkton.

1. *Monkton-Court*, situated just by the Church on the South-side of it. This is the Manor-house, and very probably, was built by the Monks of *Trinity*, now *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, to whom it is said, this Manor was given A. D. 961. by *Edgiva* or *Ediva*, or *Edith*, Q. Dowager of K. *Edward* the Elder, and Mother of *Edmond* and *Eadred*, whose Picture, in thankful Remembrance, was long preserved in that Church's Treasury. *Philpot Vil. Cant. p. 390.*
In a Copy of part of *Domes-day* boc in the *Cotton* Library, this Estate is thus entred :

In Borewart Lest in Tanet Hund. ipse Archiepiscopus *Monckstone* tempore Regis *Edwar.* pro 20 soling se defend. et modo pro 18. *Vitelli. C. viii. fol. 140.*

Mr. *Philpot* tells us, that in that Book this Manor is regi- *Villa Cant.*
stred and rated as follows :

Monkton est Manerium Monachorum S. Trinitatis, et est de cibo eorum, et in Tempore *Edwardi* Regis se defendebat pro xx Shillingis, et nunc se defendebat pro x et viii. et est ap-pretiatum xl. lb.

The *Temporalities* of the Prior here, at their just Value, were antiently reckoned 42 lib. *Annal. Eccles. August. Cant. MS.*

* In 21 K. *Edward* I. the King brought a Writ of Right against the *Prior* of the Church of the *Holy Trinity* for this Manor, but the Jury gave it against him for the Convent.

* *Johannes West* pro Priore Ecclesie Christi Cant. *Monkton* 130 Acr. terre 2 Acr. Marisc. 2 s. reddit.

Thomas

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Regist. Ecclef.
Christi Cant.

Thomas Gouldstone Prior of *Christ-Church Canterbury*, lealed this Manor for the Term of xii Years, to *Richard Lewes* of *Herne* Yeoman, with the Corn-Windmill, the Mill-Burgh called *Acbolt, le Hesand*, and *Dowles*, and Salt-Marsh beyond the Wall and Precinct of *Monkton* and *Graymarsh*, (reserving the Manor of *Brookesend*, a Member of the Manor of *Monkton*, a Corn-Windmill, Hunting, Fishing, &c. to the Convent) for the Rent of 25 *l.* a Year, and 60 Quarters of Wheat, and 105 Quarters of Barley rase Measure, and pure, good, and merchandisable Grain.

This Manor being, with the rest of the Estate belonging to the Priory, surrendered by *Thomas Goldwell* the last Prior, into the Hands of K. *Henry VIII.* it was by that Prince settled on his new Foundation of a Dean and xii secular Canons, to whom it now belongs.

In a Rental of this Manor dated 1583. the Sum of the Rents, Suits, &c. of it, is said then to have been 46 *l.* 00 *s.* 6 *d.*

The following Entries in this Rental it may not perhaps be improper to insert here.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>Henry Pettete</i> for five Acres of <i>Eftbridge</i>	}	0 10
Land		

The Church-wardens of <i>Birchington</i> for their	}	1 00
Church-land		

Roger Juelle, for half Acre of holy Bread Land.

The Widowe of ——— <i>Clunne</i> , for a House	}	3 10
and four Acres of Land to it belonging to		
the Church of <i>Mouncton</i>		

Mr. <i>Parker</i> of <i>Gore-street</i> for <i>Corpus-Christi</i> Col-	}	6 00
lege Land		

————— for the Brothers Lands at St.	}	1 05 6
* <i>John's</i>		

* An Hospital at *Canterbury*.

Mr.

	s.	d.
Mr. Richard Crispe for Cleve-Corte - - - -	2	10

_____ for 1 Acre $\frac{1}{2}$ called }		
Holy-Bread Land - - - - - }	0	03

2. The **Ambry** or **Almonry** Farm, to which belong the great Tythes of this Parish. It is Part of the Estate of the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church Canterbury*, and by them leased out. It was so called from this Estate being given to the *Almoner* of the Convent, or the Person whose Office it was to distribute the Convent's Alms, or relieve the Poor.

3. **Cleve-Court** is a very antient Gentleman's Seat. It is particularly taken notice of in the old Map of this Island; and in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Richard Crispe* and *John Crispe*, Gent. lived here. From the *Crispes* it passed by Sale till it came to *Ruish Wentworth*, Esq; who left it to his only Daughter and Heir, who married the Right Honourable *Thomas Howard* Lord *Howard of Effingham*: It is now, as the other Getlemens Seats hereabouts, converted into a Farm-house.

Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of Monkton.

Henry Robinson, Gent. gave by his last Will dated *May 13. Coll. No. XIII. 1642.* five Acres of Arable Land in the Parish of *St. Lawrence*, called by the Name of *Fleet-close*, and five Acres of Meadow Ground in the Parish of *Chislett* towards the Relief of four poor Widows exceeding the Age of *threescore* Years, two of which to be of the Parish of *Monkton*, and the other two of the Parish of *Birchington*.



The Parish of BIRCHINGTON.

III. BIR-
CHINGTON.

III.



Birchington is a small Town on the North-side of the Island, about three Miles from *Monkton*. It is, as the rest of the Island, in the Lath of *St. Austin's*, the Bailiwick of *Bredge*, and Hundred of *Kingslow*, and is a Limb or Member of the Town and Port of **Dover**. The antient Charter of the Cinque Ports says, that *the Time of the contrary of which was never known to have been*. The Mayor of **Dover** therefore appoints a Deputy here, and to him the Inhabitants have recourse for Justice. They likewise contribute their Proportion towards raising the Sum levied on the Town of **Dover** in a Land-Tax, and formerly used to have their Assessors appointed, and their Assessments confirmed by the Commissioners for the Town and Port of **Dover**. But they having, to ease themselves, raised the Proportion which *St. John's* and *St. Peter's*, two other of their Limbs in this Island, used to pay, above what it was in the Year 1692. and this being made appear to the Parliament, it was enacted, That for the future, *The Parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and Birchington in the Isle of Thanet within the Liberty of Dover, shall be deemed and taken to be a distinct Division within the said Liberty, and in the executing of this Act, shall be charged towards making up the whole Sum charged on the Town of Dover, and the Liberty thereof, according to the Proportion which was assessed upon the said Parishes, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, Entituled, An Act for granting to their Majesties an Aid of four Shillings in the Pound, &c.* But this Clause, tho' an Ease to the other two Parishes, was no Relief to *this*, whose Inhabitants

A. D. 1711.

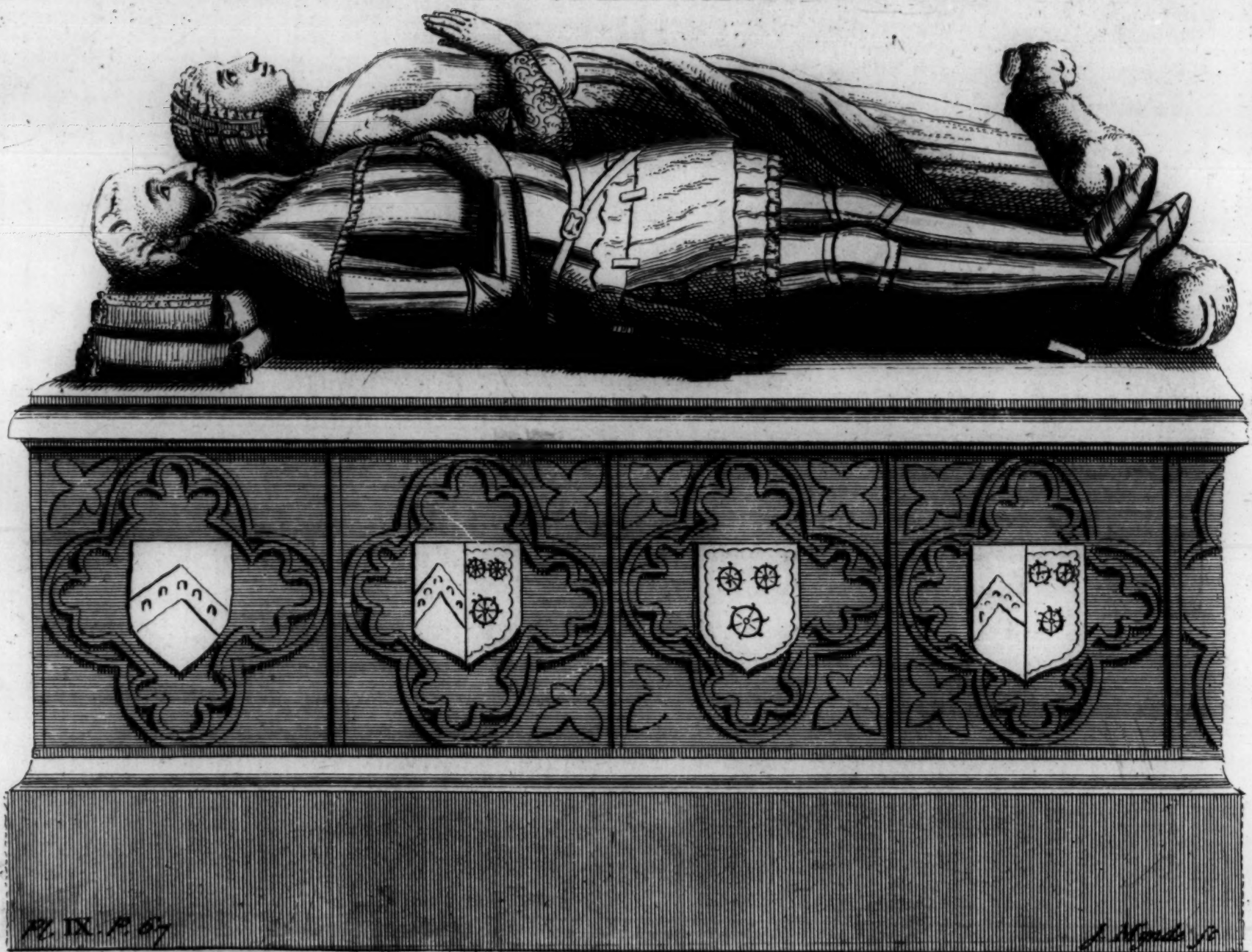
The Chapel of All Saints Birchington.



*J. Mynde sc.
pl. VIII. p. 67. 66*

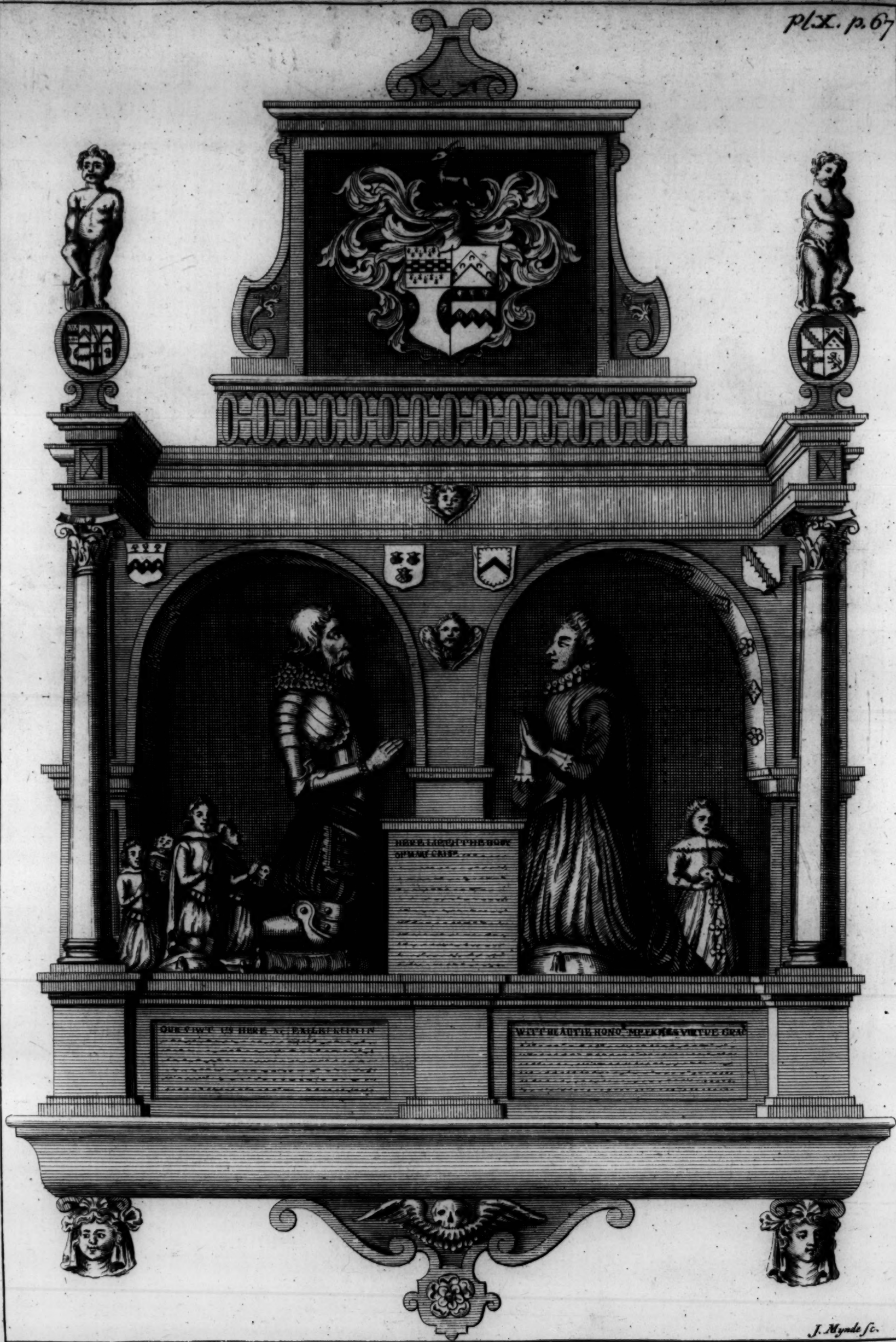






PL. IX. P. 67 J. Mordaunt sc.
The Tomb of S^r. Henry Crisp and his Lady daughter of Tho. Scott Esq.









JOHN CRIST MARRIED HIS
FIRST WIFE MARY DAUGHTER
OF RICHARD MONING OF
DEBENTH NERE DOWRY BY
WHOM HE HAD NO ISSUE SHE
DIED A.D. 1606.

JOHN CRIST OF QUEENSTON
MARRIED ANN DAUGHTER OF
THOMAS SON OF RASTREY
ESQ. FOR HIS SECOND WIFE BY
WHOM HE HAD NO ISSUE SHE
DIED ANNO. 1620.

JOHN CRIST ESQ. SON
OF JOHN CRIST KN. FIRST
MARRIED MARGARET THE
DAUGHTER OF THO. HARTLEY
BY WHOM HE HAD NO ISSUE
AND DIED AT 1676.

JOHN CRIST ESQ. SON
OF JOHN CRIST KN. FIRST
MARRIED MARGARET THE
DAUGHTER OF THO. HARTLEY
BY WHOM HE HAD NO ISSUE
AND DIED AT 1676.

JOHN CRIST ESQ. MARRIED
HIS SECOND WIFE ELIZABETH
DAUGHTER OF THOMAS OF
BUTTER FARMER HE HAD
ISSUE ONE SON AND SHE
DIED ANNO. 1678.

tants having in the abovesaid Year assessed upon themselves a Proportion according to the rack'd Rent of the Lands, &c. are still obliged to assess the same Proportion, which for a 3 s. Aid comes to 162 l. 01 s. 0 d. In Queen Elizabeth's Reign this Town was rated to a **Tenth** and **Fifteenth** viii l. xv s. iii d. *

Besides the Liberty of the Cinque Ports, and of the Town ^{Kilburne's Survey, &c.} and Port of **Dober** claiming here, the Liberty of St. *Austin's* claims also over it, and that of the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church Canterbury*, over as much of it as is in the Manor of *Brooksend*.

The Church or Chapel is a handsome Building, situate on a rising Ground, and consists of a high Chancel, a Chancel on the North-side of it, and a Nave which has a half Isle on each Side of it. The North Chancel belongs to an antient Seat in this Parish, called *Quekes*, and is repaired by the Owners of it. In it are a great many fine and antient Monuments of that Family, and of the Family of the *Crisps*, &c. The Inscriptions of the chief of which, and of those elsewhere in this Chapel, I have put in the Collection. On the South-side of the middle ^{No. XIV.} or High-Chancel, is a handsome Vestry, and just by stands the Tower, on which is placed a Spire covered with Shingles, which is of great Use to Ships at Sea to steer by in their Way from the *Thames* to the *North-Foreland*. In the Windows of this Chapel are some few Remains of painted Glass, just enough to shew that they were once so glazed. In the time of Popery's tyrannizing here, there were in this Chapel, besides the High-Altar, Altars and Images, and Lights maintained for the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, St. *Nicholas*, the *Holy-Trinity*, St. *Anne*, and St. *Margaret*, to which we often find † Legacies left.

* *Johannes Chelyndens* Berchinton 8 Acr. terr. Elicact. 24 Hen. VI. n. 5.

† Item. Lego summo Altari ejusdem Ecclesie [*Omnium Sanctorum de Birchinton*] 6 denar. Item. Lego Luminibus in Ecclesia predicta 4 denar. Item. Lego luminibus beate *Marie virginis* ejusdem 4 bush. orde. Item. Lego lumini Sancti *Nicholai* ejusdem, unum bush. orde. Item. Lego lumini Sancte Trinitatis ejusdem 2 denar. Item. Lego lumini Sancte *Margarete* ejusdem 2 denar. Testament. *Hammundi de Westgate in Thaneto*, 1402.

Item. Lego lumini Sancte Trinitatis 1 bush. orde. Item. Lego lumini Sancte *Anne* 1 bush. orde. Item. Lego lumini Sancte *Margarete* 1 bush. orde. Item. Lego lumini Sancte *Margarite* 1 bush. orde. Testament. *Thome Walter de Birchington*. 1414.

Item. Lego summo Altari de *Byrchington* predict. 6 s. 8 d. Item. Lego fabrice ecclesie de *Monketon* 40 d. Item. Lego *Thome Ivisth* capellano 40 d. Item. Lego fabrice Ecclesie de *Byrchington* 6 s. 8 d. Testament. *Cecilie Parkere, de parochia de Birchinton, in Thaneto*, 1428.

K 2

In

In the Church-yard on the North-side, stood formerly a little House called the *Wax-house*, where they used to make the Lights for the Church, Processions, &c. In the Time of the late Sequestration of this Vicarage, about 1642. or rather the Resignation of it by Dr. *Casaubon*, on the Act against Pluralities, this Chapel was left by the Vicar to any one who would officiate in it, and this House fitted up at the Parishioners Charge, if not at the Expence of the Family of the *Crisps*, (who were desirous of a Conformist's officiating here) for the Minister to live in. Accordingly I find Mr. *Edward Fellows*, A. M. of *Sandwich*, officiated here as Minister of this Chapel from the Year 1657. till after 1660. But in the late Vicar's Time, this House was by his Order pulled down, and the Materials carried away.

Regist. pa-
roch. S. Petri.

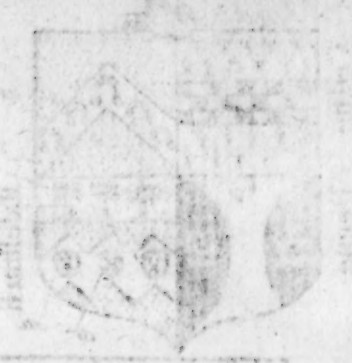
This Church is one of the Chapels belonging to the Vicarage of *Monkton*, and the only one now in being. It is dedicated, as appears by the Wills of Persons deceased belonging to this Parish, to *All-Saints*; and is exempted, as the Mother-Church is, from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction. Antiently, as this Parish was a Vill or Chapelry of the Parish of *Monkton*, and the Chapel here erected for the Ease of the Inhabitants, they were obliged to contribute towards the Repairs of the Mother-Church. But *Coll. No. IX.* this Usage, as well as *that* of the other Chapels in this Island, (except *St. Nicholas*, which still continues to pay a certain Sum towards the Repairs of its Mother-Church of *Reculver*) has been for a long Time discontinued: Which seems owing to the putting down those Processions of the Inhabitants of the Chaperies to the Mother-Churches which were in use before the Reformation, when this and other customary Dues used to be paid there at *Whitsuntide*.

The Parish Clerk here had formerly some peculiar Privileges, *Coll. No. XV.* as appears by a Paper I have put in the Collection, different from those enjoyed by the other Parish Clerks in this Island. Besides certain Sums of Money, amounting quarterly to 5 s. 6 d. and a Groat a Year for every Cottage, he had paid him in Kind by the Farmers 12 Cops, and 2 Sheaves of Wheat, and 12 Cops *Coll. No. XVI.* and 2 Sheaves of Barley. But in the Year 1638. an Assessment was made by the Parishioners of this Parish, and of the Vill or Parish of *Wood*, wherein they rated their Lands at 12 d. the

THE VICTORY AND THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR
WILLIAM LUTHER, ESQ., F.R.S.
OF THE VICTORY, 1805.

Large (1805) of the Victory, 1805.
The Victory, 1805.

Large (1805) of the Victory, 1805.
The Victory, 1805.



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The Victory, 1805.

Large (1805) of the Victory, 1805.
The Victory, 1805.

The Pedigree and Arms of the Family of CRISPE in the Isle of Tenet.



WILLIAM CRISPE at CRIPPS of Stanlake in Oxfordshire of a Family who had flourish'd in that County many Generations as Gentlemen of the first Rank as appears by the Pedigree and Pbilpot's History of Kent

Henry Crispe of Stanlake, M^r. Maud da. of John Harcourt Esq^r of Stanton Harcourt Oxon.

John Crispe of Stanlake Son and Heir of Henry M^r. Ann da. of William Phillips

Henry Crispe M^r. Jane da. of Nicholas Dyer

William Crispe Son & Heir of Henry M^r. Ann da. of S^r John Harrington

John Crispe of Queeks in the Isle of Tenet in Kent M^r. Agnes da. & Heir of John Queeks of Queeks Sic dyed 1508 the 133

Agnes W. of Henry Goseborne Esq^r

Margaret W. of Henry Thorner

Mice W. of John Symons 2^d W. to - Darknoll

John Crispe of Queeks Son & Heir of John Sheriff of Kent 10. Hen. 8. M^r. Anne da. & Heir of Tho^s Denne of la Denne Kingston oct. 1518 Marg^r 2^d W. ob. 1533

Margaret W. of John Crayford of Mongham 2^d W. of John Blechenden of Merham

John Crispe Esq^r of Olive in the Isle of Tenet Son & Heir of John M^r. Anne da. of Robert Tuck Esq^r

S^r Henry Crispe of Queeks Eques Curat. vir magni nominis sub Rego Hen. 8. nuncupatus Regulus Insule Sheriff of Kent 3 Hen. 8. ob. 1575. M^r. the da. of Tho^s Scot Esq^r had George who M^r. y only da. of Lord Cheyney ob. s. p. by S^r Henry's 2^d Wife Anne da. and coheir of George Haselhurst Esq^r He had 6 Children of whom Survived.

Archieb^r Wife to Hills 2^d to Fincur

William Crispe Lieut^o Gov^r of Dover Castle there Buried. Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the time of Hen. 8. Edw. 6. & Qu. Mary. M^r. Amy da. of John Brent ob. s. p. and Mary da. of Avery Randolph by whom he had 8 Children viz. Amy W. of Rob^t Dorrel Frances W. of Rich^d Vincens. Sibilla W. of S^r Steven Thornhurst Ann W. of Reginald Knatchbull of Merham Alice W. of Thomas Monins Esq^r of Canterbury.

Richard Crispe Son & Heir of John M^r. Jane da. of Edm^r Myfield of Surry

Elizabeth W. of Rich^d of S^r John's Maudston of Thomas and Great Culpeper Esq^r Lee

Henry Crispe M^r. Mary da. of Thomas Walleth Adams

Elizabeth W. of Tho^s Paramour of S^r Nicholas

S^r Edmund Crispe K^t

Richard Crispe ob. s. p.

Henry Crispe M^r. Elizabeth da. of John Norton

Thomas Crispe ob. s. p.

Henry Crispe Son & Heir

John Crispe

Charles Crispe

Mary Eliz^a

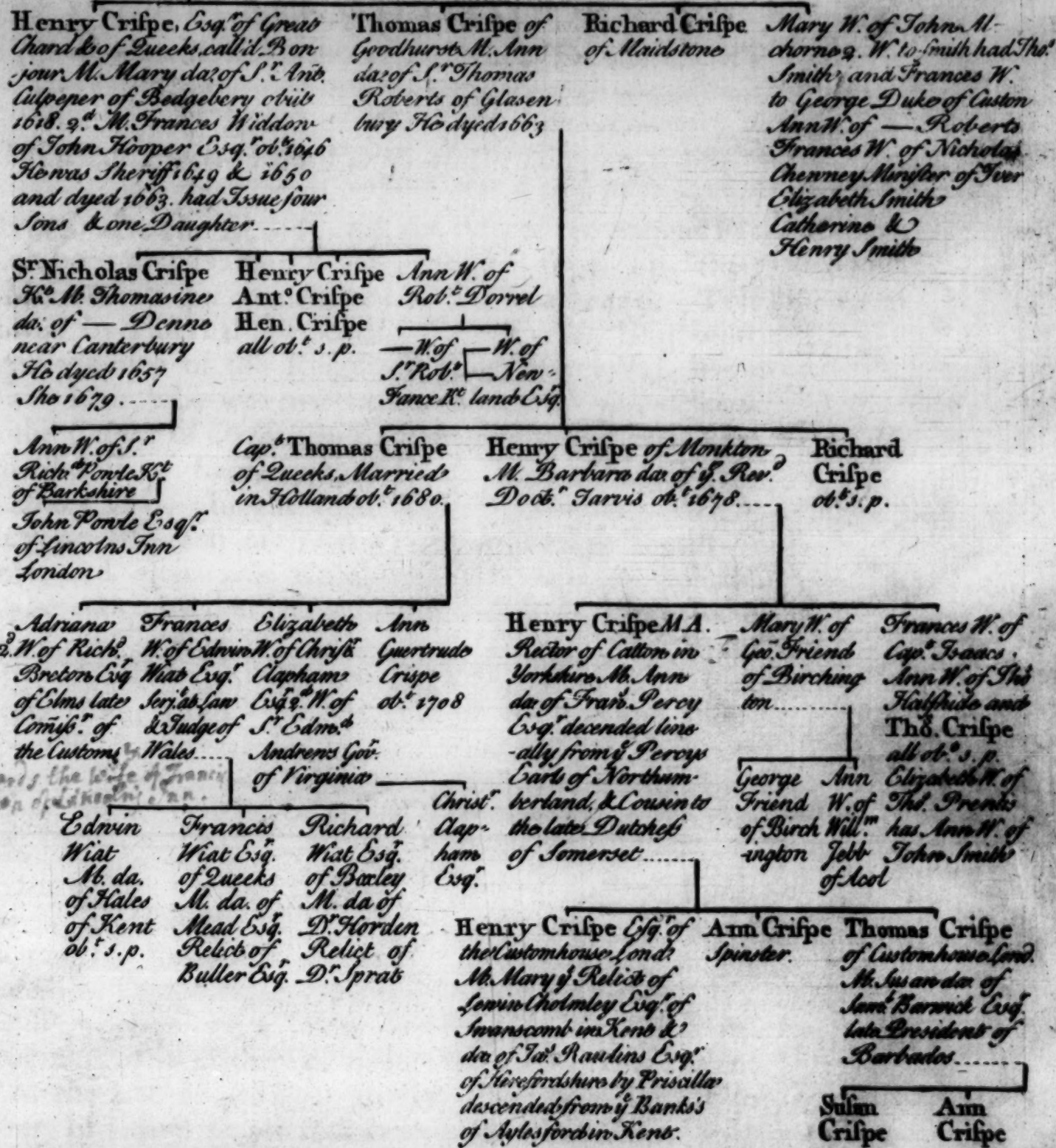
Henry Crispe M^r. Anne da. of Tho^s Culpeper Esq^r of Aylesford Sheriff 2^d Eliz^a Kent

Nicholas Crispe of Gringill Lord Lucie of Kent Sheriff 2^d Eliz^a M^r. Frances da. of S^r Tho^s Cheney of Shurland K^t ob. s. p.

John Crispe Esq^r of Queeks M^r. Marg^r da. of Tho^s Harlackenden ob. 1576 s. p. his 2^d W. Eliz^a da. of Tho^s Roper Esq^r of Eltham ob. 1626 left one Son S^r Henry Crispe K^t M^r. to Mary da. of S^r Edm^r Monins K^t ob. s. p. 1606 his 2^d W. Anne da. of Tho^s Nevington Esq^r ob. 1629. He dyed without Issue 1648.

Edward Crispe Avery Crispe John Crispe Son and Heir of Will^m who M^r. Catherine da. of W^m Knatchbull & 2^d Mary da. & Heir of John Gage of Kent by Sybea, and had William Crispe and Elizabeth W. of Jn^r Harrington of Bush-ton, Salop. & Mary W. of Henry Wells

Henry Crispe, by Ann daughter of Tho^s. Culpeper Esq^r had 3 Sons & one daughter



The References to the Books in the Herald's Office whence this Pedigree is chiefly extracted

Oxon Vine N ^o 28 p. 100	Kent D 18. 163. of Maidstone
Oxon Bucks } G 3 46 146	Lond. C 24. 17. a. 286. b. 287. a
H 9 105	I 23. fo. 4.
G 5 38	I 24. 51.
Salop. G 15 29	Old Grants Vol. 2. 545.
Kent. H 2 58	London K 9 216.
Kent. C 16 166	Kent H 1. 73. 98. 104. 129. 129.
Sussex ... C 27 94	H 2. 58. 160.

Abbreviations

s. p. { Sine progre^{ssu} or
without Issue
da^r. the Daughter
W. Wife
M. Married
ob. An^t Dyed

To. An^t da^r.
To. Mynde &c.

The Parish of BIRCHINGTON.

69

the Score Acres, and the Cottages at 4 *d.* each for the Clerk's Wages.

Principal Places in the Parish of Birchington.

1. **Quekes, Quek, Quer**, was the Seat of an antient Family which bore that Name; so long ago (as appears by their Funeral Monuments yet remaining) as the Year 1449. This Seat devolved by Paternal Descent to *John Quekes, Esq;* who, about the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* left a Daughter and Heir, who was matched to * *John Crispe*, descended from the *Crispes* of *Oxfordshire*, whose Son *John Crispe, Esq;* was High-Sheriff of *Kent*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* In the 38th Year of the same Reign, † *Henry Crispe, Esq;* Son of *John Crispe*, was High Sheriff of the County, and afterwards Knighted. He was so eminent here, as to be called by that learned Antiquary *John Twine*, who knew him, § *a little King of all the Isle of Tenet.* Another of this Family, *Henry Crispe, Esq;* was High Sheriff of *Kent* Part of the Years 1649, 1650; but, because of his Age and Indisposition, his Office was executed by Sir *Nicholas Crispe*, his Son. In this Family this Seat and Estate continued till the latter End of the Reign of King *Charles II. viz.* 1680. when *Thomas Crispe, Esq;* left four Daughters and Co-heirs, viz. 1. *Maria Adriana*, the eldest, married to *Richard Breton, Esq;* of *Elmes* in *Huffam* in this County; 2. *Frantosa* alias *Frances*, the second Daughter, married to *Edwin Wiat, Esq;* of *Maidstone*: 3. *Elizabeth*, the third Daughter, married to *Christopher Clapham, Esq;* of *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*: 4. *Anna Gertruy*, the fourth Daughter, died unmarried. On the Division of the Estate, this antient Seat fell to the Lot of *Richard Breton, Esq;* who sold it to *Edwin Wiat, Esq;* and he afterwards sold it to *John Bullor, Esq;* of *Morvall* in the County of *Cornwall*, who settled it on his

*Coll. N. XVII.
Philipot Cant
Villare.*

Coll. N. XVII.

* He died A. D. 1500. and his Wife *Agnes*, June 6, 1533.

† He died A. D. 1575.

§ *Henricum Crispum* totius insulae *Thaneti*, prope dixerim, regulum: cujus prudentia in administranda *Cantij* Republica, gravitas, et hospitalitas, dum *Cantium* erit, ha-

bebuntur in memoria. *De rebus Albionis*, p. 69, 70.

In the Parish Register of *St. John Baptist*, are registred *John Crispe* and *Cressis Crispe* his Wife, as buried together in the same Grave February 21. 1609.

Son

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Son *William* in Marriage, whose Widow now enjoys it as her Jointure. But *William Bullor*, Esq; dying without Issue, the Reversion of this Seat and Estate belonging to it, was sold to Sir *Robert Furness* of *Waldershare* in *East Kent*, Baronet. It is a large commodious old Building, partly of Timber, and partly of Brick, and is the only Gentleman's Seat in this Island, besides that of *Nash-Court*, which is not converted into a Farm-house. It is pleasantly situated among a Toll of Trees, which defends it from the Winds: There are handsome Gardens about it walled in, with a pretty Vineyard, and good Fruit.

2. **Boze-end** was antiently a Place of Note, being particularly mentioned in the great Charter of the Cinque Ports, as one of the Members or Limbs of the Town and Port of *Dover*. Here, it is said, the Church stood antiently, and that it was lost by the falling of the Cliff on which it stood, and that the present Chapel was built in its stead. But it is plain, that the present Chapel of *All-Saints* has been here before the Year 1400. which, I believe, will be found to be near as antient as most of the other Churches in this Island.

3. Upper Boze-end.

4. **Brocksend** is a Member of the Manor of *Monkton*, and situated at the Bottom of the Hill on which the Chapel is built South-west of it. The Mansion-house is a large antient Building, and, with the Land belonging to it, is leased out by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, whose Estate it is.

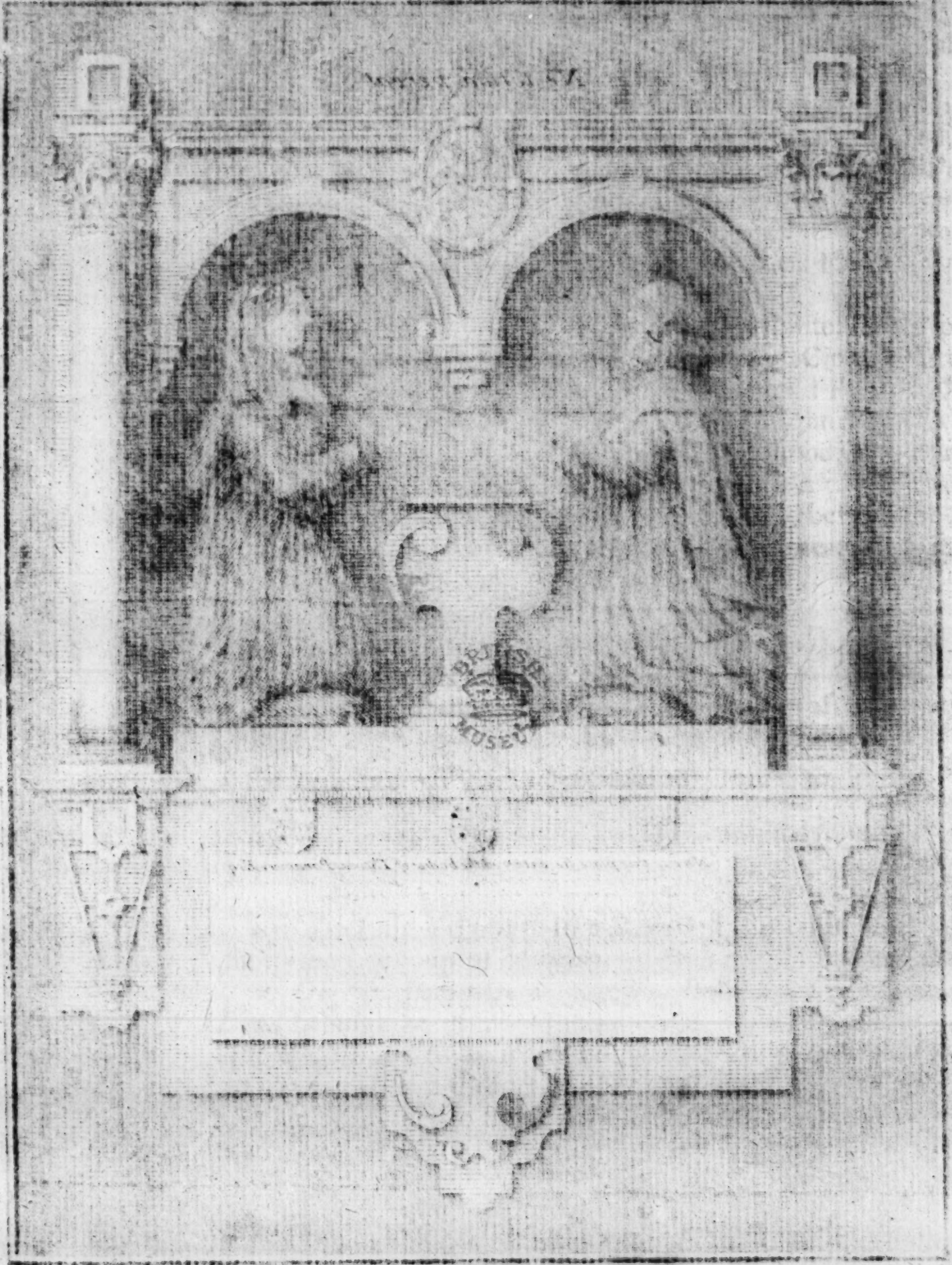
* Collegium
Reginale Can-
tabrigie St.
Nicholas-Court
Manerium.
Escaet 12 Edw.
IV. n. 52.

5. * **Nicholas Court**. In a Rental of the Lands, &c. belonging to the Lordship of *Monkton*, A. D. 1583. I find this Entry: Item. Of Mr. Paramare of Sare for Rente for Nicholas Courte, Land belonging to the Queens-College in Cambridge, by estimation on hundred fourty-four Acres three Roads that renteth 15 s. 0 d. It is a distinct Tythery as to the great Tythes, but pays small Tythes to the Vicar of *Monkton*.

6. West-

The Parish of BIRCHINGTON.





6. * *West-gate* is so called from its being a Way into the Sea *West* of *Mergate*. It was antiently a little Manor, and held by *William de Leybourn*, Son of *Roger de Leybourn*, 3 *Edw.* II. from him it came to *Roger de Leybourn*, who left it to his only Daughter † *Juliana de Leybourn*, first matched to *John de Hastings*, Brother or Kinsman to *Lawrence de Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and after his Decease to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*; but surviving them both, and dying without Issue 43 *Edward* III. she left this Manor, and the Manor of *Dene*, as shall be said hereafter, to the Abbey of *St. Austin* near *Canterbury*. On the Dissolution of that Abbey, this Manor came to the Crown, and was granted by King *Hen. VIII.* to § Sir *Thomas Moile*, in the 35th Year of his Reign, who soon after conveyed it to — *Bere*, a Family of good Account in this Island, as being descended from *Richard de Bere*, who was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assisæ* for *Kent* in the 2d Year of King *John*. From this Name it went by Purchase, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*, to — *Denne* of *Denne-hill*, in the Parish of *Kingston* on *Barham-downe*; whose Successor *Thomas Denne*, formerly Reader of the *Middle-Temple*, and Recorder of *Canterbury*, dying without Male Issue, his four Daughters, viz. *Thomassin*, married to Sir *Nicholas Crispe* of *Quex*; *Bridget*, to Sir *John Darrell* of *Calebhill*; *Dorothy*, to Mr. *Roger Lucan*; and *Mary*, to *Vincent Denne*, Esq; became his Co-heirs, and this Manor of *West-gate*, upon the Division of the Estate, came to the Husband of the eldest Daughter, viz. Sir *Nicholas Crispe*. The House is now a Farm-house, and not a very good one. It stands pretty near the Cliff, and is not out of danger of being destroyed some time or other by the Encroachment of the Sea. At this Place, the Monks tell us, *Domneva's* Deer was let loose, and ran from thence quite across the Island, to a Place called *Schreeve's-Hope*. But this Story seems to be no more than the *Linch* or *Bauk*, which is the Western Bounds of the Parish of

* Manerium de *Westgate*, alias *Garlinge*, in *Mynster*, per parochias *Johannis*, *Mynster*, et *Birchington*. Modo fratres de *Children Lankey* vel *Langley* tenet et vocatur *Westgate* in *Menstre* prope parochiam *St. Johannis*. Esch.

† *Johanna* Com. de *Hunt.* de hered. *Joh.*

fili *Laur.* de *Hasting* Com. de *Pemb.* et de hered. *Joannis* de *Clynton* Chr. 41. *Edw.* III. Esch.

§ Nuper fratres de *Children Langley*, postea *Thomas Moyle*, Miles, et modo — *Dene*, de *Denhill Berham*. Esch.

Mynstre,

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Mynstre, and the Division of the two capital Manors of *Monkton* and *Mynstre*, going from this Place to the other Side of the Island. This Linch is commonly called, to this Day, *St. Mildred's Linch*, who, it seems, quite jstled out *Domneva*, as being the greater Saint of the two.

In the Year 1402. died here one *Hammund*, who wrote himself *Hammund de Westgate* in *Thanet*. By his * Will he should have been a Person of some considerable Note and Substance.

There seems to have been antiently here another Seat of Note, called *Parker*, belonging to a Family of that Name. By the Situation of it in the old Monkish Map, one would take it to have been the same with *Quex*. The Dates of the Wills of *John Parkere*, and *Cecilia Parkere*, of this Parish, are as old as 1411. and 1428. And by them they appear to be † Persons of very considerable Substance, and consequently I should take them to be Owners of this Seat. But now we are sure that the *Queks* were here, some time, however, before the Year 1449.

John Queks,
died here Oct.
21. 1449.

Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of Birchington.

1. Ten Acres and one half of Land given for the Repairs of the Church here, or perhaps purchased with the several Legacies left to the Church Fabric, of which one Acre is lett by the Church-wardens to a poor Man employed by them to keep the Boys orderly at Church; the Residue is let out, and the Rents applied to the Use of the Church.

Coll. N. XVII. 2. *Anna Gertruy Crispe*, fourth Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of *Thomas Crispe* of *Quex*, Esq; by her last Will dated

* — Corpusque meum sepeliendum in Cœmeterio Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum. Item. Lego summo altari ejusdem ecclesie 6 denar. Item. Lego operi ecclesie predict. 12 denar. — Item. Lego summo Altari Ecclesie de *Munkton* 4 d. Item. Lego operi Ecclesie de *Munkton* 2 d. Item. Lego capellano parochiali de *Brochilton* 12 d.

† 1411. *Johannes Parkere* de Parochia de *Birchington* in *Thaneto*. — Item. Lego fabrice ecclesie de *Birchington* 6 l. Item.

Lego fabrice ecclesie de *Munkton* 26 s. 8 d. Item. Lego fabrice ecclesie de *Wode* 10 s. Item. Lego summo Altari de *Birchinton* 6 s. 8 d. Item. Lego cuilibet filiorum meorum unum bush. frumenti.

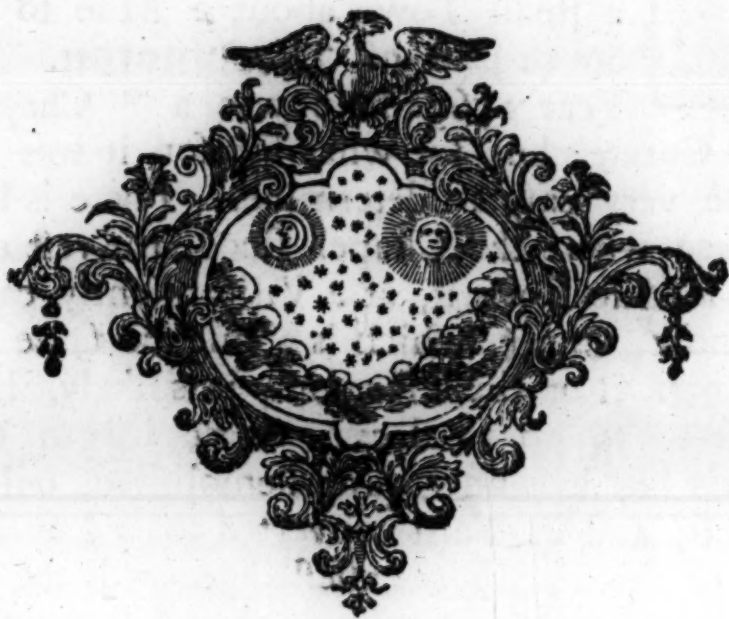
1428. *Cecilia Parkere* de Parochia de *Birchynton* in *Thaneto*. — Item. Lego summo altari de *Birchington* predict. 6 s. 8 d. Item. Lego fabrice ecclesie de *Monkton* 40 d. Item. Lego *Thome Iwisth* capellano 40 d. Item. Lego fabrice ecclesie de *Byrchinton* 6 s. 8 d. &c.

Feb.

The Parish of BIRCHINGTON.

73

Feb. 13. 1707. gave 47 Acres of Land lying in this Parish, and in the Parish of *Monkton*, and let for 18*l.* a Year, for maintaining a School for teaching 12 Boys and Girls of this Parish and Vill of *Acole*, and providing each of them a Bible at their leaving the School.



L

The.



The Parish of WOOD.

V. WOOD. V.



Wood Church, Villa-Wood, so called from its being antiently almost all a Wood, is a small Town about a Mile to the South and South East of **Birchington**. Till after the Year 1563. here was a * Chapel which was served by a Curate, but for what Reason it was built, it is not at this time very easy to determine. There is but one House near the Place where the Chapel stood, the rest of the Houses being near a Mile from it, at a Vill antiently called the *Millburgh*, and now **Acholt**, which is about the same Distance from **Birchington**. For these Reasons, it is likely, this Chapel was so far suffered to go to decay, as at length to fall down. However this be, it is now quite demolished, only Part of the Walls are left, and its Yard converted to a Lay-Fee. But the Inhabitants of this Parish are assessed towards the Repair of the Chapel of **Birchington**, though they still maintain their own Poor.

It is, as **Birchington**, a Limb of the Town and Port of **Dober**, and under the Government of the same Deputy, and assessed with **Birchington** to the Land-Tax: though antiently it was taxed by itself; this Town of **Wood** in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign paying to a *Tenth and Fifteenth* *iii l. vii s. viii d.* which is *7 s. 8 d.* more than was paid at that Time by the Town of **Monkton**. And yet in the Return made by Archbishop *Parker* 1563. to the Privy Council's Letter, it is said there were no *Houholds* in this Parish. The meaning of which,

* *Item. Lego luminibus beate Marie in lie Parkere de Parochia de Birchinton in ecclesia de Woode 40 d. Item. Lego lumini Thaneto, 1428. de Torchis de Woode 40 d. Testament. Ceci-*

I suppose

The Parish of WOOD.

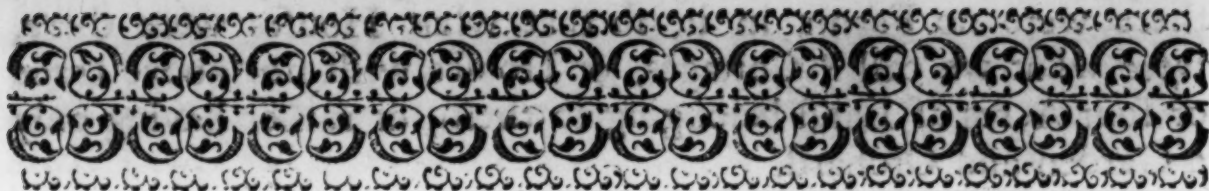
75

I suppose to be this: That the Parish being chiefly Wood-land, there were no Farms in it, so that what Houses were there, were what we call * Cottages, or Houses with not above three or four Acres of Land belonging to them, or rather having only a Garden and Orchard.

* Our Ancestors seem to have distinguished the several Dwellings in the Country thus. 1. *Families* or *Houshol s*, to which belonged ploughing Lands, more or less. 2. *Cottages*, which had Gardens and Or-

chards appertaining to them. 3. *Tenements*, which they called *Shalings* or *Shales's*, to which belonged no Land at all. See *Registrum Honoris de RICHMOND*, Observat. in Appendicem, p. 261.





The Parish of MYNSTRE.

VI. MYN-
STRE.

Kilburne's Sur-
vey.

VI.



Mynstre, * **Menstre**, **Minster**, (so called be-
cause of the Monastery, or its being the Mother
Church in that Part of this Island which is in
the Manor of **Mynstre**) is a Town on the
South part of the Island, about two Miles to the
East of **Monkton**. It is in the Lath of *St Austin's*, the
Bailiwick of **Bredge**, and the Hundred of **Kingsloe**, and the
East Division of the Justices of the County. The Liberty of
St. Austin's claims here. It is distinguished into two Boroughs,
viz. **Way-Borough** and **Street-Borough**. In the latter
of these is the Street and Church which are in a Valley near
the Marshes; on the North of which is a little Ascent which
leads up a small Hill to the other Borough. It is said that, at
the Request of *Hugh*, Abbat of *St Austin's*, King *Henry I.*
Coll. N. XXX. A. D. 1116. granted a Market to be kept here, to help this
Town which was then fallen into decay. But if there was such
a Market, it has been a long time discontinued, and there is now
neither Market nor Fair kept here, except that on *Good-Friday*
a few Pedlars come hither to please the Children.

About half a Mile to the South of the Church runs the
Wantsume, which was antiently much broader and deeper
than it is now, flowing up, very probably, almost to the
Church-yard Fence: It is still a Stream broad and deep enough
for Lighters to sail or be towed in, laden with Coals, Deal-boards,
and other Merchandises to and from **Sandwich** to **Ford-**
wich, for the Supply of the City of *Canterbury*. After the

* *Claus.* anno 3 *Edw. III.* m. 15. *Privi-* *Canterbury at Menstre, Chistelet, &c. Coll.*
leges granted to the Abbat of *St Austin's*, No. XVIII. XIX. XX.

Manor

Manor of **Menstre** was granted by King * *Cnute* to the Abbey of St. *Austin*, the Abbats, as the **Wantsume** decayed, inned the Land in the Level, by casting up a Wall of Earth, which is to this Day called by the Name of the *Abbat's Wall*. Betwixt this Wall and the present Stream of the **Wantsume**, lie a great many Acres of Land, which the Inhabitants call *the Salts*, they being, I suppose, formerly (so long as the Sea continued to flow in at the **Northmuth** and **Ebbs-Fleet**) used to be overflowed by the Water of the **Wantsume** which was then brackish. When this Wall was built is very uncertain. But we are told that King *Edward I.* in the 16th Year of his Reign, directed his Precept to *Edmund de Passele*, *John de Ifield*, and *Stephen de la Dane*, whom he constituted Justices, to enquire into the Damages done by the overflowing of the Sea, and fresh Water in the Marshes of **Monkton** and **Menstre**. By Virtue of this Precept, the Sheriff of **Bent** was commanded to summon in 24 honest and lawful Men, as well Knights as others, to enquire into the Premises.

A. D. 1288.
Dugdale's
Hist. of in-
banking, p. 36.

Over-against the Church is a little Creek, which seems to have been the Place antiently called **Mynstre-Fleet**, into which the Ships or Vessels came which were bound for this Place. As a Proof of this, an Occupier of some Land bounding on this Place, having occasion, not many Years ago, to cleanse the Dyke, the Dykers digging something deeper than usual, dug up fresh Coals, which, very probably, had fallen aside the Lighter or Boat, in taking them out of it. Concerning this **Flete**, a long Contest was maintained betwixt the Abbat of St. *Austin's*, and the Prior of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, who had the Lordship of the Manor of **Sandwich**, and the Lands on the other Side of the *Wantsume*; which Dispute, was, at last, in the Year 1242. amicably accorded as follows, viz. ' That *Coll. N. XXVI.*
' the Prior and Chapter allowed, that, for the Time to come,
' there should be free Access and Recess to *Mynstre Flete* thro'
' the River of *Sandwich*, (so they call the *Stoure*, on account
' of its running by *Sandwich*) with this Addition, That if any
' Ship came to an Anchor, in the River before the *Flete*, either
' to lighten the Ship, or to traffick, or to unload, to put the

* Iste [KNOWTUS] dedit Manerium de MENSTRE cum corpore Sancte MIL-
DREDE. *Tho. Sprotti Chronicon.*

' Goods

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

‘ Goods aboard any other Vessel, or to carry them ashore, the
 ‘ Prior and Chapter should have the maritime Customs: But,
 ‘ that, within the *Flete*, they should claim no Right, but, that
 ‘ the Abbat and Convent should freely receive all the Customs
 ‘ and Emoluments, on account of the Ground within the same:
 ‘ So that, notwithstanding, the Tenents of the Prior and Chap-
 ‘ ter, should be free and quiet from all such Customs as they
 ‘ have been hitherto free from; and, that the Abbat and Con-
 ‘ vent shall not maliciously enlarge the *Flete*, to the Detriment
 ‘ of the Prior and Chapter.’

*Placita Corone
 in Com. Kanc.
 21 Edw. I.
 Rot. 50. MS.
 penes Petrum
 le Neve Nor-
 reium. f. 79.
 b. 80. a.*

* *batelli.*

In the 21st Year of the Reign of King *Edward I.* A. D. 1293. the Jury presented, before the Justices itinerant, that one *Roger*, formerly Abbat of *St. Austin's Canterbury*, the present Abbat's Predecessor, did, twenty Years ago, obstruct a certain *Flete* of the Sea in the Town of *Menstre*, *per quod quidem Fletum naves cum pluribus mercimoniis et merchandis transire solebant ad eandem Villam de Menstre*: Through which *Flete* Ships used to pass with a great many Wares and Merchandises to the same Town of *Menstre*; and, that the present Abbat does keep the said *Flete* obstructed, to the Damage of the Lord the King, and the Nuisance of the Country. Afterwards, the aforesaid Abbat came and said, that indeed a certain Abbat, his Predecessor, made there a certain *Flete*, in his own proper Soil, through which a little Boats used to come to the aforesaid Town, that therefore what Obstruction had been made, was in his own Land.

*Navicule et
 batelli.*

*A.S.yelene,
 a Present or
 Tribute.*

At the same time, the Jurors of the Hundreds of *Ringeslo*, *Blengate*, and *Wenbam*, declared on their Oaths, that the aforesaid *Flete* used to be open, Time out of mind, in the Soil of the Abbat, and that it was not opened or made by Hand or Art, but by the Rage or Force of the Sea, and that little * Ships and Boats used to come to the aforesaid *Flete*: And that the Prior of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, when the aforesaid *Flete* was open, used to take in the Stream of the Water or River *Stoure*, before the Mouth of the said *Flete*, a certain Custom, which was called *Selynge*, of every little Boat which came to an Anchor before the Mouth of the said *Flete*, on Account

* *Batus, Batellus, Scapha, Cymba.* A Skiff, a Boat: *Gallis bateau.* Du *Fresne's* Gloss.

of

of the Liberty of his Manor of *Sandwyk*, which is now in the Hand of the Lord the King, till these *twenty* Years last past, that the aforesaid Abbat *Roger* obstructed or dammed up the aforesaid *Flete*. Perhaps, this Obstruction was the Abbat's casting up the Wall aforementioned, to inn the Land, on the falling away and decay of the Water about this Time: Which still continuing, occasioned, I suppose, the dropping of this Suit. However this be, we see a little to the Eastward of this *Flete*, two little Hills, at some distance from each other, called by the Inhabitants *Boxlease-hill*, and *Wetherlease-hill*, which seem to have been made by the Sea when it overflow'd this Level, the Ground being all Sand and Sea-Beach. The former of these is taken Notice of in the old Map of this Island, and called *Borile*.

It has been observed, that in this Parish, there are more large Farms than in any Parish in *Kent*. By which means the Farmers here are generally Men of Ability, being otherwise unable to occupy Farms whose Rent is so great, and for stocking which, so much is required. They most of them live in good Credit, and pay their Rents half-yearly.

The West Part of the Parish is bounded by a Lynch or Balk, which goes quite across the Island to *West-gate*, and which is the Bounds of the Manor as well as of the Parish, that Way. This the crafty Monks persuaded the silly People was the Track where *Domneva's* Deer ran, tho' now it is generally called *St. Mildred's* Lynch, our Island Saint. This Lynch has formerly been much broader than it is now, many of the Farmers who occupy Land bounding on or near it, having, thro' a covetous Humour, not only dug up the Mould or Top of it to lay on their sowing Land, but in some Places ploughed in upon it. Too many unhappy Instances of this kind are in other Places of this Island, too sadly verifying the Justness of the * Complaint made above an hundred Years ago, ' That the common Balks and ' Walks which good Men before Time made the greater and

* Certain Sermons appointed by the Queene's Majestie to be declared and read by all Parsons, Vicars and Curates, every Sunday and Holyday in their Churches: and by her Grace's Advice perused and overseene, for the better understanding of the simple People.

Newly imprinted in Partes according as is mentioned in the Booke of Common Prayers.

1587.

Cum Privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.

' broader,

* Common-
age lavish.

‘ broader, partly for the commodious Walk of themselves and
 ‘ their Neighbours, partly for the better ^a shack in Harvest time,
 ‘ to the more Comfort of their poor Neighbours Cattle, have
 ‘ been ploughed up so, that there is scarce any Remembrance
 ‘ where those Balks or Lynches were.’ So insatiable have some
 greedy Occupiers of Land been, that they have not spared even
 the Possession Lynches which ascertain and preserve the Bounds
 of their Parishes, nor those **Bierbalks** or Church-ways, which
 were left by their Predecessors broad, and sufficient for the
 Living to walk on to resort to the Assemblies for Divine Wor-
 ship, and to bear the Corps of their dead Neighbours to
 Christian Sepulture. This is one ill Consequence of the Courts,
 Leet and Baron, having lost their antient Authority. Formerly
 this Town of *Mynstre* used to be taxed towards a **Tenth** and
Fifteenth xv l.

Chron. apud
Decem. scrip.

Thorne, a Native of this Parish, and afterwards a Monk of
 St. *Austin's*, tells us, that A. D. 670, in the 72d Year of the
 coming of St. *Austin* the Monk, a Monastery was founded here,
 which, he says, was done on the following Occasion:

Ermenred, King of *Kent*, had, he says, by his Queen *Oslana*
 two Sons, *Ethelred* and *Ethebyrth*, and four Daughters, *Ermem-*
burgh, *Dompnena*, *Ermemburg* and *Ermemgriha*. King * *Er-*
menred dying (who, for ought appears, was never living, left his
 two Sons to the Care of his Brother *Ercumbert*, who fulfilled
 his Brother's Will so long as he lived. But he dying before the
 two Princes came of Age, (tho' *Ercumbert* reigned 24 Years)
 left them to his Son *Egbrit*, who succeeded him likewise in the
 Regency. He, *Thorne* says, to secure the Kingdom to himself,
 ordered his Lieutenant *Tunor* to put the two Princes to Death;
 who, in obedience to his Master's Commands, murdered them
 at *Estry*, about 6 Miles from hence, where they were kept in
 the King's Palace; and, the more effectually to prevent any
 Discovery, buried their Bodies under the Royal Throne. But

* The *Godslow Chronicle* thus reckons the Succession of the Kings of *Kent*: *Edbaldus*,
 qui duxit uxorem patris sui; cui *Ethelenbrit-*
tus, cui *Egbertus*, &c. But the *Savilian Fasti*
 names them thus: *Eadbaldus*, A. D. 617.
Ercumbertus 641. *Egbertus* 665. By this
 we may see what Credit is to be given to
 this Story of the Monks. Since, according
 to the *Savilian Fasti*, the two young Princes
 supposed by the Monks to be left to the
 Care of *Ercumbert*, must have been of Age
 before *Ercumbert* died, and needed not
 therefore to be left to the Care of his Son
Egbrit, or *Egbert*.

the Murder being detected by a Light from Heaven, which pointed to the very Place where the Bodies of the Royal Infants lay, *Egbert* was, it seems, very much afraid, and, if you will believe the Chronicler, was prevailed with by * *S. Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *St. Adrian*, Abbat of the Monastery of *St. Austin*, and by the Clamours of his Subjects, to send to *Dompneva* (who having been married to † *Penda* King of the *Mercians*, and born him one Son named *Merfin*, and three Daughters, who it seems were all Saints, viz. *St. Milburgh*, *St. Mildred*, and *St. Milgith*, had with her Husband taken on her the Vow of Chastity) to ask her Pardon, and make her Satisfaction for his consenting to the Parricide and Wickedness that was committed. Accordingly, the King, it is said, did send for her, and came before her in a very sorrowful Manner, asking her Pardon, and laying before her a great many rich Presents. But § *Dompneva* very generously pardoned the King, without accepting any of the rich Presents, and only requested him to grant her a Place in *Tenet*, where she might build a Monastery in Memory of her two Brothers, with a competent Maintenance, in which she might, with the Virgins devoted to GOD, and obliged to her, pray to the Lord to par-

Annales S. Augusti MS. fol. 28.

* *S. Theodorus* Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis et *S. Adrianus* Abbas septimus Regem *Cantie Egbertum* pro interfectione Regni Heredum *Ethelredi* et *Ethelbrithi* filiorum avunculi sui *Ermenredi* acriter arguebant, ad hoc tandem minatoriis illum verbis, quam tanti sceleris indulgentie et remissionis promissionibus incitantes, ut vocata ad se venerabili muliere sorore, viz. Juvenum occisorum eidem pro nece fratrum satisfacere omnibus viis ac modis sibi possibilibus ad dampnationem perpetuam evitandam temptaret. Annales S. Augusti. MS. fol. 28. This Story is thus told by *William of Malmesbury*: *Egbertus* Rex *Cantuariorum* — habuit cognatos juvenes, vicino consanguinitatis gradu lineam regiam contingentes, *Ethelredum* et *Ethelbrithum* filios scilicet *Ermenredi* patris sui. Hos ille in spem regni adolescere metuens, salutisque suae timens, ægro et miserabili victu, circa se aliquandiu habitos, tandem contuitum suum eis invidens ab aulae frequentia removuit. Mox, per ministrum suum *Thurne* al. *Thunre*

quod tonitruum sonat, occulte interemptos scobi profundæ immerfit, arbitratus posse latere homicidium quod commisisset clam visibus hominum. Sed divinus ille oculus quem arcana cordium non fallunt, tulit in lucem insontes, multas ibi largitus sanitatum gratias, quoad vicini commoti rudera illa tumultuario cespite corporibus injecta effodientes, fossam ad speciem Sepulchri dirigunt; Ecclesiâ superædificatâ. † According to *Sir Henry Savill's Fasti*, this *Penda* was the first King of the *Mercians*, and died A. D. 655. about 15 Years before *Dompneva* is supposed by *Thorne* to be sent for by the King.

De gestis Regum Anglorum. Lib. II. cap. 13.

§ Qua ad partem vocata, post multa que ei optulit Rex *Egbertus* petiit in hujusmodi recompensam enormis delicti sibi Monasterium fieri cum sustentaculo competenti in quo pro nece nepharia germanorum cum Deo dicatis Virginibus sibi vinctis, Dominum posse orare, et sibi in voto continentiae salutaris servire. Annales Monast. Augusti MS. fol. 28.

M

don

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

don and forgive the King for the Murder of her Brothers. *Egbert* granting this Petition of hers, asked her how much Land she pleased to have, *Dompneva* very modestly answers, *Only as much as my Deer can run over at one Course*, (which, according to the Monks Account, was above 10,000 Acres of some of the best Land in *Kent*.) This being granted, the Deer was let loose, at a Place called *West-gate*, in the Presence of the King and many of his Nobles and People, the King and they following her, and expecting the Event. * *Tunor* the King's Lieutenant and the envious Murtherer, as he is called, of the two Princes, being, it seems, present, cried out that *Dompneva* was a Witch, and the King a Fool, in yielding so far to her as to let so noble and fruitful a Soil be taken from Him by the Decision of a Brute, and whilst the † King and the rest of the Company were diverted with seeing the Deer run, he endeavoured to put her by, with riding across and meeting her. But whilst he was thus acting, the Wrath of GOD (which is always at the Monks beck to avenge them of their Adversaries) came upon him; the Earth opening, swallowed him up, and he went down with *Dathan* and *Abirom* alive into Hell, leaving the Name of ***Tunor-leap*** or ***Thunor-hyslepe*** to the Field and Place where he fell, to perpetuate the Memory of his Punishment, tho' we are told it was afterwards called ***Heghigdale***: So that, it seems, the Name of the Place did not long preserve the Memory of this Wonder.

The King on this, as well he might, very much fear'd and trembled, and his guilty Conscience smote him. But now, which is the best of the Story, the § Deer having finished her Course from the one Side of the Island to the other, and run over in length and breadth 48 Plough-Lands, followed her Mistress *Dompneva*, and the King immediately gave Thanks to *Christ Jesus*, and delivered to the most Illustrious *Dompneva*,

* Quod audiens auctor sceleris torvus *Thunor* Regem arguit aliquam terre sue partem donandam bruti animalis committere cursui. *ibid.*

† Rege — cum suis aspiciente vultu hilari cursum cervice, *Thunor* trux aspectu torvo cursum reprimere prestolando equo cui assedit, terra dehiscence in infernum cum *Dathan* et *Abirom* absorbetur, in quo

loco usque in presens puteus est apparens qui *Thunor-hyslepe* appellatur — a modernis *Heghigdale* nuncupatur. *Annales Monast. St. Augusti. MS. fol. 28.*

§. Cerva vero domestica excusso termino ab una parte Insule in aliam — ad *Dompnevam* dominam suam notam reversa est. *ibid. fol. 30.*

the whole Tract of Land which the Deer had run over, and confirmed it to her Ecclesiastical Posterity: St. *Theodore*, with the most devout Abbat *Adrian*, and all the rest who were present, blessing it.

Dompneva therefore being furnished by the King's unwearied Munificence with Wealth, Expences, and all Things necessary, founded in the same Land a Cloyster of Virgins, on the South side of the Island near the Water, in Honour of *Mary* the Mother of GOD, in that Place where now stands the Parochial Church of the same Blessed Virgin. St. *Theodore*, at the Instance of *Dompneva*, consecrated the Church of this new Nunnery, and *Dompneva* the first Foundress appointed or ordained the Company of Virgins, viz. 70 to be in this Cloyster, of which she was, by Archbishop *Theodore*, consecrated the first Abbess, and died in this Abby, and was buried on the * Glebe.

Annal. Mon.
St. *Augusti*.
MS. fol. 30.

* About 680.

Thus do the Monks tell the Story of the Foundation of this famous Abby, known afterwards by the Name of St. *Mildred's* Abby. But it seems to me to be a great Part of it Fable and Invention. What they call *the Deer's Course* is no more than a Lynch or Balk, cast up to divide the two capital Manors of *Mynstre* and *Monkton* in this Island, and to be the Bounds of them: And, very probably, was here before ever the Manor of *Mynstre* was granted to *Dompneva*. The *Puteus Chunor*, or *Chunorlep*, is very plainly the old Chalk-pit, called *Mynstre* Chalk-pit, which its not unlikely was first sunk when the Abby and Church at *Mynstre* were built, and the Bottom of it, in Process of Time, being grown over with Grass, the crafty Monks invented this Fable of it to † frighten the poor People who are very much addicted to hearken to such

* Glebe instituit tumulum assignari. Annal. Mon. *Augusti*. MS.

† What Use the Monks made of it, may be seen in the following Monkish Rithmes:

Dompneve letam TANATHOS fert Insula metam,
Servet Iter Cerve, ne sit cassanda proterve,
Cultor, five sator, hujus mete violator,
Cum THUNOR atra metit, inde Baratra petit.

Annal. Monast. Aug. MS.

Dompneva's Mark distinguished *Thanet* bears,
The Deer's fam'd Courie the Holy Island wears,
Curs'd be the impious Man who violates the Bound,
Another *Thunor's* Leap shall the vile Wretch confound.

dismal Stories or lying Wonders. The Annalist of St. *Augustine's* Monastery thus describes the Place: *Puteus*, says he, *apparet prope cursum cervæ juxta Aldelond*. The Place of the King's Standing to see this Course, is represented to be by this Place, where formerly was a Beacon, it being some of the highest Land hereabouts, and where the King might see the Deer run almost all the Way, in case there was ever any such Course. However this be, I cannot find that any Place in this Island goes now by the Name of *Thunor-leap*, or even of what the Annalist calls the Modern one, the Name of *Heghigdale*.

Mr. Archdeacon *Harpsfield* tells this Story of *Thunor*, whom he calls *Thymnius*, another way; and relates, that he died miserably by a Fall from his Horse, and that the Place where this happened, being in this Island, was in Memory of his Tragical End called *Thuner-land*.

To this first Abbess, the Monks tell us were made the following Grants, viz. *Oswyn* King of *Kent* gave ten Tenements at *Sturrie*, with Woods and Fields, &c. and eighteen Tenements in the Isle of *Tenet*, Land which sometime *Yrminred* had, and was some Part of the Archbishop's Estate. *Suabert* King of *Kent* gave to this *Eabba* or *Dompneba* the Land in *Tenet*, which is called *Sudanie*, and contained 44 Tenements, with the Addition of a *Court-lodge* and 12 Tenements, out of the Island, at a Place called *Sturgeh*, as likewise two Plough Lands situated at *Sturridge*, and three Plough Lands of *Botdesham*.

To *Dompneva* succeeded her Daughter *Mildred*, whom the Monks very much extol for her Sanctity, and of whom they tell many wonderful Tales of Miracles performed by her whilst she was living, and after she was dead. She is said to have been buried in St. *Mary's* Church, founded by *Dompneva* her Mother. To her King * *Ethelbard* King of the *Mercians* is said by the Monks to have granted by his Royal Charter an Exemption from Customs, and all the Dues from Shipping antiently belonging to him and his Predecessors in the Port of

**Mildrede* vero, Abbatisse de *Menstre*, in Insula *Thaneti*, dedit libertatem thelonii, ac totam exactionem navigiorum, sibi et antecessoribus suis jure publico in Londinensi portu primitus competentem, cartâque suâ confirmavit. *Sommer's Roman Ports*, &c. p. 9. London,

Coll. No.
XXIII.

Annal. Monast.
St. Aug. MS.

Coll. No.
XXIII.

London; as likewise the Tribute or Toll of a Merchant Transport Ship, that every where in his Kingdom it should be free from all King's Duties or Customs. *Wythred* King of Kent is likewise said to have granted to this Abbess, *ut defensio ejus in Hominibus et in omnibus rebus sit sicut Regum antecessorum nostrorum fuerunt*, as it is worded in the Charter. The same Prince is said to have given to St. Mildred's Predecessor, with the Consent of his two Queens *Kynigitha* and *Aedilburga*, four Plough Lands in the Isle of *Tenet*, formerly called *Hummatum*, and Land called *Haeg*, consisting of 40 Tenements. *Ethelbert*, the Son of King *Wythred*, with the Consent of his Father, granted to St. Mildred one Plough Land about the River *Limene*, which some Time since was in the Possession of those who for the Time dwelt in *Uectaham*, with all its Appurtenances, and three Acres of Meadow at a Place called *Hammespot*.

*Navis onust
transvectioni

After the Death of *Mildred* succeeded *Edburga*, who seeing, as it is said, that this Temple founded by *Dompneva* was not sufficient for so great a Multitude of Virgins, and that the Cloysters were too strait for them, built another Temple just by, larger and more stately, and very exactly fitted the whole with conventual Offices and Dwellings; and caused it to be dedicated by Archbishop *Cuthbert*, in Honour of the principal Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*. For into this Temple she determined to translate the Body of St. *Mildrede*. The Day therefore of the Translation being fixed, there was a great Concourse of Clergy and People, and the Body was found whole and incorrupt, and even the Garments in which it was, if you will believe it, not changed, altho' they had lain in the Coffin * 45 Years: but for all that, says the Annalist, *She seemed more like a Lady in her Bed, than one lying or resting in a Sepulchre or Grave*. We need not therefore wonder at what follows, viz. that thence forward were Miracles wrought upon Miracles, *miracula miraculis occurrebant*, and, if we may judge by the Sample given us by the Annalist, they were rare ones indeed. This St. *Edberg*

Ibid.

About A. D.
750.

* So the Writer of the Annals of the Monastery of St. *Austin's* computes the number of Years betwixt St. *Theodore's* Death, 690. and *Cuthbert's* Consecration 736. So that it should seem St. *Mildrede* died the same Year that Archbishop *Theodore* did, and *Eadburga* had now been Abbess 45 Years.

or

or *Edburga*, is said to have been one of King *Ethelbert's* Daughters, who was converted to Christianity by *Austin* the Monk. She is reported to have been first a Nun in this Abby, and afterwards Abbess of it. The *Annalist* of *St. Austin's* tell us, she died A. D. 751. According to which Account, she must have been Abbess threescore Years. *Capgrave* says, she was buried at *Menstre*, and afterwards removed from thence, by Archbishop *Lanfranc's* Order, to his Church of *St. George's* at *Canterbury*. To this Abbess *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* is said to have granted one half of the Customs of one Ship, which she had lately bought at *Leubuc*, and the Tribute which of right belonged to him. King *Offa* granted the whole of these Customs to her, and * *Edbert* King of *Kent* granted to her Successor the Abbess *Sigeburga*, the Customs of two Transport Ships of *Serre*, and of the other lately built in the said Monastery; and also what is lawfully demanded by the King's Customhouse Officers in the publick Places which are called *Fordwich* and *Seorze*.

Annales Mon.
August. MS.

To Her succeeded the Virgin *Sigeburga*, ordained to the Care of this Monastery by Archbishop *Cuthbert*. In her Time was the first Depredation of the *Danes* in *Tenet*, who, as rapacious Wolves, set upon the People, and laid all things waste, having the Family of Christ (the Nuns) in no other Account than to make a jest of and plunder them. From this Time the *Danes* used to visit this Island every Year to waste and make a Prey of it. Hence by Degrees the Monastery of *St. Mildrede* fell to decay, its Possessions being taken away from it, as a Flock removes from a Place where there is no Pasture; and so the Nuns decreased in Number, being vexed with Grief and the Tribulation of the Wicked. This coming of the *Danes* is said to be 117 Years before the Martyrdom of *St. Edmund* King of the *East Angles*. But this must be a Mistake, since the same *Annalist* tells us, that the *second* coming of the *Danes* was 260 Years before the Martyrdom of Archbishop *Elphege*, who was murdered by the *Danes* A. D. 1011. By others therefore we are told that the *first* time of the *Danes* coming hither was A. D.

A. D. 870.

A. D. 750.

A. D. 1011
or 1012.

* *Edbert* or *Egbert* died A. D. 673. *beds*, vid. *Fast. Savilianos ad finem Scripto- rum post Bedam*.
Seventeen Years before *Edburga* was Ab-

753. about 83 Years after the Abby was founded by *Dompneva* However this be, *Sigeburga* we are told died A. D. 797. having been Abbess forty-six Years.

Siledritba was the next Abbess, being consecrated by Arch- ^{*Ibid.*} bishop *Athelard*, she not only endeavoured to strengthen the ^{A. D. 793.} wearied Minds of the Sisters, and to restore the Monastery to its primitive State and Condition, but also tried to recover the Possessions of the Church which had been taken away. But at length the *Danish* Army, according to its usual Custom, came attended with a great Fleet, not to plunder only, but to subdue the whole Kingdom of *England*, and over-ran the whole Isle of *Cenct*, and entirely destroyed the Monastery of *St. Mildrede*, in which *Seledritba* with the other Nuns, together with the Priests and Levites, and the rest of God's Servants there shut up, were burnt with Fire.

By others, the Abbesses of this Monastery are reckoned in *Thorn. Chron.* the following Order,

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. * <i>Eormenburga</i> , or
<i>Eabba</i> . | 4. <i>Sigiburtha</i> . |
| 2. <i>Mildritba</i> . | 5. <i>Seledritba</i> . |
| 3. <i>Edburga</i> . | 6. <i>Leofrima</i> , or
<i>Leofruma</i> . |

This last is said to have been carried Prisoner, and not burnt with the rest who were shut up in the Abby. The time when this was done is by some said to be A. D. 978. by others, A. D. 1011. by *Swera* the *Danish* King, and Father of *Cnute*, who afterwards reigned King of *England*, who came with a great Fleet and Army, and destroyed this whole Island, &c.

Of these Abbesses the Monks have been pleased to single out *Mildritba* the second Daughter of *Dompneva*, to bestow their Favours on. She is cried up by them as a very wonderful Saint, and the Author of an infinite number of Miracles; the Nunnery here was called by her Name, and she is sometimes called the first Abbess of it. To this Day is what the Monks call **The Deer's Course**, known by the Name of *St. Mil-*

* Nota, quod *Dompneva*, que alio nomine dicitur *Ermenburga*, postquam sanctimoniali habitu professâ fuerat, *Aebba* e Regibus es Magnatibus notabatur. *Annales Monast.* Augusti MS.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

dred's Lynch, and but a few Years ago there was a little Rock at *Ebb's fleet* called *St. Mildred's* Rock.

Annales Mon.
St. August.
MS.

About a * Mile to the Eastward of this Abby we are told was a resting or burying Place made Choice of by *St. Ermen- githa*, the Sister of *Dompneva*, and *St. Mildred's* Aunt, who lived with *Dompneva* in the Abby till she died, and chose this Place to be buried in, where, the Relator says, the Inhabitants of the Island have found the Bones of dead Bodies, and where he thinks it probable that *Ermengith* in her Life-time built some Church or Oratory.

Ibid.

However this be: it seems this Monastery could never after this Subversion of it attain to its antient Dignity: But whereas formerly there were 60 or more Nuns belonging to it, there were afterwards only two or three Clerks to do the Parochial Duties. But, which is what we are required very carefully to note, amidst all these frequent Devastations, the Monument of the most blessed Virgin *Mildrede* remained always untouched through a course of so many Years, viz. 264. to the time of the *Danish* King *Knute*, and Abbat *Elstan*.

A. D. 1027. King *Cnute*, whose Father, it is said before, burnt the Abby built by *Dompneva*, and seized all the Lands belonging to it, is said to have given to *St. Austin*, and the Friars of his Monastery, the Body of *St. † Mildred*, with all her Land within the Isle of *Tenet* and without. The Abbat, whose Name was *Elstan*, had formed a Project of getting *St. Mildred's* Estate for his Abby. In order to this he professes a mighty Zeal for the Memory of *St. Mildred*, and a very fervent Desire of having her Body translated from *Menstre* to the Abby of *St. Austin's*, as well knowing how profitable such a thing would be to himself and the Abby. This, it seems, he could not do without the King's Licence, and therefore the Abbat, being a Favourite of the King's, undertook to apply to him for this Purpose, and to make use of all the Favour and Interest he had

* Mel.

* In a Field or Marsh called *the 20 Acres*, a little more than a quarter of a Mile to the Eastward of the Church, are several Foundations of antient Buildings, as if a Chapel, &c. had formerly been here.

† Sequenti tempore ad Cœnobium *St. Augustini* Cantuarium translata, eximia mo-

nachorum sedulitate honoratur, pietatis fama et dulcedinis, juxta * vocabulum suum, in cunctos æque predicabilis — nullo sanctorum Illa colitur inferius, quin immo amatur et memoratur dulcius. Adest Illa se diligentibus, nullos furda transiens aure salutis consulens animæ. *Will. Malmshur.*

with

with his Majesty to obtain his License for this Translation. But first of all, that he might not offend the Saint, he, it is said, devoutly implored Her Consent, and asked God's Assistance in helping him to the accomplishment of his Desire. As he was at these his Devotions one Night, the Relater tells us very gravely, a certain Person, he does not know who, appeared to him and said: *Be of good chear, Father, you shall certainly have your wish and desire as to the Translation of the precious Body of the chaste St. Mildred.* On hearing this the Abbat, we are told, went immediately to *Alfwyn*, or *Afywn* Bishop of *Winchester*, who went with him to the King, and told him what had been revealed by God to the Abbat, humbly supplicating His Majesty to grant to the Abbat his License to translate to his Monastery the Holy Body of the glorious Virgin; not without an intimation how meritorious it would be in the King to give to the Abbat what Estate did formerly belong to *St. Mildred*. The King, it is said, graciously heard their Petition, and released to the Abbat the other Part of the Possession of *St. Mildred*, (he having, it seems, released to him Part of it before) and made a Grant for himself and his Heirs, of all the Lands with their Appurtenances which did then belong to the Monastery of *St. Mildred*, or which had been taken from it; and gave the Abbat some hopes of his having his desire of translating *St. Mildred's* Body to *Canterbury*.

It happened not long after, that King *Cnute* going to *Rome* came to the Church of *St. Austin*, (who was the King's Patron, or tutelar Saint) with Bishop *Alfwyn* to pray for a prosperous Journey. *Alfwyn* took that Opportunity of again moving the King to grant the Abbat leave to translate the Body of *St. Mildred*. On which the King, laying his Hand on the Altar of *St. Austin*, made the following Vow to God and *St. Austin*, *That if the Grace of God, and the Assistance of St. Austin his Patron brought him back again safe into his own Kingdom, he did faithfully promise that the Body of the Blessed Virgin Mildred should be translated to the Monastery of St. Austin, the Apostle of the English.*

On the King's returning (which, it seems, he would never have done, had it not been for *St. Austin*, who, in answer to his Clients Prayers, made the Storm to cease which rose when

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The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

the King was in Sight of the Land, and brought him and his Company all safe ashore) Bishop *Alfwyn* put the King in mind of the Vow he had made; who accordingly gave the Abbat leave to remove *St. Mildred's* Body, commanding him to come to him at *Whitsuntide*, which was then nigh at hand, when he would confirm this leave by his own Letters. The Abbat, that he might lose no Time, came before the Day, and by the Favour of Queen *Emma*, as it is said, and the Lords of the Court, got the King's Letters in confirmation of the Translation: and having got them, immediately hies away from Court, and goes directly that very Day into *Tenet*. There he invited his Friends and Neighbours to a Feast the next Day, which was *Whitsunday*, by this Means concealing the true Intent of his coming to *Menstre*. At Night the Abbat, with his Secretaries, who were privy to his Design, goes into the Church or Chapel, and, having said their Prayers, made their Approaches to the Tomb of the Blessed and Venerable Virgin *St. Mildred* with Fear and Reverence. But whilst they endeavoured with all the Strength they had to take out reverently the Treasure that was there hidden, they could not with all their Care and Instruments open the Tomb. Then was the Abbat very sad, and all in Tears prayed to God and *St. Mildred*, that since they had invited him thither by a Revelation to carry *St. Mildred's* Body to *St. Austin's* Abby, they would not let him go away without it: at the same time vowing, that if he was suffered to carry it away to the Bier or Coffin provided for it in *St. Austin's* Church before the Altar, a Morning Mass should be celebrated every Day, and *St. Mildred's* Festival should always be the principal among the solemn Feasts. On which, the romantick Writer tells us, the hardness of the Stones grew softer, and the Grave or Sepulcher was opened, out of which came a * most delicious Smell, and the Body, now dissolved, was put into a clean Linen Cloth, which, with the Reliques, were put into a Bag provided for that Purpose. And so the Abbat himself, *Godwin* the Dean, and the *Friers Benedict* and *Ralf* hastened

* Reddebat Nardiflua Virgo antiqua aromata—quando est inventa, ut vivens, rectionis tanquam tritis pigmentis dedit odorem vite perhennis. *Annal. Monast. St. Augusti. MS.*
 integra: Nunc autem, resoluta corpore in pulcherrimum partum et nativitatem Resur-

home,

home, carrying the Bag, with the Body of *St. Mildred* in it and all her Reliques.

But notwithstanding all this Care to keep this Matter private, it was not, it seems, acted so secretly but that Intelligence was given of it to the Inhabitants: who hearing that the Abbat had stole away their Saint, pursued him and his Comrades with Swords and Clubs, and a great Force of Arms, being loth so to part with the Body of the glorious Virgin. But before the *Tenet* Men could come up with them, the Abbat and his Company with the Reliques were got into the Ferry-boat, and almost on the other side; and the Pursuers having no Boats to follow them in, were forced to return as they came. This doughty Exploit is said to have been done A. D. 1027. or, according to others, A. D. 1030.

The having the Reliques of this Maiden Saint was, it seems, of so much Advantage to the religious House where they were, that it occasioned a Dispute betwixt the Monks of *St. Austin's* Abby, and the Canons of *St. Gregory* just by. These last pretended that *St. Mildred's* Body, together with that of her Successor *Edburga*, was translated from *Mynstre* to *Lymning*, and that from thence it was again translated A. D. 1075. to the Church of *St. Gregory*, Archbishop *Lanfranc*, who a little before had built that Church, being then in the Chair. ' But,

*Annales Mon.
August. MS.*

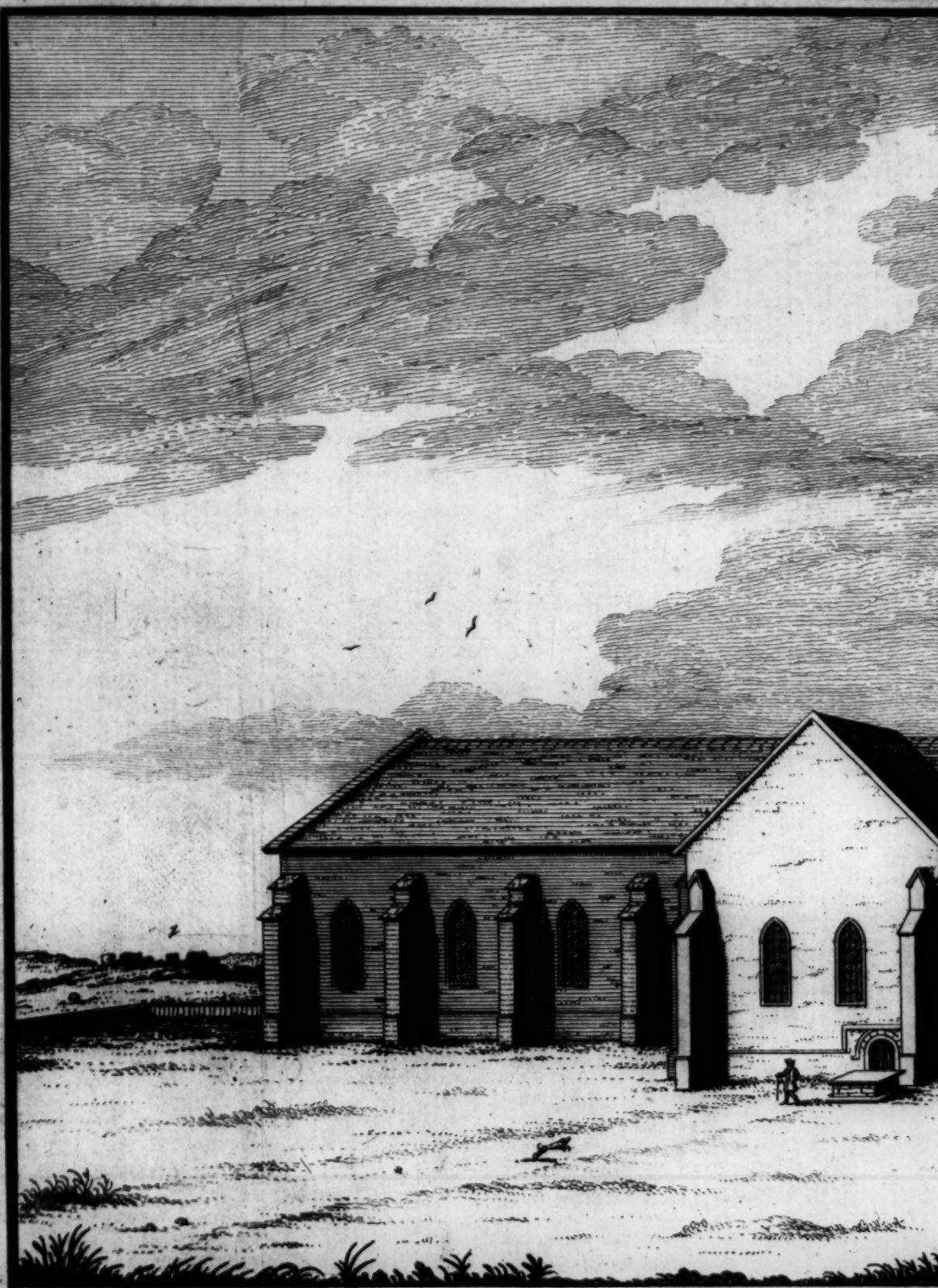
' *says one of the Monastery's Advocates*, it may easily be shewn
' how feign'd the Memory of this Translation is, by casting
' up the number of Years. For, says he, this Year [1075]
' was the five and fiftieth Year (he should have said the five
' and fortieth) after that most celebrated Translation from
' *Chanet* to the present Church of *St. Austin's* Monastery,
' viz. in the times of *William* the Conqueror, of Archbishop
' *Lanfranc*, and of *Scotland* Abbat of the present Church. In
' which time how many Miracles of *St. Mildred* have been
' done in the present Church, is plain from a Book of the
' Translation of *St. Mildred*, among which is one which is
' remarked, cap. 23. and proper to be insisted on as an Evi-
' dence of the Truth. It is of an Esquire, who breaking into
' the House of a certain Knight, stole away great Part of the
' Goods, and being taken was very closely confined in the Castle
' of *Canterbury*, and loaded with Fetters on the Vigil of

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

‘ the Translation of *St. Mildred*. He, it seems, being moved
 ‘ to Devotion on account of the ringing of the Bells of the
 ‘ Monastery, was loosed from his Bonds, set free from his
 ‘ Keepers, the Iron grates of the Castle, and all the Prisons
 ‘ gave way to him. The Attempts of those who way-laid him
 ‘ as he was flying to *St. Mildred*, who rested in the present
 ‘ Church of *St. Austin*, were deficient and to no Purpose; nay,
 ‘ altho’ the Gates of the Monastery were shut, he stuck close
 ‘ to a Cellar Window he had laid hold on, and could not be
 ‘ pulled from thence by the Hands of the People who pursued
 ‘ him, and who dragged him by the Hair, the Neck, the
 ‘ Shoulders, Arms, Feet, Cloaths and Girdle. The Power of
 ‘ the Virgin to whom he had devoted himself, and by whose
 ‘ help he got out of Goal, prevailed.’ Who now would not
 believe that the Reliques of this Saint were then in *St. Austin’s*
 Abby, and not at *St. Gregory’s*?

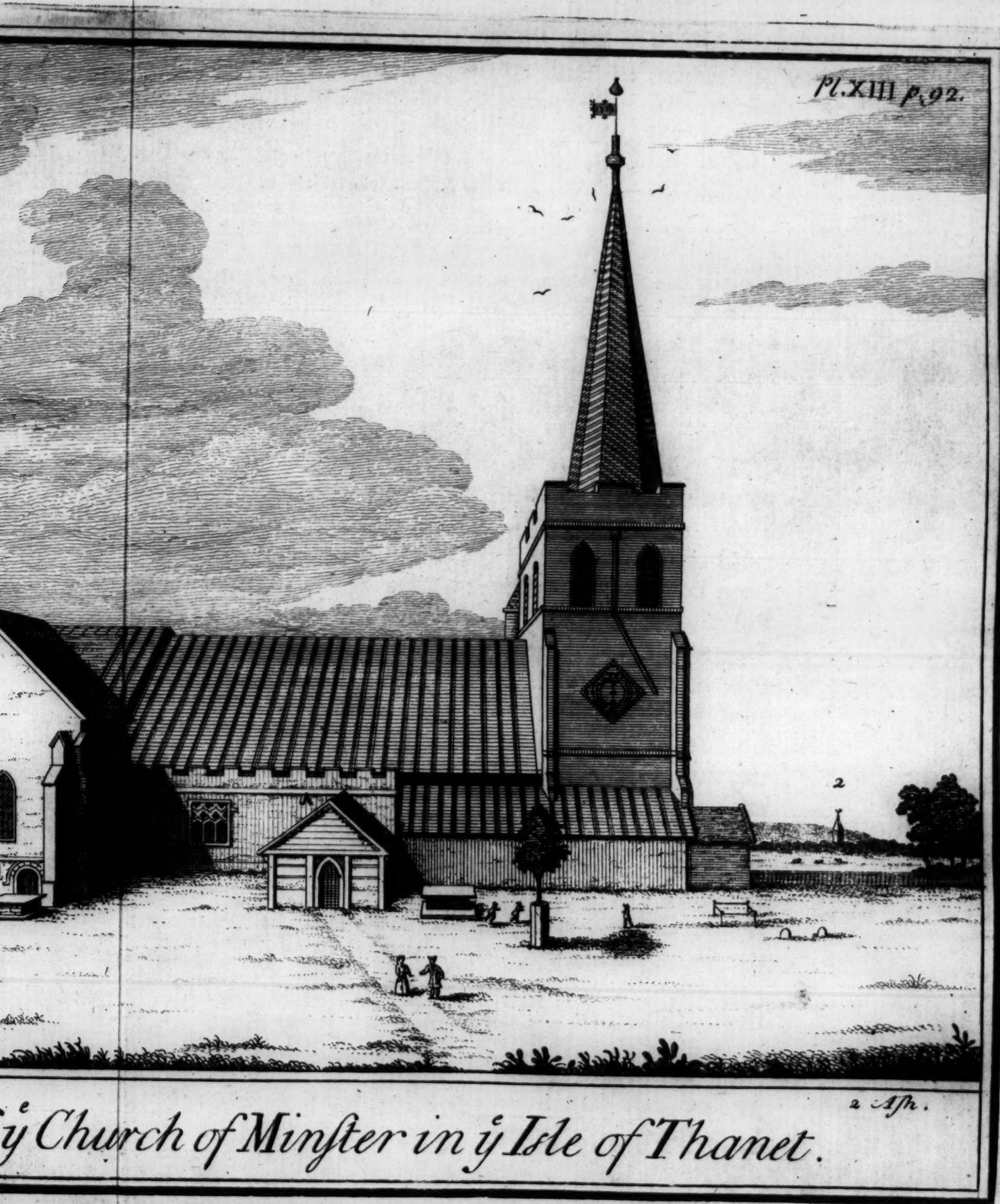
The *Danes*, it seems, had so much Wit in their Anger, as
 to spare the two Chapels of *St. Mary*, and *St. Peter* and *St.*
Paul, or however, the Stone-work of them was preserved and
 not burnt with the Roof, &c. The former of these has since
 been considerably enlarged, and made the Parish Church. The
 Nave or Body of the Church was the old Building. The
 Pillars are thick and short, and the Arches all circular, and a
 low Roof was upon them, according to the plainness and sim-
 plicity of those Times. But since, the Wall has been built
 higher, as appears by the Distance there is betwixt the top of
 the Arches and the Wall Plate; a Cross and handsome Chancel
 are added at the East-end, and a square Tower on the West,
 with a Spire covered with Lead placed upon it. The Chancel
 or Choir and the middle of the Cross are vaulted, and by the
 Footings which are left, it was certainly intended that the
 whole Cross should have been finished in the same manner. At
 the West-end of the Choir are 18 Stalls, 9 on a Side, and
 very handsom Wainscot behind, according to the Mode of
 those Times. In these the Monks and Vicars used to sit.

Besides the High Altar, as it was called, there were in the
 time of Popery other Altars in this Church dedicated to the
Holy Trinity, and the Saints *James* and *Anne*. Upon these, as
 likewise before the Holy Cross, were Wax Lights used to be
 burnt,



1 Ruins of Richborough Castle.

The North prospect of y^e C^{astle}.

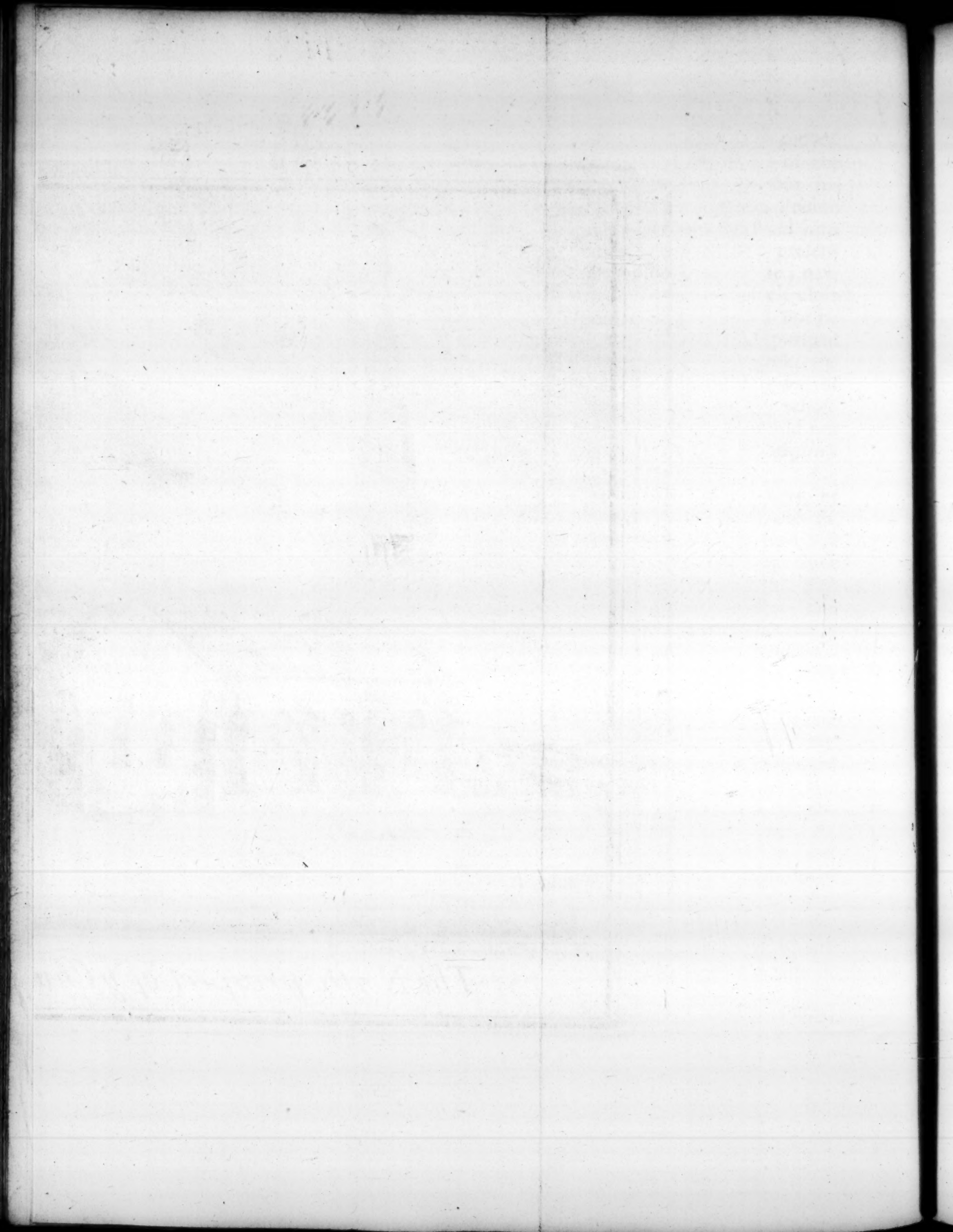


Pl. XIII p. 92.

2

2 Apr.

Church of Minster in the Isle of Thanet.



burnt, for the Maintenance of the Charge of which were Societies or Fellowships, who contributed towards them, and very often we find in the Wills of Persons who died in those Times, Legacies given by the Testators to each Light.*

Under the middle of the Cross was the Rood-loft, the going up to which out of the Chancel is yet to be seen, as are the Mortaise Holes in which the Timbers were put on which the Loft was built. In the North-wall of it is an antient Tomb or Coffin of solid Stone, on which are several illegible Characters, which *Wever* says were these old *French* Words:

*Ici gist Edile de * Shorne que fust dame del espine.*

Fun. Mon.
p. 261.

* Thorne.

It is very probable, this Lady lived at *Thorne* in this Parish, and was the Founder of this Cross, or at least of this End of it. On the Floor, as in the Church-Porch, are several large flat Gravestones, which are very antient, and, not improbably, Memorials of some of the Abbesses or Religious of this Place, which seem not however always to have lain where they lie now. The most remarkable of the Inscriptions yet remaining, I have placed in the Collection.

On the Top of the Spire was formerly a Globe, and upon that a great wooden Cross covered with Lead, over which was a Vane, and above that an Iron Cross. But about 1647. one *Richard Culmer*, a furious Bigot to his own Conceits, having got the Sequestration of this Vicarage on Dr. *Casaubon's* refusing to take the Covenant, &c. fancied these to be *Monuments of Idolatry*, and therefore got them demolished by two Persons of the Parish whom he hired, after he himself had before Day by Moonlight fixed Ladders for them to go up and down from the square of the Tower to the Top of the Spire. But if all Figures of a Cross are *Monuments of Idolatry*, and to be removed, the poor Man had done his Work but by halves, or rather not at all, when he took down these from the Spire, and left the Church standing, which is itself built in the Form of a Cross.

* Item. Lego lumini St. Jacobi unum bushellum ordeï. Item. Lego luminibus Sancte Crucis unum bushellum ordeï. Item. Lego luminibus Sancte Anne unum bushellum ordeï. Testam. Thome Sevoll of Myn-

ster, April 10. 1494.

Item. Lego lumini Sancte Trinitatis in dicta ecclesia unum bushellum ordeï. Testam. Deomfiæ Segare de Mynster April 8. 1494.

In

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Thorne ibid.
See the Pope's
Bull in the
Collect. No.
XX.

In the Year 1124. the Abbat *Hugo II.* and *William Corboil* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, assigned to the * Sacristie of the Convent, the Church of *Menstre* in *Tenet*, with the Chapels of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Laurence*, with all the Rents, Tithes, and other Things appertaining to the said Church and Chapels: and all the *Pennies* which it was accustomed to have of the Chapel of *St. Mildred*, by which is meant, I suppose, the Chapel of *St. Mary* belonging to the Abby, now converted into the Parochial Church.

About A. D.
670.

Some Years after this, A. D. 1177. the Men of the *Halmot* or Manor Court of *Menstre* agreed, Security being given into the Hands of *Roger* the Abbat elect, that from thenceforth and afterwards, they would all Cop their Corn, and so they and their Heirs now and for ever would lawfully pay their Tithes by Cops, and all other Tithings which they were accustomed to pay, as they have ever paid them from the time of the Dedication of the Church of *St. Mary Menstre*: which seems to intimate as if before the Dedication of this Church, no Tithes were paid here.

Annal. Ecclef.
August. MS.

Not long after, viz. A. D. 1182. and 1185. Archbishop *Richard* and Pope *Urban III.* confirmed to the Monastery of *St. Austin* the appropriation of this Church, &c. which with its Chapels was antiently taxed at 200 Marcs or 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. the Tenths of which were 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. *Vicaria ejusdem xxx marc. decime 2 l.*

A few Years after, viz. A. D. 1197. *Roger* the Abbat assigned the Land of *Aldelonde*, now called *Allen-Grange*, to † the Sacristie of the Convent; on this Condition, That the Sacrist for the Time being shall do to the Court of *Menstre* all the Services due and accustomed to be done for the said Land.

It was sometime before this that a Vicar was here instituted. For in the Act of Consecration of the Church or Chapel Yard of *St. Laurence*, A. D. 1275. when that Chapel was made Parochial, mention is made of the Vicar of *Menstre*, &c. Which being not above 151 Years after the appropriation of

* Elsewhere the same Chronicler tells us, that the Tithes of *Menstre* and her Chapels were given to the Altar of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and *St. Austin*, for the Service and Repair of the Monastery, which

explains what is meant by the *Sacristie*.

† Temporalia Sacristie per totum 34 l. 0 s. 9 d. Decime 68 s. 1 d. *Annal. Ecclef. August. MS.*

the

the great Tithes, &c. to the Sacristie of the Convent, it is not improbable that the Vicarage was instituted at the same Time. However this be, The Vicarage is endowed with a Manse and Glebe of about 24 Acres of Upland and Marsh-land, all the Corn Tithes, and other Tithes of that Part of the Parish called **Street-borough**, and of about 100 Acres in the other Borough called **Wey-borough**, except the Corn Tithes of the Demesnes of the Manor for which a Modus or Composition is paid of 18 Shocks or Cops of Wheat, and 18 Shocks or Cops of Barley, or thereabouts.

A. D. 1182. A Composition was made betwixt *Richard* Thorn ibid. Coll. 1883. Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Abbats and Monks of *St. Austin*, that the Churches of **Menstre**, **Northborne**, and **Chifflet**, shall be free, both from Gifts and Procuration of the Archdeacon and his Officials. This Composition was renewed A. D. 1237. by *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in these Terms:—*excepting their [the Abbat and Convent] own* Coll. No. XIX. Churches, viz. *Menstre*, *Norborne*, *Chifflet*, *Faversham*, and *Middleton*, which, with their Chapels, shall for the future be free, as well from the Gifts, as the procuration of the Archdeacon and his Officials; and be for ever free from all suspension and interdict of the Ordinaries, saving their Jurisdiction over the Clergy and People of the same.

By this last Composition it is thus settled and provided, Coll. No. XXVIII.
 ' That, during the Vacancy of the said Churches, their Keys
 ' shall be lodged with the Abbat, and the Profits arising or
 ' coming from them in that time shall be equally divided be-
 ' twixt the Abbat and the Archdeacon: that the said Churches
 ' shall be subject to the Archdeacon's Visitation, and have con-
 ' firmed to them all the Tithes which they have usually
 ' had and received, notwithstanding the Disputes raised about
 ' them by the Archbishop's Predecessors, &c. *Salvis Vicariis*
 ' *consuetis in omnibus*; only that the Vicar of **Chifflet** for the
 ' time being shall pay to the Abbat, &c. five Marks *per ann.*
 ' that the Archbishop will allow or grant, that, for the future,
 ' the Bells shall be rung as usual in the Churches of the Abbat
 ' and Convent, whenever the Abbat comes to them; that
 ' the Abbat shall not in any of the Churches of his Patronage
 ' claim of right any *Appropriation* or *Pensions*, unless it or
 ' they

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

' they be anew granted to him ; and that, to take away all Suspicion of any sinister or indirect Designs or Doings in the Abbat or Convent, they shall not, without Consent of the Ordinary, hereafter *take to farm* any Church in their Gift.' By this we see how the Religious got their Wealth, *viz.* by robbing the Parish Churches of their Tithes and Offerings, and how difficult the Bishops found it to keep them honest. Since, it appears by this very Instrument, that the Archbishop was forc'd to bribe them to get their Consent to these Terms, by confirming to them the aforesaid Churches of **Menstre**, **Northburne**, **Chislet**, **Seberham**, and **Middleton**, with their Chapels and Tithes, which they have antiently received on their account, and all their Appurtenances, *lite mota per Predecessores suos non obstante*, together with a Prebend of **Buttiston**, to be retained to their own uses for ever. It is likewise there ordered, That the Abbat and Convent shall present to the Lord Archbishop, in the Chapels of *St. Peter*, *St. John*, and *St. Laurence*, fit perpetual Chaplains to the Altarages, provided the several Altarages are worth ten Marks, with which the said Chaplains are to be content, on pain of forfeiting even *that Allowance*. The Reason of which is said to be, that the Vicar of the Mother-Church of *Menstre* does, on account of his Vicarage, receive in the said Chapelries the Tithes of the small Tithes, *viz.* of Lambs and Pigs, and the Obventions arising from Marriages, Churchings, and the Burials of certain Corps.' But this part of the Revenue of the Vicarage of *Menstre* has long since been lost, except that out of *Salme-stone-Grange* is paid to it *ten* Shillings a Year, which, perhaps, was a Composition for the Tithes of the small Tithes, &c. in the Chapelries of *St. John's* and *St. Laurence*, or in all the *three*.

Bishop Kennet's Parochial Antiquities.

These Altarages were the customary and voluntary Offerings at the Altar for some Religious Office or Service of the Priest. To augment these, the Regular and Secular Priests invented a great many pretty Wiles. Only a Portion of these Offerings, to the Value of ten Marks, or 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the Capellanes of these three Chapels were presented to, or endowed with; for the Residue they were to be accountable to the Abbat and Convent of *St. Augustine*, and if they presumed to detain any more

more of these Offerings than came to that Sum, they were to be deprived of their Chapels. For this Reason the Capellanes were faithfully to swear to the Abbat, &c. that they would give them a true Account of the Offerings made at their several Altars, or on the respective Offering Days, and in nothing hurt their Parish of *Mynstre* in respect of Legacies or Obventions, personal or predial, but would conserve all the Parochial Rights of the same entire and untouched to the utmost of their Power. *Ten Marks* appear now a small Sum for the Maintenance of a Parish Minister. But whosoever considers the Value of Money at the time when this Composition was made, will find it a handsome and generous Allowance to a Capellane, especially as their Allowance was then stated and fixed by Authority. *Ten Marks* was then equal to about sixty Pounds now: And in a Council held at *Oxford* but fifteen Years before, it was decreed, that where the Churches had no greater Revenues than five Marks *per ann.* they should be conferr'd on none but such as should constantly reside in Person on the Place, as being a sufficient Maintenance. In 1348. *H. Knighton* informs us, a Chaplain's usual Stipend was no more than four or five Marks, or two, and his Board. As for the Capellanes of these three Chapels, tho' they were to receive no more than ten Marks of the Altarages, they were yet not excluded the Enjoyment of the *Manses* and *Glebes* given to these Chapels, when they were first consecrated, which made some addition to their Income, and perhaps enabled them to keep a Deacon to assist them.

A. D. 1237.

A. D. 1222.

On the great and principal Festivals the Inhabitants of these three Chapelries, as those of *St. Nicholas* and *All-Saints*, mentioned before, used to go in Procession to *Mynstre* their Mother-Church, there to join in the Divine Service at those times performed, to make their Offerings, and pay their accustomed Dues for a Token of their Subjection to the said Parochial or Mother-Church. A Mother-Church was then reckoned the more honourable for being branched out into one or more subordinate Chapels; and therefore was sometimes called *Plebania*, and reputed a Dignity, however somewhat above or greater than a Rectory. Therefore by Law there was a greater Regard had to Mother-Churches than to Chapels, as there was more Respect paid to Abbies and Religious Houses than to

Bp. Kenner's
Parochial An-
tiq.

Parish Churches; the Penalty for Violation of them being proportioned to their Dignity. Thus, whoever laid violent Hands on him who had fled to Sanctuary, if it were an Abby or Religious House, the Offender was to pay 100 Shillings; if a Parochial Mother-Church, 20 Shillings; if a Chapel, 10 Shillings.

At this time an annual Pension of *twelve* Shillings used to be paid by this Church, and her *three* Chapels. This Pension, with others of the like Nature, was afterwards given by the Abbat to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, in Consideration of *twenty* Marks to be paid to the Abbat out of the Church of *Preston*. But by a Composition betwixt the Archbishop and the Abbat A. D. 1237. it was ordered, that upon the payment of these *twenty* Marks out of the Church of *Selling* or *Preston*, which soever of them first became vacant, the rest of the Convent's Churches should be free, for the future, from such Pensions and Performances.

In the Year 1301. *Thomas Fyndon*, then Abbat of *St. Austin's*, took upon him to ordain a particular Deanery of the Churches of *Menstre*, *St. John*, *St. Peter*, *St. Laurence*, *Stonore*, *Chislet*, *Swaleclive*, and *Westbere*, of which, I suppose, the Convent were Patrons, and commanded, that, for the future, this Deanery should be called *the Deanery of Menstre*. But this Ordination seems not to have continued long, if ever it took Place at all: The Deanery, in which these Churches are, being called *the Deanery of Westbere*.

Of this Vicarage and its three Chapels, the Abbat and Convent of *St. Austin* were the Patrons, but, on the Surrender and Dissolution of that Abby, the Advowson or Patronage of these Churches was granted by the King, in the way of Exchange, to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. So long as this Vicarage continued to be of the Patronage of the Abbat, &c. the Vicars were obliged to take the following Oath, which they required of all their Clerks at their Presentation, viz.

In Dei nomine Amen. Ego A. de B. Clericus ad Vicariam perpetuam Ecclesiæ Parochialis de M. per religiosos Viros N. Abbatem et Conventum Monasterii S. Augustini extra muros Civitatis Cantuar. veros ejusdem Vicariæ perpetuæ patronos, legitime præsentatus, Juro ad hæc Sacra Dei Evangelia, per me corporaliter tacta, quod ab hora qua possessionem realem et corporalem dictæ

dictæ Vicariæ adeptus fuero, fidelis ero Abbati ejusdem Monasterii canonice electo, et ejusdem Monasterii confratribus, sicut me Deus adjuvet, et hæc Sacra Dei Evangelia.

What Construction the Abbat and his Brethren put on the Word *Faithful*, and how far they extended its meaning, I can't say. But we see here the Reason of the Religious getting into their Hands the Advowsons of as many Churches as they could, since by these Means they had the Parochial Clergy, as it were, in *their* Power, and at *their* Beck, to do as they pleased to have them do.

A. D. 1597. A Composition was made by Dr. *Richard Clarke*, at that time inducted into this Vicarage, with the Parishioners, dated *October 28.* whereby they obliged themselves to pay to the said Vicar, at the Vicarage-house, within three Days after every Quarter, after the Rate of twelve Pence an Acre for their Marsh Land. According to this Agreement the Dr. received, in the Year 1615. for 1579 Acres, and in the Year 1633. for 1665 Acres of Marsh Land at the rate of 12 *d.* an Acre, which was paid quarterly, according to the Composition.

Dr. *Meric Casaubon*, who succeeded Dr. *Clarke*, would not stand to this Composition of 12 *d.* an Acre, but demanded the Payment of the Tythes of the Marsh Land in kind, but afterwards compounded with the Occupiers at the rate of xii *d.* an Acre for the worst of the Land, and of 14 *d.* and 16 *d.* for that which was better. And in the Year 1638. he demanded his Tythes of the Marsh-land in kind or xviii *d.* *per* Acre, which was agreed to by the Parishioners, and paid by them till the Year 1643. when the Civil Wars being begun, and this County in the Power of the Parliament, Dr. *Casaubon* being continually threatened to be turned out of the Vicarage for his Adherence to the King, was content to receive 1 *s.* an Acre for the Marsh-land at two Payments, in which manner he received it till the End of the Year 1644. when this Vicarage was sequestered.

One *Richard Culmer* was put into Possession of this sequestered Vicarage, whose Son (who seems to have written from his Father's Mouth) tells us that the Non resident Doctor had 1 *s.* vi *d.* an Acre for the Marsh-land, but Mr. *Culmer* was content with 1 *s.* yet could not enjoy *that*.

A Parish Looking-glass for Persecutors of Ministers, p. 23.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

In the Year 1660. Dr. *Casaubon* was restored, who did not insist on the Agreement of 1 s. 6 d. an Acre, and accordingly xii d. per Acre for the Marsh-land has continued to be paid ever since.

Coll. No.
XVIII.

A. D. 1615. The Church-wardens answered to the Archbishop's Articles of Enquiry concerning the Church's Possessions; that the Vicarage Land contained by Estimation fourteen Acres of Marsh-land, and nine Acres of Arable Land.

Coll. No.
XVIII.

* Granary.

According to a Terrier made 1630. the Buildings of the Vicarage are thus described: One Vicarage-house, one Barn, one Stable, one * Gardner to put Corn in, and one Dove-house.

Payments out of the Vicarage of Menstre.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Fruits	—	—	—
Tenths	—	—	—
Procurations to the Archbishop	—	—	—
Procurations to the Archdeacon	—	—	—
Antiently, viz. 1382. the Tax and Mediety of a Tenth was	—	—	—
	33	03	04
	3	06	04
	0	10	00
	0	00	00
	0	xx	00

The Names of the Vicars of Menstre.

Mr. Wharton's
Papers MS.

1. *Willielmus*, 1275.
2. *Peter de Gateswyk*, 25 Jan. 1287.
3. *Jordanus de Bizle* resignavit. 1342.
4. *John de Frendisbury*, 1342.
5. *John de Lichfield* obiit 1356.
6. *Thomas Barken*, adm. 15 Mar. 1356. refig. Octob. 4. 1356.
7. *Stephen Boles*, adm. 4 Octob. 1356. ob. 1361.
8. *Richard de Selling*, adm. 30 Aug. 1361.
9. *William de Stodmershe*, refig. 1363.
10. *Valentine atte Packe* alias *Paske*, adm. fuit Julii 22. 1363.
11. *John de Kingesland*, adm. 29 Sept. 1368.
12. *Stephen Sherlesfelde*, adm. 28 Apr. 1378. refig. 4. Decem. 1378.
13. *Adam Duns*, adm. 4 Decem. 1378.
14. *Alan Wilde*, adm. 25 Mar. 1386.
15. *William*

The Parish of MYNSTRE.

101

15. William Dreye, adm. 28 Jul. 1393. ob. 1401.
16. John Curteys, adm. 7 July 1401. refig. 1419.
17. John Wraſtlyngworth, adm. 1419. refig. 1421.
18. William Petyte, adm. Octob. 1421.
19. Thomas Marshall, refig. 1444.
20. William Palmer, adm. 1 April. 1444. ob. 1447.
21. Thomas Moone, adm. 23 Jan. 1447. refig. 1451.
22. Robert Lynkefelde, adm. 11 Jan. 1451. refig. 1463.
23. David Stewarde, adm. 10 Jul. 1463. refig. 1464.
24. John Hutte, adm. 11 Jun. 1464. *
25. Robert Waynflete, adm. 3 Octob. 1473. refig. 1492.
26. John Williamson, adm. 16 Maii 1492. ob. 1493.
27. Hugh Hogbe, adm. 22 Octob. 1493.
28. John Williamson, ob. 1522.
29. Peter Lygham, adm. 29 Apr. 1522. refig. 1529.
30. John Oliver, LL.D. adm. 11 June 1529. refig. 1548.
31. Seth Travis, adm. 29 Jan. 1548. ob. 1550.
32. John Wilbore, adm. 7 Feb. 1550. refig. Sept. 1557. *reſervata ſibi + penſione annua.*
33. Nicholas Wendon, A. M. collat. 30 Sept. 1557.
34. John Butler, LL.B. collat. 20 Octob. 1561. ob. 1570. In Archbishop Parker's Acts of Viſitation he is returned *Presbyter conjugatus, doctus, reſidet Cantuar.* [being Canon of that Church] *Hospitalis, non prædicat. nec licentiat. duo habet beneficia.*
35. John Hill, S.T.B. Archiep. Capellanus collat. 31 Mar. 1570. refig. 1595.
36. James Bromel, collat. 21 Mar. 1595. buried at Mynſtre 19 June 1597.
37. § Richard Clerk S.T.P. collat. 19 Octob. 1597. He was likewise Vicar of Monkton, and one of the fix Preachers at Chriſt-Church Canterbury.

* Edmund Acombe, of th's Pariſh, by his Will dated 1476. gives *Briano ſacerdoti Parochiali 12 d.*

† I would firſt lead you to your Benefices, and behold, ſome are defiled with Impropropriations, ſome with Sequeſtrations, ſome loaden with Penſions, ſome robbed of their Commodities. *A Sermon preached before*

the Queen's Maſtie; Feb. 25. 1569. by Edward Deringe.

§ He was nominated to be one of the Translators of the Bible by King James I. See the History of the Engliſh Translations of the Bible prefixt to *Wiclif's New Teſtament.*

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

38. *Meric Casaubon* S.T.B. collat. 19 June 1634. per mortem Clerk. He was Vicar of *Monkton* likewise, and Canon of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, and afterwards Rector of *Ickham*, for which he resigned this Vicarage, or voided it by Cession, Octob. 4. 1662. He was the Son of the learned *Isaac Casaubon*.

39. *John Castillon*, S.T.P. * collat. 9. Octob. 1662. per cessionem *Casaubon*. In 1660. he was promoted to a Canonry of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, and in 1672. was made Dean of *Rocheſter*, and died Octob. 21. 1688.

40. *Henry Wharton*, A. M. collat. 12 Nov. 1688. ob. 5 Mar. 1694. He was likewise Rector of *Chartham*.

41. *Thomas Greene*, Nordovicensis, S.T.P. collat. 2 April 1695. per mortem *Wharton*. He was afterwards, 1702. made Canon of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, and in the Year 1708. was promoted to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, at which time he was collated to the Rectory of *Addiſham*, and voided this Vicarage by Cession. He was afterwards Vicar of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and Bishop of *Ely*.

42. *John Lewis*, A. M. collat. March 10. 1708. per cessionem Dom. *Green*.

Places of Note in the Parish of Mynſtre.

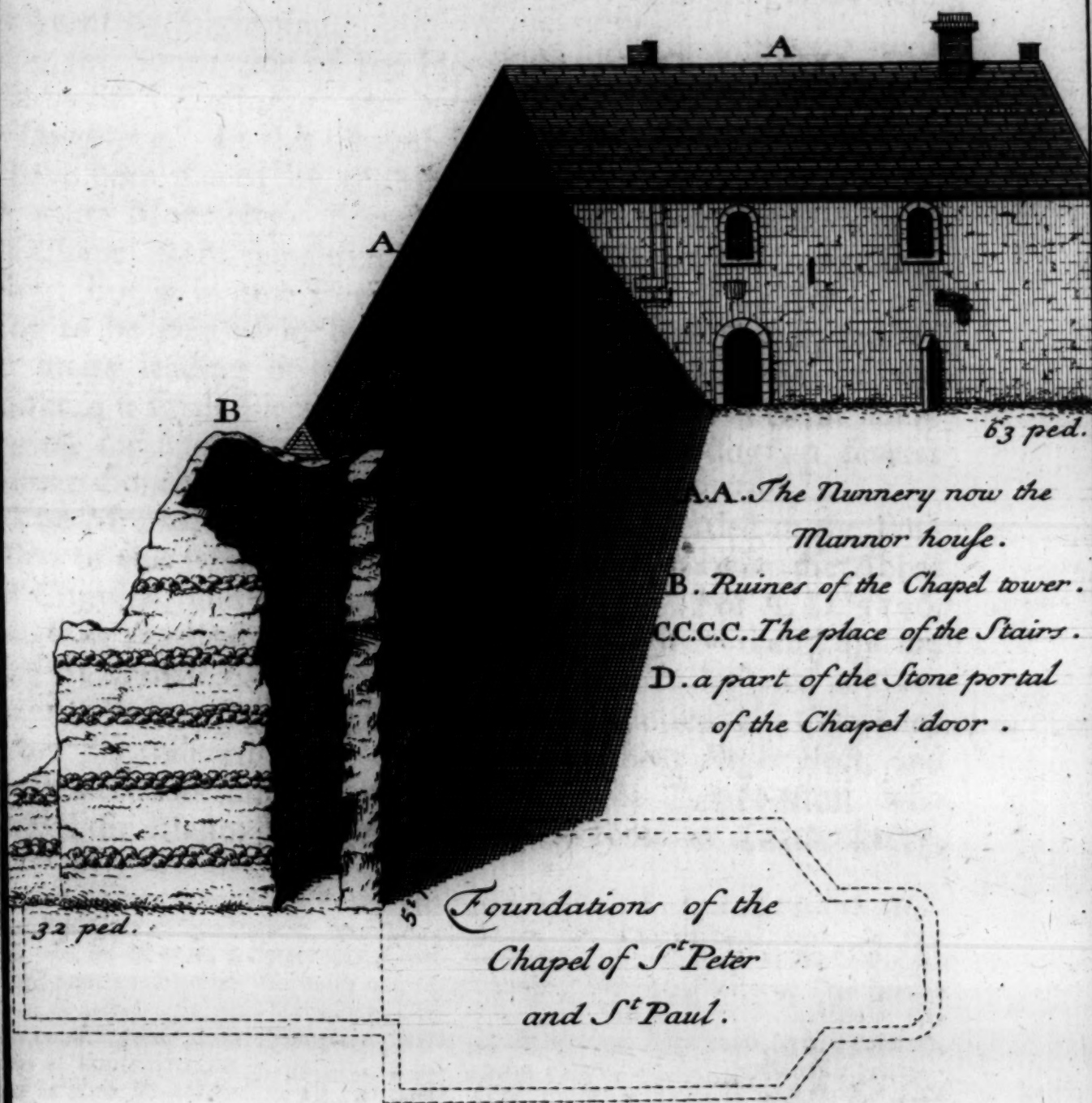
1. *Mynſtre Court*. This is the Mansion House of the † Manor of *Mynſtre*, which the Monks of *St. Austin's* tell us was first given to *St. Mildred's Monastery* or Nunnery, and afterwards to them. It seems to be as it was when first built, and to be applied to much the same Use, viz. that of a Farm-house, where some of the Monks resided to look after this Estate, which they kept in their own Hands. On the North-side of it, which seems to have been the Front or Entrance, is a handsome Stone Portal, of the Top of which I have given a description. In the middle of it within a Circle we see the Arms of the Abby, a Field Sable, with a Cross Argent, and on each Side of them a Gothick Letter, which seem to me to be a C and

Tab. 1. 3.

* Rectoriam de *Ickham*, (Archiepiscopo sic volente) *Casaubon* resignans; --- ædificia multum dilapidata reliquit. *Whartoni Notæ* MSS.

† *Mynſtre* manerium *Stanore*, *Kepleſete* de injuriis per Barones Portuum oblatis. *Escaet.* anno 8. *Edw.* I. n. 83.

*The South prospect of the Antient Nunnery
of S^t PETER and S^t PAUL
at Mynstre in Tenet .*



THE JOURNAL OF THE
J. PETERSON & SONS
A. M. 1871



an **H**. But what they design, I confess, I do not know. It is not improbable that they are the initial Letters of the Name of the Person who erected this Portal. At a small Distance from it stood antiently a very large Barn, sufficient to hold the Corn growing on all the Demesnes, being in Length 352 Feet, in Breadth 47 Feet, and the Height of the Walls 12 Feet, with a Roof of Chesnut. When the Estate was divided, 154 Feet of this Building was carried to *Sevenscore*, where it was burnt by an Accident unknown, and in 1700. the remaining Part here was burnt by Lightning.

Ex ore Joannis Fuller, tenantis Mynstre-Court. A. D. 1700.

On the South side of the House stood a Chapel, said to be built by St. * *Eadburga*, the third Abbess of the Nunnery built by *Dompneva*. In this Chapel is the Body of St. *Mildred*, said to have been placed by *Eadburga*, or rather translated from the other Monastery. Some of the Walls and Foundation of this Chapel were remaining within the Memory of many now living: But it is now so entirely demolished, that there is nothing to be seen of it, but a small Part of the Tower, and of the Stairs leading up into it. Just by these Ruins of the Tower is a small Piece of Ground, in which the Tenant lately digging for Mould to carry out on his Land, dug up several Human Bones, which caused him to desist.

The Monks, it seems, had not been long settled in the Possession of this Manor, before a Quarrel arose betwixt the Abbat and Convent, and the Tenants of *Mynstre*. For A. D. 1176. (not fifty Years after King *Cnute*'s Grant of it to them) by the King's Command, this Dispute was ordered to be tried at *Canterbury*, before *John de Cardyf*, who supplied the Place of *Robert Fitz-Bernard*, the Sheriff. The Abbat *Roger* elect, and his Predecessors insisted, it seems, that the *Tenet-men* who held of the Manor of *Mynstre*, should come to *Canterbury*,

Thorne Chron.

* Post obitum vero *MILDREDE* successit *EDBURGA*, que videns hoc Templum viz. St. *MARIE*, a *DOMPNEVA* fundatum, tante multitudini Virginum non sufficere, & arctiora claustra Dominicum Gregem constringere, aliud Templum juxta majus & honorificentius--- condidit, ut habetur in libro St. *Mildrede* c. 28. totumque cenobialibus officinis & habitaculis perfectissime instituit, atque in honore Princi-

pum Apostolorum *Petri & Pauli* ab Archiepiscopo *Cuthberro* dedicari fecit. In hoc enim Templum beate *Mildrede* Corpus transferre decrevit; statutoque Translationis die, Clero illuc & Populo confluente, non citius amoveri operculum feretri poterant, quam inclusa suavitatis gratia erumpebat.--- Hinc miracula miraculis occurrebant.--- *Annales Monast. Cantuar. fol. 31.*

and

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

and there do Suit and Service for the Lands which they held of the said Manor, at the Capital Court of the Abby of St. *Austin's*. Particularly that the Tenants of the Land called *Swyllingland*, or Ploughing-land, should do their Suit at the Abbat and Convent's Court at *Canterbury*, called *Heph Court*, from three Weeks to three Weeks, by four Men who were Tenants of the same Tenure, under Pain of being amerced for every Default 6 s. 8 d. This the *Tenet* Men refused, and pleaded that they ought not to have that trouble given them to be obliged to go out of the Island, but that all Tryals of their Causes ought to be in their own * *Halimot* or Manor Court at *Menstre* in *Tenet*, as they used to be before this Manor belonged to the Abby of St. *Austin's*. But, it seems, on this hearing at *Canterbury*, the *Tenet* Men were compelled by Equity to acknowledge themselves obliged to come to the Court of St. *Austin's* at *Canterbury*, as often as they were summoned thither, and there to plead, and stand to the Judgment of the Court, as the Men of any other Town, if the Abbat had a Complaint against them concerning any thing.

Thorne ibid.

But the *Tenet* Men were not contented with this Decision. For in the Year 1198. in the *tenth* Year of King *Richard I.* they complained before *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Richard* Bishop of *London*, *Geoffry Fitzpeter*, and their Companions, at that Time the King's Justices at *Westminster*, that the Abbat of St. *Austin's* exacted of them Services and Customs, which they said they ought not to do there, but in *Tenet* at *Menstre*. But here too their Plea was over-ruled.

Coll. No. XIII.

In the Year 1318. the Abbat and his Servants taking several Distresses on their Tenants of the Manor for Rents detained, and other Articles concerning the Court of the said Abbat of *Menstre*, and the View of *Frankpledge*, the Tenants to the Number of 600 Men met together the *Friday* before the Feast of St. *Nicholas*, and so continued for five Weeks next following, having got together a greater Number of People, who in an hostile Manner coming together to the Abbat's Manors at *Menstre* and *Salmanstone*, with Bows and Arrows, Swords and Staves, laid Siege to them, and made divers Attacks upon them, and set Fire, which they brought with them to burn

* *Decem.* 6.

* From A. S. *mot-heal* a Council in a Corner, or little Council.

those

those Manors, to the Gates. For fear of these Violences, the Monks and their Servants, viz. Friar *William Bicolte*, and *William de Middleton* Monks, and others who were there at that time, durst not go out of the Manor of **Salmanston** for fifteen Days. Not being able to compass their Ends in setting Fire to the Houses, they broke and cut into small Pieces with Swords and Staves *seven* Ploughs, and as many Carts with the Harness which were then in the Fields and belonging to the Abbat. To do as much Mischief as they could, they fell'd and carried away Trees growing at **Salmanstone**, (where none have grown ever since) and at **Menstre** to the Value of 40 *l.* and laid Siege to Friar *Henry de Newenton* Monk, in the Manor of **Cliveshende**, whom they imprisoned six Days, and afterwards sold to one *Walter Capell* for 4 *s.* At **Menstre** in high Market time, they insulted, beat and wounded the Abbat's Men and Servants, whom he kept there to look after the Manor; and, by their Tumult and excessive Noise, hindred the Bailiffs from keeping the Courts there. For this Purpose, it is said, they entred into unlawful Confederacies by Oaths and Writing, and raised Money to the Sum of 26 *l.* by Tallages and Assessments: By which Confederacies and Collections they drew to them no small Number of others of the Cinque Ports who had nothing to lose, so that the Abbat did not dare to sue for Justice in the King's Court. But a Way, it seems, was found to punish these Rioters, or however, the Principal of them, who were fined to pay to the Abbat, for the Damages they had done him, 600 *l.* a vast Sum in those Times, and imprisoned at *Canterbury*, till they paid the Fine.

However, this Uneasiness of the Tenants under these Suits and Services, seems to have occasioned the Abbat and Convents compounding with them, as they did A. D. 1441. By this Composition, the Abbat and Convent agreed, that the Tenants should not for the future be distrained for the Rents and Services they used to pay, but should pay, instead of them, for every Acre of the Land called *Corne-gavil*, Six Pence half-penny, and for every Acre of the Land called *Penny-gavil*, Three-pence: And that the Defaulters in not appearing at the *High-Court*, kept just by the Abby of *St. Austin's*, instead of 6 *s.* and viii *d.* should pay but 12 *d.* Which Composition, for

Coll. No.
XXIII.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

the Corn-gavil and Penny-gavil Land, continues in Force at this time, only, that *six* Pence an Acre, and not *six* Pence half-penny, is now paid for the Corn-gavill Land.

Coll. No. XIX.

King Henry III. by his Charter dated April 1. at Westminster, in the 54th Year of his Reign, or A. D. 1270. granted to the Abbat and Convent of St. Austin's for ever, a free Warren, in *omnibus dominicis terris suis de Menstre in Insula de Tenet*; in all their Demesne Lands of *Menstre*: Or a Grant of having Pheasants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, so that no Man might there chase them without their Leave or License. If any one did so, he was to forfeit Ten Pounds. King Edward III. granted them another Charter to the same Purpose, dated at Westminster, November 20. A. R. 34, or 1360.

Cowel's Law Dictionary.

Coll. No. XVIII, XIX.

The Abbat and Convent had likewise by several Royal Charters, before the Reign of King Edward III. the Grant of a View of Franc-pledge, in this their Manor of *Menstre*, and those things which pertain to this View, *per quod præsentationes et alia quæ ad hujusmodi Visum pertinent, de iis quæ infra eadem Maneria contingunt in Curia ipsius Abbatis Maneriorum prædictorum, et non alibi fieri deberent*: By which, Presentments, and other Things which pertain to this View, of what happens within the said Manor were ordered to be made in the Abbat's Manor Court, and not else where. By Virtue of this Privilege, the Abbat's Tenants were excused sending to the Sheriff's Turn or Moot, the *Borgesalders* and four Men of every Burgh, to make Presentment of those Things which pertained to the View of Franc-Pledge, and to carry with them a certain Rent, which was called the Sheriff's Turn, which, I think, was a Noble, and were allowed to pay this Rent wholly by one Man.

The Rents and Services belonging to this Manor are said to have been:

garole tributi exactio.

1. **Corn-Gavil.** This, according to the Composition above mentioned, was a Rent paid on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, of six and twenty Shillings and six Pence for every * **Swylling** of four of the 47 **Swyllings**, and for the

* This Term *Swilling*, *Swolling*, or *Sulling*, which comes from the Saxon Word *ful* a Plough, is a Word proper to Kent. And so it seems to be acknowledged in an old Charter of King Offa to Archbishop Janiberht.—Ego Offa Rex totius Anglorum

the Moiety and quarter Part of another **Swylling**, which is 997 Acres, reckoning each **Swylling**, **Sullen** or Ploughland, to consist of 210 Acres, as the Composition says it did: This Land lies in the Parishes of St. *John the Baptist*, and *Minstre*, and, in King *James* the I. Reign, was reckoned to be but 823 Acres. Besides this Payment in Money, there used likewise to be paid for every **Swyllinge** at the Feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel, 15 Quarters and five Bushels of Principal Barley, and 15 Quarters and five Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at the Granary of the Abbat and Convent by their Monastery, at the Costs and Charges of the Tenants; or by paying for every Acre of the said four **Swyllings** eight Pence. They were likewise to do Service at the Court of **Menstre** every three Weeks; to pay a Rent called **Present**, viz. of Hogs, Geese and Hens, on the Feast of St. *Martin* in the Winter; to pay 55 Shillings on the Feast of St. *Peter ad vincula*, towards the **Romescot**, and to a Service called **Gartherde**, as it used to be paid by the Rentals, &c.

2. **Penny-gabill**. This was a Rent paid yearly to the Abbat and Convent on the Feast of St. *Martin* in the Winter, of nineteen Shillings and eight Pence for every **Swyllinge** of two and forty **Swyllings** and a quarter, in the Parishes of St. *John*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Laurence*, and a proportionable Sum for every Acre of 38 Acres of the same Land. All this, at that Time came to, it seems, about 8977 Acres, whereas it was computed in King *James* I. Time at 6256 Acres. Besides this Payment in Money, this Land used then to pay yearly on the Feast of the Annunciation of St. *Mary*, for every one of the said **Swyllings**, another Payment of sixteen Shillings and eight Pence, and two Quarters and a half of good Barley to be delivered at the Granary of the Abbat, &c. at **Menstre** before Sun set; or else to pay for every Quarter of the said Barley 6 s. 8 d. The Tenants were likewise to pay for every **Swylling** of this Land 50 Eggs, and proportionably for every Part; to do Suit and Service at the Court at **Menstre** every three

rum patria dabo & concedo Janiberht Archiepiscopo ad ecclesiam, aliquam partem terrarum aratorum, * quod Cantianiste dicunt,

three Sulings. Somner of Gavelkynd, p. 58. 117. Bishop Kennet Glossary. v. Selio. In Dorsetshire a Plough is still called a **Sull**.

* Quam Cantiani anglice dicunt THREE SWOLLINGS.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Weeks, and to pay a Relief on the Death of every Person seized of any Part of this Land, or on any Alienation made of it, viz. for every Acre *two Pence*.

* *Assessment.*
See *Madox's*
History of the
Exchequer,
p. 484.

These in the Act of Parliament for confirming the Grant of this Manor to *Henry Lord Cary, Viscount Falkland*, are called *Rents of * Assise*, and thus valued:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Corn-gabil-land , in the Parish of <i>St. John</i> } <i>per Ann.</i> — — — — — }	20	11	05 $\frac{1}{4}$
Penny-gabil-land in the same Parish —	25	14	01 $\frac{3}{4}$
Penny-gabil-land in the Parish of <i>St. Peter</i> —	25	03	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Penny-gabil-land in the Parish of <i>St. Laurence</i> } — — — — — }	34	17	02 $\frac{1}{2}$

The whole of which Rents is reckoned to amount to the Sum of one Hundred and six Pounds, five Shillings, ten Pence one Farthing and half Farthing. Whereas, according to *Thorn*, the Tenants of *Menstre* in his Time paid to the Abbat of *St. Austin's* 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Besides these Rents, the Tenants of this Manor used to pay *Abercorne* to the Abbat and Convent, but this being paid in an uncertain Measure, as the Tenants saw fit, it was agreed A. D. 1263. that they and their Successors, for the future, should pay it in a certain Measure, viz. two Bushels and a half, &c.

In the Rental of this Manor in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, A. D. 1583. are these Entries:

Incourte-land in the Parish of *Menstre* that renteth 8 *d.* ob. the Acre, and some 9 *d.* and is paid at *St. Martene tantum*.

Inrent-land in the Parish of *Menstre*, renting to her Majesty at 8 *d.* the Acre, at the Purification of our Lady only.

The Farmare of *Menstre* for a Tenement in *St. Gyles*, 6 *d.*

But besides these Rents and Services, the Abbats of *St. Austin* claim'd and exercised a Power of levying Taxes on their Tenants. Thus A. D. 1274. *Nicholas de Spina* or *Thorne*, at that Time Abbat, received a Subsidy of his Tenants by the Name of his *Palfry*, to which the Tenants of *Menstre* paid 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for their Proportion:

Thorne

Thorne thus reckons up the Lands belonging to this Manor :

Menstre of Arable Land — cccxlv Acres i Rod.
 — of Marsh Land — — cccc Acres.
 Cotmanefeld — — cxxx Acres.
 Thornefield to Clivishende cviii Acres.
 Lambgift Field to the Garden cxcvii Acres, i Rod.
 Sum of the Arable Land — Dlxvii Acres and a half.
 Sum of the whole with the }
 Land * *Sufana* - - - } MMCxlix Acres i Rod.

By the Land *Sufana*, is meant Land worn out with Tillage, and therefore laid down to Pasture: Of this there were, it seems, 968 Acres and a half.

In *Domesday* Book the Lands in *Tenet* belonging to the Abbat of St. *Austin's* are thus registred :

In *Tenet* Hund. St. *Mildred*, ipse Abbas tenet.

Tenet *Hanerium* quod se defendit pro 48 soling. Just the Number of Plough Lands that the Monks tell us *Dompneba's* Deer ran over.

The Provision for the Abby of St. *Austin* paid by the Tenants of *Menstre*, or arising from their Estate there, is thus particularly set down :

† Wheat	450 Seams.	Hogs —	60
Barley —	534	A Boar —	1
D'Avercorn	100	Sheep —	30
Oats —	50	Geese —	88
White Pease	16	Hens —	459
		Eggs —	1500

Annales Ec-
 clef. *August.*
Cant. MS.
 CCC. Cam.A.
 7.

* French *Susanne* [*Suranne*] stale, grown old, superannuated. *Somner* of *Gavelkynd*.
 † De *MENSTRE*. Frument. 450 Sm. *Ordeum* 534 Sm. *D' Avercorne* de *MENSTRE* 100 Sm. *Avena* 50 Sm. *Alb. pisc.* 16 Sm.

Porc. 60 porc. 1 verr. *Mutton.* 30 in festo S. *Martini*, *Anse* 88. in festo S. *Martini* et in *Natal. Domini*, *Galline* 459. in festo S. *Martini* et *Natal.* De *MENSTRE* 1500 ova solvend. in vigilia *Pasch.*

The Temporalities of the Abbat of St. *Austin's* are thus reckoned:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Of <i>Menstre</i> with its Appurtenances - - -	232	04	00
The Rents of Salmonstone, Blackmanburi, } Wingate. — — — — — }	34	00	09

Pleas of the
Crown.

Thorne *ibid.*

* July 13.

In 21 *Edward I.* That Prince brought five Writs of Right at the Assises held before the Justices Itinerant of this County, against the Abbat of this Manor and *four* others in this Neighbourhood: Accordingly four Knights and others were appointed to enquire into the Claim. The Knights Names were Sir *Robert de Hougham*, Sir *Simon de Sharstede*, Sir *Hubert de Bickenore*, and Sir *Stephen de Cofington*. But on Examination, the Abbat continued his Possession; though, if you will believe the Monks, not without a Miracle; Thus they tell the Story; That, ' in ' the Year 1274. the *second* of King *Edward* (instead of the ' *twenty-first*, but that is a small Matter) the King had resolved ' to seize the Manors of *Menstre*, *Langeporte*, *Chifflet*, ' *Sturry*, *Salmonstone*, with their Appurtenances, plead- ' ing a Right to them, and in order to it, came down with his ' Justices to decide the Cause, and took up his Lodging at ' *Christ-Church Canterbury*. The next Day, it seems, being ' the * Feast of St. *Mildred*, the King dream'd that he was ' passing over from *Flanders*, and in so much Danger at Sea, ' that he ordered the Vessel to put into the Isle of *Tenet*: But ' that there appeared on the Shore a Royal Virgin in the Habit ' of a Nun, and with her Staff put the Vessel from the Shore, ' so that he was just ready to perish. Whereupon the King ' cried out to her in these Words; *O thou Servant of GOD!* ' *behold we are in Danger of our Lives, and you will not per-* ' *mit us to land, but resolve to destroy us in the Waves.* To ' which the Virgin replied; *Since you, O King, design to Mor-* ' *row to seize this Land, which is my Place of Rest, you are to* ' *understand, that this Land shall not save you.* Being in this ' Anguish of Mind, the King was awaked by the ringing of ' the Bells, and, asking what was the Meaning of that Noise, ' was told, that they were the Bells of St. *Austin's* Abby, ring- ' ing

The Parish of MYNSTRE.

111

ing on the Account of the Festival of St. Mildred, who had been the *first* [alias the *second*] Abbess of the Monastery of **Menstre**. It was she then, said the King, that appeared unto me in my Dream, and much terrified me. Hereupon he sent a Knight to forbid his Justices proceeding any further in that Affair. Then he ordered the Abbat of St. Austin's to sing Mass before him at the Altar of St. Mildred; and, having told the Abbat his Dream, granted him his Charter of Confirmation of these Lands to his Monastery for ever.

On the Dissolution of the Abby, this antient Scite and Manor of **Menstre** came to the Crown, in whose Possession it continued till the *eighth* Year of King James I. when his Majesty by his Letters Patent, 'As well for and in Consideration of the Sum of *ten thousand* Pounds, paid by Henry Lord Cary, Viscount Falkland, by the Name of Sir Henry Cary, Knight; as also in Consideration of good and faithful Service done unto his Majestie by the said Henry Lord Cary, Viscount Falkland: And also at the humble Suit and Nomination of the said Henry Lord Cary, Viscount Falkland, was pleased to grant to Sir Philip Cary, Knight, William Pitt, then Esq; afterwards Knight, and John Williams, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, all the Lordship and Manor of **Menstre** in the Isle of Tanet, in the Countie of **Bent**, with all and singular the Right, Members, Liberties and Appurtenances whatsoever, being late Parcell of the Possessions of the late Monastery of St. Augustine, lying neere or next the Walls of the Citie of Canterbury: And all and every the Lands before that time overflowen by the Sea; and which then were gayned from the Sea; and all Lands which had been reduced to drie Land, abutting, adjoyning, or lying upon, and to the said Manor, &c. And all and singular, the Messuages, Granges, Mills, Howses, Edifices, Buildings, Barns, Stables, Dove-houses, Orchards, Gardens, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Commons, Demeane Lands, Waste, Heathes, Furres, Moores, Banks, Ditches, Shores, Grounds, voyd Places, Marshes, aswell ^a within the ebbing and flowing of the Sea; and all Clay [*lutosas*] Grounds, rocky Grounds, ^b Creekes, and the increasing and decreasing of the Sea: And all Water-courses, Ponds, Rivers, Fishing, and free Fishing, Woods,

*Act for the
Confirmation
of His Maje-
sty's Letters
Patents, &c.*

^a *Infra flu-
xum & reslu-
xum maris.*
^b *crecas &
Portas.*

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

^a *tolnet. thol-
lorium.*

Woods, Underwoods, and Trees, and every of them Parcell thereof; and the Profits, Suits, Sokes, Mulcture, Warrens, Mynes, Quarries, Rents, Revenues and Services, Rents charge, Rents seck, Rents of Barley, Rents called * Lambe Silver, and Services, as well of free Tenements, as custumarie Tenements, and annual Profits whatsoever reserved upon any Leafes or Grantes, Workes of Tenements, fee Farmes, Farmes, Annuities, precious Porcions, Knights Fees, Wards, Marriages, Escheates, Relief, Harriots, Fynes, Amerciaments, Faïres, Markets, Stallage, ^a Tolles, Toleboth, Customs, Corteleets, Corte-barons, Lawe-days, Views of Frankpledge, Turnes, Hundreds; and all things to Faïres, Markets, Courte-leets, Court-barons, Lawe-days, Views of Frank-pledge, and Turnes belonging or apperteyning: And Goods wayved, estrayed, Free-warrens, Fowlinge, Huntinge, Goods and Chattels of Felons and Fugitives, and of Felons *de se*, and put in exigent, Deodands, Wrecks of the Sea, Bond-men, Bond-women, and Villains, with their Sequels, Estovers, and common of Estovers, and all and other Rights, Jurisdictions, Franchises, Immunities, Liberties, Priviledges, Profittes, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments, Revenues, and Hereditaments whatsoever, of what Kind, Nature or Forme, or by whatsoever Names they are known, &c. — Except and alwaies reserved to his Majestie, &c. all and every Advowson, Guifts, free Dispositions, and Right of Patronage of all and every Rectories, Churches, Vicariges, Chapels, and of all other Ecclesiastical Benefices whatsoever to the said Manor, &c. belonging: — To hold the said Manor and Lordship of **Menstre**, and all and singular other the Premises, &c. besides all those Rents of Assize called **Corne-gabil-land**, in the Parish of St. *John* in the said Isle of **Tenet**, Parcel of the said Manor, and the Rents of Assize of free Tenement called **Penny-gabil-land**, in the Parish of St. *Peter* and St. *Lawrence*— amounting in the whole to one Hundred and six Pounds, fyve Shillings, ten Pence one Farthing and half Farthing, by the Year, of his Majestie — of his Manor of **East Greenwich**, in the said Countie of *Kent*, by Fealtie only, in free and common Socage, and not *in capite*, nor by Knight's Service.

* Rent of one Penny a Year for every five Sheep.

And

‘ And to hold the said Rents of Affise——of his Majestie——in
 ‘ cheefe by the Service of one Knight’s Fee, and paying yearly
 ‘ to his Majestie——for the said Manor of **Mynster**, and
 ‘ other the Premises, six Pounds thirteen Shillings six Pence one
 ‘ half-penny, one farthing and half farthing——for ever, as by the
 ‘ Letters Patents, more at large appeareth. Since the making
 ‘ which, the Act recites, *William Pitt*, by his sufficient Deed
 ‘ released unto Sir *Philip Cary* and *John Williams* all his Estate,
 ‘ Right and Interest in the said Manor and Premises.’——

Some Years after, the Heirs of the abovesaid Sir *Philip Cary* and *John Williams* divided this Estate, in which Division this Scite of the Manor, together with the Manor itself, fell to the Share of the Heir of——*Williams*, who was then Sir *John Williams* Baronet, but he dying without any Male Issue, his Daughter married Colonel *Cunningham*, whose Son is now the Possessor of it.

The other Part of this Estate, which lies nearer to the Sea, fell to the Lot of——*Cary*, on the principal Messuage of which is now a good new built Farm-house, and large Barns and Stabling, which is called by the Name of **Seven Score**. It is now the Estate and Inheritance of *Lucius Henry* Lord *Cary*, and Viscount *Falkland*.

Besides this Manor of **Mynstre**, the Monks tell us, that *Os-wyn*, and *Suabbert* Kings of *Kent*, gave to *Aebba* or *Dompneva* the Abbess, 18 ^a Tenements in **Tanet**, and the Land called **Sudaneie** in the same Island, which contained 44 Tenements. For which they produce Charters, the latest of which is dated A. D. 676.

^a manentes.

Principal Places in the Parish of Mynstre.

1. **Hoo**, or as it is now pronounced **How**, is a Place taken Notice of in the old * Map of this Island. It is a little Vill or Street of Houses just by the Division of the two Parishes of

* In a MS. intituled, *Annales Monast. S. Augustini*. It is in *Trinity-Hall* Library at *Cambridge*, No. 1. 2. 28. and was given to that House by *Robert Haer* the Antiquary, on this Condition; That they shall restore it, if ever that Place, [St. *Augustine’s* Abby

juxta muros Civitatis Cantuarie] comes to its pristine Glory and Being, calling them its old and lawful Owners.

Johannes de Malemeyns de Hoo tunc Vicecomes, viz. Regno *Edvardi* II.

Q

Mynstre

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Mynstre and **Monkton**, among which is a Farm-house belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of **Tenet**.

*Phillpot. Villa
Canti.*

2. **Serrebes hope**, is just by **Hoo**, and is likewise taken Notice of in the old Map before-mentioned. It is now called **Sheriffs-Court**, the Reason of its having which Name, we are told, is, that it was the Seat of *Reginald de Cornhill*, who was Sheriff of this County, so long that he lost his own Name, and assumed that of *le Sheriff*, from whence this Place of his Residence came to be called **Sheriffs-Court**. But this seems to be all Imagination. For *Thorne* tells us, that one * *Gervase Schereve*, who very probably lived here, gave six Marks of free Rent at **Hoo** in **Mynstre** to the Abbat of *St. Austin*. Besides, the true Name of this Place is not that of **Court**, which intimates a Gentleman's Seat, but **Hope**, or a Place of Anchorage for Ships which sail'd in the *Wantsume*, which ran close by this Place. About the beginning of King *Edward III's* Reign, this Estate passed to the *Corbies*, whose Daughter and Heir matched to Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, twice Lord Mayor of *London*: From him it descended to *Thomas Lord Wotton*, who settled it in Marriage on his eldest Daughter *Katharine*, wedded to the Lord *Henry Stanhope*: She sold it to *Henry Paramour*, who left it to his Brother *Thomas Paramour*, who dying 1621. left it to his only Son *Henry*, who married *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Garth* of *London*, Esq; It is now the Possession of———*Thatcher* of *London*. To this Estate belongs the little Manor of *Pegwell*, or *Court-stairs*, in the Parish of *St. Laurence*.

Thorne ibid.

3. **Aldlond-grange**, so called to distinguish it from **New-lond Grange** in the Parish of *St. Lawrence*, which was likewise belonging to the Abby of *St. Austin*. In the Year 1197. this Grange was by *Roger* the Abbat, at that time assigned, to the † Sacristy of the said Abby, on this Condition, that the Sacrist for the time being should do to the Court of **Mynstre** all the Services due and accustomed to be done for

* *Gerrunus le Serreve et Margar. uxor ejus, Mynstre vi mercat. redditus. Escaet. 35 Edw. I. n. 147.*

† For the upholding and Maintenance of the Church or Abby, both in the Fabrick and Ornaments.

the

the said Land. The particular Measurement of the Land belonging to this Grange, is said by *Thorne* to have been in his Time LXII Acres. In the Year 1615. the Churchwardens returned that the Lands belonging to this Estate were by Estimation Sixscore Acres. To this Grange belong all the Tithes of Corn and Grain within the Limits of ~~Weyborough~~, except those which are received by the Vicar. At the Dissolution of the Abby of *St. Austin*, this Grange, as part of the Estate of the said Abby, came to the Crown, and was settled by King *Henry VIII.* on his new erected Deanery and Chapter of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, by whom it is now leased out for 21 Years, &c.

Coll. No. XVIII.

4. **Powries**, which was antiently part of the Inheritance of *Thomas St. Nicholas* of *Thorne*, from which Family it passed to the *Dynleys* of *Worcestershire*, and from them to Sir *John Roper*, created Baron of *Tenham*, and from that Family to the *Monins's* of *Waldershare*, and from them to Sir *Henry Furnese*, Baronet, whose Son Sir *Robert Furnese* now enjoys it. It was antiently a Gentleman's Seat, and the Mansion-house, a large handsome Building, standing on more Ground than it does now, with a Gate-house at the Entrance into the Place before it. The House is rebuilt of Brick, with a handsome Court-yard before it. Just by it is a Grovet of Oaks, the only one in the whole Island.

Philpot ibid.

5. * **Thorne**, so called from the thorney Bushes growing hereabout, was antiently the Seat of a Family which took their Name from this Place, and was called *de Thorne*. Thus mention is made of one *Henry de Thorne*, as Owner of this Estate, A. D. 1300. Of this *Henry*, it seems, Complaint was made, that he caused Mass to be publickly said in his private Oratory at *Thorne*, to the Prejudice of the Mother Church, and giving an ill Example to others. *Thomas* Abbat of *St. Austin's* therefore interdicted the Oratory, and finding that no Notice was taken of that, directed his Letters to the Vicar of *Menstre*, dated 7 *Kal.* of *January*, 1300. enjoining and commanding

Philpot ibid. Coll. No. XV.

* *Hugo Lene* tenet unam parcellam terre, vocatam *Spenser leese*, dimissam ad firmam, cum Manerio de *Thorne*.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

him to acknowledge the Interdict, and inhibiting, under the pain of *Anathematization*, any for the future going to Mass in that Chapel, to the Prejudice of the Mother Church. From this Family of *de Thorne*, this antient Seat and Estate passed to the Family of *St. Nicholas*, so called from their Patron *St. Nicholas*, an Image of whom was in the Chapel belonging to this antient Seat. It came to them by the Heir of Sir *John Gosbull*, who was married to a *St. Nicholas*; whose Grandson *Thomas St. Nicholas* married *Julian* the sole Heir of *Nicholas Manston*, of *Manston-Court*, hard by this Seat. He died 1474. and by his last Will, recorded in the Prerogative Court at *Canterbury*, disposed of his Body to be buried before the Image of *St. Nicholas*, in the Chancel of *Thorne* at *Menstre*, and left *Roger St. Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who had only one Daughter called *Elizabeth*, matched to *John Dynley* of *Worcestershire*, whose Heir and Successor, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*, conveyed his Right in *Manston-Court*, *Powcies*, and *Thorne*, to Sir *John Roper*, created Baron of *Tenham* 19 King *James I.* whose Great Grand-child, the Lord *Christopher Roper* enjoyed it; but it is now passed by Purchase from that Family to Sir *Robert Furnese* of *Waldershare*, Baronet, who now possesses it. Parcel of this Estate is, at this Time, *Cotmannefeld*, now called *Cotmanton*, which bounds on *Ebbs Flete*, and was part of the Estate of *St. Austin's* Abby, as has been said before.

6. *Clyvesend* or *Cliff-end*, so called for its being at the End of the *Cliff* that comes from *Ramsgate*, is partly in this Parish, and partly in the Parish of *St. Laurence*. It was antiently a Part of the Estate of *St. Austin's* Abby, and is called by *Thorne*, the Manor of *Clyves-end*. Here are now two considerable Farm-houses, besides Cottages.

7. *Hypwines-fleet*; *Ipyids* or *Uippids-flete*, or, as it now called, *Ebbs-fleet*, seems to have been the usual Landing-place from the Ocean in this Island: Here our Historians agree that *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the two Saxon Generals landed with their Forces, though they differ about the Time: Some placing their Landing A. D. 385. others A. D. 428. And this explains *Gildas*, who tells us, that these Commanders 'first fixed their
' terrible

Cl. Ufferii.

Britan. Ecclef.
Antiq. p. 216.
221.

The Parish of MYNSTRE.

117

‘ terrible Claws on the *Eastern* Part of the Isle of *Great-Bri-*
‘ *tain*, as if they were about to fight for the Country, but, in
‘ Reality to lay Siege to it, and destroy it.’ For as *Kent* is in
the *Eastern* Part of *England*, so is *Tenet* situated on the *East* of
Kent, and *Ebbs-Fleete* is towards the *East* of *Tenet*.

Here likewise *St. Austin* landed, who is so often called the
Apostle of the *English*. Though *Thorne* says, he landed at a
Place called *Retesborough*, in this Island; by which, I sup-
pose, he means *Richborough*, at the Mouth of which Port
Ebbs-fleete is situated. ‘ *Gregory* says he, in the *fifth* Year of
‘ his Consecration, viz. * 596. took *Augustine* (at that Time
‘ President of his Monastery, which himself had built near the
‘ City) as heretofore *Peter* took *Barnabas* or *Paul* into the
‘ Lord’s Work, and sent with him a pretty many other Monks
‘ and Ministers of God’s Word, to the Number of about 40.
‘ to preach the Catholick Faith to the *English* Nation; who
‘ all landed in the Isle of *Caneth*, at a Place called *Retesbo-*
‘ *rough*.’ From hence, it is said, *Augustine* sent to King
Ædilbert, at that Time King of *Kent*, who resided at *Canter-*
bury, about 12 or 13 Miles from hence, to let the King know,
‘ That he came from *Rome*, and was not an ordinary Embas-
‘ sador, but one who promised most certainly to those who
‘ hearkened to him, everlasting Joys in Heaven, and a King-
‘ dom hereafter without End, with the living and true God.’

The King hearing this, commanded them to continue in the
Island, and that they should be supplied with such Necessaries
as they wanted, till such Time as he had considered in what
Manner to dispose of them. Some Days after, the King him-
self came into the Island, and mistrusting they might use some
Magical Arts to deceive and abuse him, appointed to give them
Audience in the open Air, under an Oak which grew about the
Middle of the Island, which Tree the *German* Pagans had in
the highest Veneration. Hither therefore *Austin* and his Com-
panions came, having born before them a Silver Cross, instead
of a Banner, and the Image of our Lord and Saviour painted
on a Board, and singing the Litanies for their own Salvation,

* The anonymous *Godslow* Chronicle tells us, that *Augustine* baptized King *Ethelbert*,
A. D. 582.

Chron. col.
1758.

Others say
595, and 597.
Alured Bever.
Ann. Lib. VI.

Bede Hist.
Eccles. Lib. I.
c. 25.

Bede Eccles.
Hist. Lib. I.
c. 61.
Tab. II.

Keyser. Antiq.
Selec. Celticae
p. 65.

and

J. Harding. and that of those for whose Sakes and to whom they were come. One of our Poets thus describes this Proceſſion:

Whiles Ethelbert was reigning King of Kent,
St. Austin ſent by Gregory of Rome Biſhop,
Landed in Tenet with Clerkes of his Aſſent,
And many Bunks, to teach the Faith I hope,
That clothed were under a black Cope:
Which in Proceſſion, with Croſſes and Bells came,
The Letanies ſynging in Jeſus his Name.

Here likewise the famous and renowned Saint of this Island *St. Mildred*, the *ſecond* Abbeſs of the Abby of *Menſtre*, landed, when ſhe came from *France*.

This *Flete* ſeems to have lain a little to the Eaſtward of the Place now commonly going by that Name, about Midway betwixt thoſe Houſes and *Cliff-end*, which is now called the *Boarded Groin*, on Account of its being fenced with Timber and Boards againſt the Sea, and to diſtinguiſh it from the *Buſh-Groin*, a little to the Weſtward: Here the Sea ſeems to have flowed up to the Land called *Cotmanfeld*, where, very probably, was the Landing-place.

A little Way off from the Place, now called *Ebbs-Flete*, was not many Years ago a Sluice built by Order of the Commiſſioners of the Sewers, which is of great Uſe in ſewing the Level of *Menſtre*, and rendering the Lands drier and of more Uſe than they were before, eſpecially in a wet Winter, when many of them were covered with Water.

Manwood,
Lib. Memor.
MS.

At the Place now called *Ebbs-Flete*, lay *three* Tenements, *two* of which, and *ſixty-three* Acres of Land by Eſtimation were
' of old, *Thomas Fleete's*, who by his laſt Will in Writing did
' diſpoſe this, among other his Lands, among his four Sons,
' in ſeveral Portions, with like Words of Limitation to every
' of them, and by the ſame Will in Writing, dated *January*
' *11. 1557.* did Deviſe theſe Tenements and Lands at *Ebbs-*
' *Flete*, unto his Son *William*, for Terme of Life, and after
' *William's* Death, to the Men-Children of his Body lawfully
' begotten, and if *William* die without a Man-Childe of his
' Body lawfully begotten, then to remain to the Men-Chil-
dren

‘ dren of *William's* Brethren. *William* then not having any
 ‘ Wife or Children, and *Gavelkind-land* by Law and Cu-
 ‘ stom doth descend unto all Men-Children, or Brothers Co-
 ‘ heirs, Males, as to Females at the common Lawe: And the
 ‘ Words bear not his Men-Children immediate, but to Men-
 ‘ Children of his Body medyat *in quemcunque gradum*, and
 ‘ therefore an Entayle as to Issue Male. And by Construction
 ‘ of this Will, and Entent after Death of *William* to the Men-
 ‘ Children of *William's* Body, the Son of the Body of *William's*
 ‘ Son's Son shall inherit by Descent, and so it is asmuch as to
 ‘ the Issue Male of *William's* Body, all which in a Will is an
 ‘ Estate tayle.

‘ And by the Clause subsequent, which is a Limitation of
 ‘ Estate, and not any Gift or Remainder to make a Purchase,
 ‘ viz. And if *William* die without a Man-Childe of his Body,
 ‘ then to remaine to the Men-Children of his Brother, &c. If
 ‘ *William's* own Sons, viz. his own Men-Children do all die,
 ‘ leaving any Son or Man-Child of theirs, the same is a Man-
 ‘ Childe coming of *William's* Body, which most cleerely shall
 ‘ inherite, and the Land shall not so long remaine to the Bro-
 ‘ thers, nor Men-Children of the Brothers, &c. and so the
 ‘ Men-Children of *William's* Body are no Purchasers for Life, &c.
 ‘ and so cut off their common Issue Male, but the Men-Chil-
 ‘ dren of *William's* Body are in Law as Issue Male of his Bodie,
 ‘ viz. a Limitation of Estate to the Son's Son's Son, infinite
 ‘ to inherite by Descent before the Land shall remaine to the
 ‘ Brothers, or Brothers Men-Children.

‘ And so by Consequence was this Tenement in Tayle, and
 ‘ having no Wife nor Children——for Money and other
 ‘ good Considerations, did by Indenture, bearing Date 20 Dec.
 ‘ 6 *Eliz.* covenant, that a common Recovery with Vouchee
 ‘ should be in next *Hilary* Term by *Adam Aldye* and *Edward*
 ‘ *Lucas*, against *Richard Foorthe*, who was made Tenant for
 ‘ Life of *William Fleete*, and the same *Richard Forthe* to
 ‘ vouche *William Fleete*, and he over the common Vowche.

‘ The same common Recoverye was had and executed to the
 ‘ Use of the said *Aldye* and *Lucas*, and their Heirs, till Sir
 ‘ *Roger Manwood* should tender Money, and after such Tender,
 ‘ to the Use of him and his Heirs. Sir *Roger* made Tender of
 ‘ the

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

‘ the Money, according to the Indenture, and then the Reco-
 ‘ verye was to his Use, and he sole seized in Fee. He by In-
 ‘ denture sold the same to *Robert Honeywood*, and *Robert Man-*
 ‘ *wood*, jun. in Fee: They by Deed bearing Date 4 Octob. 24.
 ‘ *Eliz.* enfeofed Sir *Roger Manwood* and his Heirs, and so he
 ‘ was resealed in Fee.

‘ *Timothy Tylman*, only Son and Heir to *Thomas Tylman*, to
 ‘ whom some of the Men-Children of *William Fleete*’s Bro-
 ‘ thers had made some Conveyance of their pretended Remayn-
 ‘ ders, did, for a more clearness, release to Sir *Roger* and his
 ‘ Heirs, and so he was without Scruple or Question sole seized
 ‘ in Fee.

‘ Of the *third* Tenement and two Acres of Land residewe
 ‘ at *Ebbs-Fleete*, *Luke Spracklynge* being thereof seized in Fee,
 ‘ by Deede by Date ult. July 23 *Eliz.* did enfeof Sir *Roger*
 ‘ *Manwood*, and his Heirs, and so he was thereof seized in Fee.

‘ The same *three* Tenements, and by Estimation 66 Acres of
 ‘ good Land, are *per ann.* 22 l. 00 s. 00 d. holden of the Manor
 ‘ of *Mentre* in Socage, by Fealtie and Rente.’

I ought not to go out of this Parish without observing, that
 on the Downs, on the North Part of it, where the old and pre-
 sent Windmills were placed, is a Prospect which, perhaps, is
 hardly exceeded in any Part of the Kingdom. There we see
 not only all this little Island and the several Churches in it,
 excepting one only; but we have a View, at a Distance, of the
 two Spires of *Reculver*, the Isle of *Shepwar*, the *Maze*,
 or Mouth of the River *Thames*, the Coast of *Essex*, the
Swale, and *British* Channel, the Cliffs of *Calais*, or the
 Kingdom of *France*, the Downs, and Town of *Deale*, the
 Bay and Town of *Sandwich*, the fine Champian Country
 of *East-Kent*, the noble Banqueting-house of Sir *Robert Fur-*
nesse, at *Waldershare*; the Spires of *Wodnesburg* and *Ash*,
 the Ruines of the antient Castle of *Richborough*, the beauti-
 ful Levels of *Mentre*, *Ash*, &c. with the River *Stoure*,
 running betwixt them, the fine and stately Tower of the Ca-
 thedral of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, and a Compass of Hills,
 of more than 100 Miles in Extent, that terminate the Sight.

In the Marshes, on the South-side of this Parish, was found
 1723. an antique Gold Ring, of the Form which I have
 here

here described. On the Place of the Seal, which seems to represent an open Book, is engraved on one Side an Angel, who seems to be kneeling, and on the other, a Woman standing with a Glory round her Head, as Saints are described. On the Woman's Side is engraved, in old English Characters, *hone*; on the Angel's, another Word in the same Letter, of which I can make nothing. It is probable that it belonged to the Abbat, or some of the Religious here, and that the engraved Figures of the Angel, &c. were intended to represent the Salutation of the Virgin *Mary* or *St. Mildred*.

Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of Menstre.

1. *Richard Clerke*, D. D. Vicar of this Parish, gave twenty Pounds, and afterwards, by a Deed bearing Date *January 15. 1625.* gave one hundred Pounds, to be lent unto *four* several Parishioners of *Menstre*, who are sober Men, of good and honest Conversation, and born in *Menstre*, whose Fathers are deceased, and they not sufficiently stocked, for the Term of one, two, or three Years, but not to exceed three Years.

2. *John Cary*, Esq; of *Stanwell*, in the County of *Middlesex*, by his last Will, dated *Septem. 10. 1685.* gave to this Parish the Sum of ten Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, to be paid yearly to the Church-wardens out of the Farm of *Seaven-score* in this Parish, and to be disposed of by them to the Poor of the Parish yearly on *St. Thomas's Day*.



The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

VII. St. JOHN
BAPTIST.



ST. John Baptist, so named from the Saint to whom the Parish Church is dedicated, lies North-East of *Mynstre*, and in Part adjoins to it. Antiently it was a Part of it, the Church being only a Chapel dependent on the Mother Church of *Mynstre*, and the Lands holding, as they do still, for the most Part, of that Manor, the Assise or Rent of which was thus reckoned or computed in the Reign of King *James I.*

Com. *Kanc.*

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
<i>Dominium de Minster</i>	reddit assisam, vocat. Corne-gabil land , in Parochia Sti. <i>Johannis</i> per <i>Ann.</i> — — — — —	20	11	05	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	reddit assisam, vocat. Penny-gabil land , per <i>Ann.</i>	25	14	01	$\frac{1}{4}$

The Lands which paid these two Assises, were antiently distinguished by a large *Linch*, *Balk*, or *Greenswerd*, Part of which is still remaining, though not so broad as it was; and the other Part has undergone the Fate of other *Linches* hereabouts, being so entirely ploughed up, that there are no Remains of it left. However, the Number of Acres is preserved in the Books of the Collectors of this Rent of Assise, according to which it is still gathered, though a good deal of the Land is gone over the Cliff into the Sea.

*Kilburne's Sur-
vey, &c.*

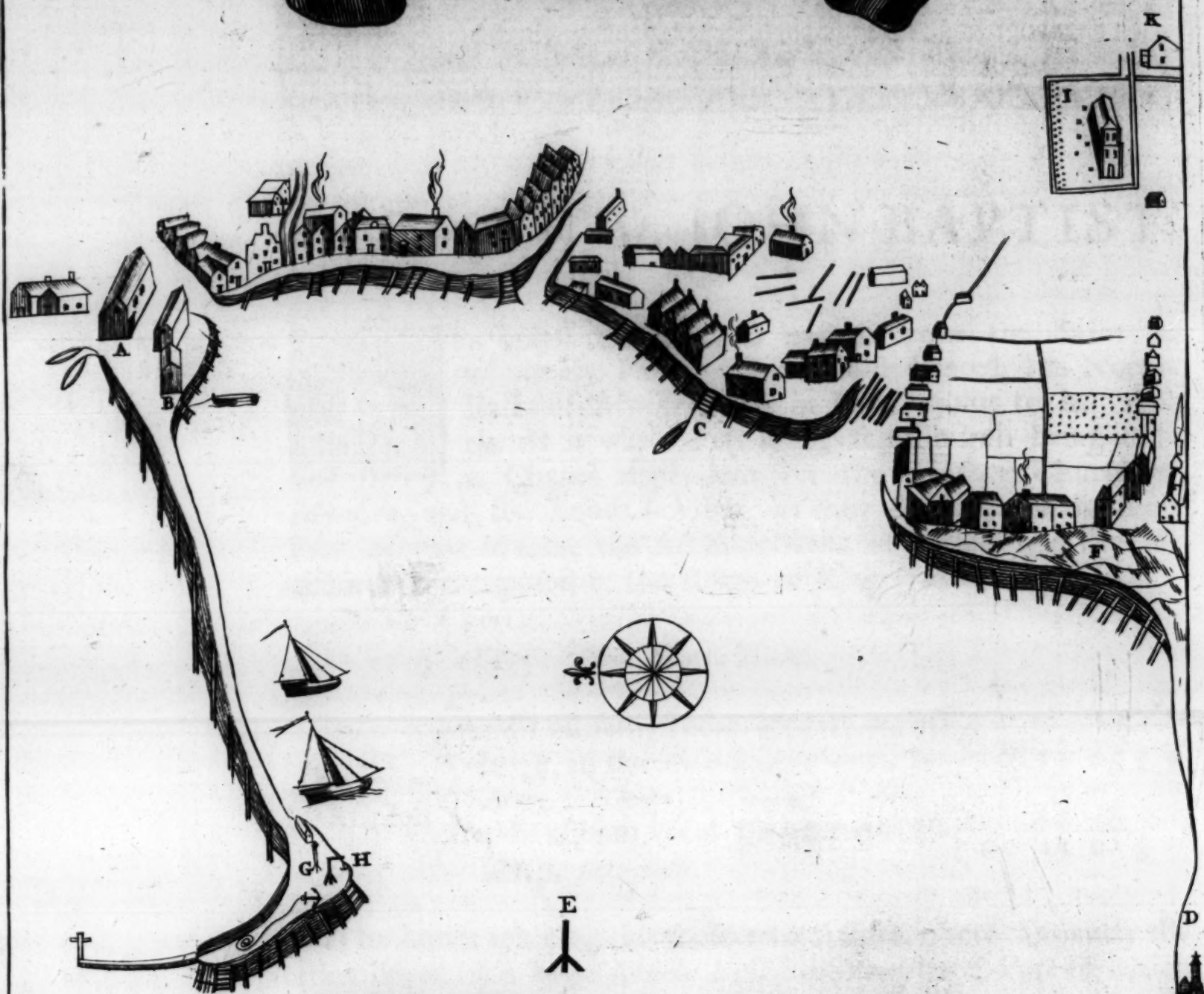
The Parish lies in the Lath of St. *Austin*, the Bailiwick of *Bredge*, and the Hundred of *Ringesloe*, on which Account the Liberty

PLATE 1

THE GREAT BRITISH MUSEUM



A VIEW of the PIER of MERGATE



In the Parlor window of
S^t JOHN'S Vicarage in



- A King's Watchhouse & Warehouse
- B Warehouses
- C K. George's Stairs
- D Glasshouse & Storehouses
- E The Mooring Post
- F Chalk Cliffs
- G Lamp on the Pier Head
- H Crane
- I S^t John Baptist
- K The Vicarage

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

123

Liberty of St. *Austin*, to which this Hundred belonged, claims over it.

On the North and East Sides of this Parish lies the Burrough of *Meregate*, which was antiently bounded on the Land side, by a very large Lynch, a considerable Part of which has been so long ploughed up, that no one now knows the Bounds of this Burrough on this Side. It seems to have had the Name of *Meregate*, from there being in it a Gate or Way into the Sea just by a little *Mere*, called now by the Inhabitants the *Brooks*. By this Gate is situated the Vill, called *Meregate* or *Margate*, partly on the Side of a Hill, and partly in a little Valley; one End of which goes into the Sea. It is a small Fishing Town, irregularly built, and the Houses generally old and low, and has formerly been of good Repute for the fishing and coasting Trade. I find a Market kept here in 1631. of which a Return was made to *Dover* every Month; but this seems not to have continued long, nor does it appear by what Authority it was kept at all.

On that Part of the Town which lies next the Sea, is a Pier of Timber, built East and West, in the Form of a Half-Moon, to defend the Bay from the main Sea, and make a small Harbour for Ships of no great Burthen, the Corn Hoys and fishing Craft. By the present Appearance of the Chalky Rocks, which are the Foundations of the old Cliffs, on each Side of this Pier at low Water, it should seem as if antiently Nature it self had formed a Creek or Harbour here, the Mouth of which was just broad enough to let small Vessels go in and out of it. But as since the inring of the Level on the South Side of this Island, the Sea has born harder on the East and North Sides, so that the Land, on each Side of this Creek, was in Process of Time wash'd quite away by the Sea, the Inhabitants were obliged to build this Pier to keep their Town from being overflown by the Ocean, and to defend that Part of it which lies next the Water by *Jettée's*, or Piles of Timber. This Pier was at first but small, and went but a little Way from the Land; but the Cliffs still continuing to wash away, so that the Sea lay more heavily on the Back of it than usual, it has been by Degrees enlarged to what it is now. At what Time this Pier was built is now unknown. Our learned Antiquary *John Leland*

Fr. Droits,
Rights.

informs us, that about the latter End of King *Henry VIII's* Reign, when he visited this Place, there was a Pier *here for Shyppes, but sore decayed*, or gone very much to Ruin. This seems to intimate, that at that Time either there were no *Droits*, as the Payments to this Pier are called, appointed by Authority to be collected for the Maintenance and Preservation of this Pier, or that the Trade to it was so small, that what was payable out of it to the Pier was not sufficient to provide for the Expence which was necessary to keep it in Repair. However this be, it is very certain, that this Pier was not then near so large as it is now, and that the Lands in this Island were not so well cultivated as they have been of late Years, and consequently, that not so much was paid for Corn shipped in this Pier, by which it now chiefly subsists. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, if not before, was this Pier maintained by certain Rates paid for Corn and other Merchandise shipped and landed in it. These Rates were confirmed by the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports, who from Time to Time have renewed and altered the Decrees made for the Ordering and Management of this little Harbour. The oldest we now have, are dated *September 1615.* and confirmed by *Edward Lord Zouch, St. Maur, and Cantelupe*, Lord Warden, Chancellor and Admiral of the Cinque Ports. In these Orders, &c. it is said, that they have been *usually confirmed* by the Lord Warden for the Time being, and *Time out of Mind*, used by the Inhabitants of *Margate* and *St. John's* in the Isle of *Tanet*: In 1629. some new Additions were made to these Orders, &c. by *Theophilus Earl of Suffolk*, Baron of *Walden*, Constable of the Castle of *Dover*, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, &c. They were again ratified and confirmed *February 7. 1694.* by *Henry Lord Viscount Sydney*, Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports. By Virtue of these Orders, &c. two Persons living in *Margate* and *St. John's* are every Year, on *May Day*, chosen to take Care of this Pier, by the Name of *Pier Wardens*, and two others who are called *Deputy Pier Wardens*. It is the Office of these *Wardens* and their *Deputies* to collect the *Droits*, as they are called, or the Monies due to the Pier, of which they are to give an Account to the Parishioners and their Successors in this Office, within twenty Days after the Choice of new Pier Wardens.

dens. But the collecting the *Droits*, according to the Orders or Decrees, requiring a constant Attendance, the Pier Wardens had antiently allowed them a *Droit-gatherer*. Thus, by a Book of the Pier's Accounts dated 1609-10. *Henry Culmer* appears *Droit-gatherer*, and accounts for a Collection of 125 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.* for gathering which he is there allowed a Salary of 12 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* about 2 *s.* in the Pound, which this Officer well deserves, if he collects the *Droits* according to the Lord Wardens Decrees. It is likewise the Office of the Pier Wardens to inspect and provide for the Repairs of the Pier, but they cannot make any new Works above the Value of five Pounds, without the Consent of the Inhabitants.

In 1662. I find Complaint made to the Duke of York, then Lord Warden or Admiral of the Cinque Ports, that this *Piere* Coll.N.XLIV,
XLV. and Harboure was much ruined and decayed, and that the Moneyes formerly collected and received for the Repaire thereof, had not been duely improved for that End, and that for a long time past, there had beene noe due Accounts given, nor Elections made of successive *Piere Wardens* yearly, as by antient Customs and Orders of former Lord Wardens ought to be. On which Colonel *John Stroode*, then Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, wrote to the four Captains of the Companies in the Liberties of the Cinque Ports in this Island, to summon *Edward Taddie*, *Thomas Wheately*, *John Franklyn*, *Jeffery Tomlin*, and the Widow *Bishop*, late Pier Wardens, to produce the Writings and Orders touching the Pier, and give up their Accounts: Which Summons is dated *March 6. 1662.* But what was the Effect of this I don't find; I suppose the Persons summoned obeyed the Summons, and did as they were required.

In or about the 19th of King *Charles II.* Sir *John Williams*, A. D. 1667. Bart. at that time Lord of the Manor of *Menstre*, sued the Pier Wardens in the *Exchequer*, as Debtors to the King, for taking and carrying away Sand, Gravel, Chalk, &c. out of what he called his Close. On which the Pier Wardens petitioned the Admiralty Court of *Dover*, which, upon hearing and examining Witnesses on both Sides, decreed: That the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. John* may dig and take Gravel, Chalk, and Ballast upon, and from the Grounds, Lands, and Sea shores, adjoining, or near the Pier or Harbour, by the Advice

‘ Advice and Directions of the Pier Wardens of the said Harbour or Pier for the Time being, for the necessary Maintenance, Preservation, and cleansing of the said Pier or Harbour, according to the Decrees, Orders, and Constitutions, and according to antient Use and Custom, and to and for no other Use or Purpose, or in any other Manner.’

The Hoy-men having agreed with the Farmers to carry their Corn at a certain Rate, and they, the Hoy-men, to pay the Pierage, &c. some of them pretended to pay even what they pleased, on a Supposition, that the Pier Wardens had no legal Power to compel them to pay the *Droits* assigned by the Pier-Decrees. This obliged the Pier Wardens and Inhabitants to petition the Parliament A. D. 1724. for an Act to enable the Pier Wardens of the Town of *Mergate*, &c. more effectually to recover the antient and accustomary *Droits* for the Support and Maintenance of the said Pier. The Preamble to the Act recites, That the antient Town of *Mergate*, &c. hath Time out of Mind had a Pier and Harbour very commodious, and of great Benefit and Advantage to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, in the Preservation of Ships and Mariners in Storms and * Strefs of Weather, and from Enemies in Time of War, and also very convenient for the Exporting and Importing many Sorts of Commodities: That the Safety of the said Town of *Mergate* [*which lies exposed to the main Sea*] and of all the neighbouring Country, depending upon the Preservation of the said Pier and Harbour, there hath, for and towards the Maintenance and Preservation thereof, been, Time immemorial, paid to the Pier Wardens, or their Deputies for the Time being, certain *Droits* commonly called *Poundage* or *Lastage*, and other Rates or Duties, which have been confirmed by the Orders and Decrees of the Lords Wardens of the Cinque Ports; and without the due Payment thereof, the said Pier or Harbour must inevitably fall to decay, to the utter Ruin of the Inhabitants of the said Town, and of all the neighbouring Country, and to the great Prejudice of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom: Lastly, that it is necessary to make more effectual Provision, as well for Recovery of the said *Droits* and Rates, or Duties aforesaid, and for enforcing due Payment thereof in Case of Refusal or Non-payment, as also for better securing the said Pier

* Distress.

Pier and Harbour. It was therefore enacted, that the antient *Droits* should be continued and paid, and that to this End the Pier-Wardens should chuse Collectors, who should be allowed for their Pains in collecting the *Droits*, not exceeding one Shilling and six Pence in the Pound; that the Collector or Collectors, so chosen, shall give Security to the Pier Wardens for answering and paying all and every the Sums by them received; that their Accounts shall be yearly audited by the Pier-Wardens, at which Audit may be present the Lord Warden, &c. and the Lord of the Manor of *Minstre* in this Island: That the Pier Wardens, who are guilty of any Misapplication of the Pier's Moneys, shall be sued in the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, where, if they are found guilty, they shall be adjudged to pay treble the Sum so misapplied: That it shall be lawful for the Pier Wardens and Collector of the *Droits* to enter into any Vessel belonging to the Town and Port of *Margate*, making use of, or being within the said Pier, &c. to inspect and take an Account what Duty is payable, and to demand, collect and receive it; and in Case all of it be not paid, to seize and distrain such Goods as they find in the said Vessel, &c. and to sell them in Case of Neglect, or Delay of Payment, by the Space of ten Days: That it shall be lawful for the said Pier Wardens by Warrant under their Hands and Seals to be directed to the *Droit*-gatherer, to summon any Master of Corn-Hoys, &c. belonging to the said Town or Port of *Margate*, and to examine him on Oath concerning the Goods, &c. liable to the Payment of any of the Rates aforesaid, and to inflict the Penalty of ten Pounds on the Master who refuses thus to appear and be examined: That all the Sums of Money collected shall be paid to the said Pier Wardens, and be laid out in repairing and improving the said Pier and Harbour, and shall not be applied to any other Use; and that the Pier Wardens have Power to prevent Annoyances in the said Harbour.

The *Rates* according to which the *Droits* for the Maintenance of this Pier, are at present settled, are as followeth:

‘ All Vessels belonging to the Pier, which shall be trading
‘ abroad upon their own Adventure, or otherwise, freighted by
‘ any *Englishman* or Stranger, shall pay toward the Maintenance of the said Pier or Harbour as followeth, *viz.*

For

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

	s.	d.
For every Voyage from Port to Port within his Majesty's Dominions, for every Ship or other Vessel whatever of the Burden of 40 Tuns or upwards	2	0
For those of lesser Burden	1	4
For every other Voyage beyond the Seas, viz. into the Netherlands, the East-Country, or the Kingdom of France, for the great Vessels	5	0
For small Vessels	4	0
For every Voyage to Spain, or further to the Southward	10	0

Every Merchant or other Person whatsoever that doth lade or unlade any Goods, &c. in the said Pier or Harbour, shall pay, &c. as is set forth in the **Rates** hereafter mentioned :

For every Inhabitant of the five Ports and their Members, for every Quarter of Wheat, Meal, Rye, Barley, Beans, Pease, Tares and Mustard-seed.	d.	For every other Barrel, wet or dry	d.
For every Quarter of Malt and Oats	ob.	For every Barrel of Beer for an Alien or Merchant Stranger	2
For every other Person not within the Liberties, for every Quarter of Wheat, Meal, Rye, Barley, Beans, Pease, Tares and Mustard-seed	2	For every other Barrel dry or wet	2
For every Quarter of Malt and Oats	1	For every Barrel of Ale	2
For every Alien or Merchant Stranger for every Quarter of Wheat, Meal, Rye, Barley, Beans, Pease, Tares and Mustard-seed	4	For every half Barrel of Ale 1 d. and for a Firkin or small Cask	ob.
For every Quarter of Malt	2	For every Tun of Wine and Sweet Oil	16
For every Barrel of Beer to an Englishman	1	For every Hogshead dry and wet	3
		For every Puncheon	4
		For every Pipe, dry or wet	4
		For every great dry Fat	6
		For every small dry Fat	3
		For every Firkin	ob.
		For every Bale	4
		For every Ballet	2
		For every Pack of Wool, Cloth, &c. con. 240 lb.	8

And

And those of greater Quantity to pay accordingly.	d.	For every 100 Feet of paving Stones — — —	d.
For every Barrel of Train or Fish Oil — — —	1	For every Grindstone — — —	ob.
For every small Frail, Maund, or Basket — — —	1	For every Tun of bolder Flint Stones — — —	2
For every great Maund or Basket — — —	2	For every Load of Chalk-stones rough or hewn — — —	2
For every small Cask — — —	2	For every 1000 of Rye or Winchelsea Billets — — —	2
For every great Cask — — —	4	For every 100 of Ostrey Faggots — — —	1
For every small Trunk or Chest — — —	1	For every Load of Log-wood and Tall-wood — — —	2
For every great Trunk or Chest — — —	2	For every Tun of Oak or Elm Timber — — —	4
For every Truss — — —	4	For all Masts the Piece great — — —	4
For every Fardle — — —	1	And for the smaller — — —	2
For every Pocket of Hops — — —	4	For every Tun of Iron — — —	8
For every Sack of Hops — — —	6	For every Bundle of Nail Roods — — —	2
For every 1000 of Bricks great — — —	2	For every Barrel of Pitch and Tar — — —	2
And the smaller — — —	1	For every 100 wt. of Hemp — — —	1
For every 1000 of plain Tiles — — —	2	For every Boul of Canvise — — —	1
For every Weigh of Essex or Suffolk Cheese — — —	2	For every Piece of Ordnance of Brass, viz. by the 100 wt. — — —	1
For every 100 Weight of Holland Cheese — — —	1	And Iron — — —	ob.
For every 100 Bushels of Apples and Pears — — —	6	For all Anchors the 100 wt. — — —	ob.
For every Card of Red-Herrings — — —	ob.	For every 100 wt. of Copper and Brass unwrought — — —	2
For every 100 of Cabbages — — —	1	And wrought — — —	3
For every 1000 of Essex or Kentish Billets — — —	2	For every 100 wt. of Lead — — —	ob.
For every 1000 of Top, Gutter, or Pan Tyles — — —	6	For every Chaldron of Coals for a Portsman — — —	2
For every 1000 of paving Tiles — — —	6	And a Shire-man — — —	3
		S	For

	d.		d.
For every Weigh of Salt	8	For every Load of Hoops	3
For every 100 wt. of Cod- fish <i>vocat.</i> sized Fish --	6	For every Load of Laths	3
And the second sort —	3	For every Milstone great	12
For every 100 Rasiers of Lime — — —	12	And the small — — —	4
For every 100 of Deal Boards — — —	8	For every Tombstone — — —	12
For every 1000 of Barrel Boards — — —	4	For every Tun. of Kelp --	6
For every 100 of Clove Boards — — —	4	For every Horse — — —	6
For every 100 of Spars great — — —	6	For all Hawks the Piece	2
And the small — — —	3	For every Dozen of Phea- sants — — —	4
For every Load of Elm or Oak Boards — — —	6	For every Hide raw or tanned — — —	1
For every 1000 of cleft Pale — — —	3	For every Dozen of Goat, Calf, or Sheep Skins —	ob.
For every Load of Post and Rails — — —	2	For every Wash of Oyfters	3
		For every 100 Bushel of Onions — — —	1
		For every 100 of wrought Pewter — — —	3
		And old — — —	2

As the Passage from *England* to *Holland* is reckoned the shortest from this Place, it has had the Honour of being often visited of late Years by great Personages who have gone over thither. Thus, in particular, that Noble Asserter and Defender of the Rights and Liberties of Mankind, and particularly of those of *Great-Britain*, King *William III.* of glorious Memory, often came hither in his Way to and from *Holland*. His late most Excellent Majesty King *George I.* twice landed here. Her present Majesty came first on Shore at this Place, and that successful and victorious General, the late Duke of *Marlborough*, used to chuse this for his Place of imbarking, and landing, when he went and came to and from the several Campaigns he made.

This Parish of *St. John* and *Mergate* is one of the Limbs of the Town and Port of *Dover*, one of the Cinque Ports, and is subject to it in all Matters of Civil Jurisdiction: Thus, it appears by the Record called *the Ports Domesday Book*, it has been ever since

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

131

since 14 *Hen.* III. A. D. 1229. The Mayor of *Dover* appoints one of the Inhabitants to be Constable and Deputy here, by which last Name this Officer is commonly called. But tho' he bears the Name of the Mayor's Deputy, he has no Power to administer an Oath, or to act as the Mayor himself might do, if he were present. This Officer is chosen either every Year, or once in two or three Years, at the Pleasure of the Mayor of *Dover*, and appoints a Sub-Deputy. He had antiently an Assess allowed him every Year to bear the Charge he was at, in the Execution of his Office. Out of this Assess, as I find by the Accounts still remaining, he paid several Sums, by reason of the Dependency of this Parish on the Town and Port of *Dover*, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Bailiff Composition Money — —	1	06	08
The Sheriffs Noble — —	0	06	08
Kings Borth-silver, Last or Lath-silver, paid at } <i>Michaelmas</i> — — — —	0	13	04

This Parish's Proportion of the Payment towards the Lord <i>Warden's</i> Purse, and Gratuity usually given to him, at his being sworn, by the whole Ports and Members, at the Rate of 40 <i>s.</i> for every Ship, accompanying in the whole Ports 57 Ships, which amounts to the Sum of 114 <i>l.</i> Whereof was paid for this Parish two Ships and a half --	}	5 00 00
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In 1634. This Parish's Proportion of the Charge of renewing the general Charter of the Cinque Ports, was — —	}	10 00 00
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This Parish's Proportion of the Expence of the 21 Ships fitted out by *Dover*, in every one of which were to be 21 Men and a Boy,* which were to do the King Service 40 Days, whenever they were summoned so to do, was, as follows, in these several Years, viz.

* *Dover* ad quam pertinent *Folkston*. *Feverham* & *Mergate*, non de solo, sed de catallo, xxi naves ut *Hastyn* cum hominibus et garcionibus ut supra, viz. in qualibet nave xxi homines cum uno garcione qui dicitur *gromet*. *Domesday Book* of the Ports.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1621	—	—	—	8	05	00
1634	—	—	—	54	01	08
1635	—	—	—	49	18	08
1636	—	—	—	49	18	00
1640	—	—	—	41	07	07

By a Decree made at a general *Brodhull* holden at *New-Romney*, the *Tuesday* next after the Close of *Easter*, in 10 *Hen. VII.* A. D. 1494. the Sum of Money allotted to be paid by this Vill towards the common Relief and Aid of all the Ports and their Members, called a *Purse*, was but xx *d.* whereas *Ramefgate* was then charged 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and *Serre* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* the other Parishes in this Island, viz. *Birchington*, *St. Peter's*, and *Stonor*, are not here mentioned. By which it appears, that they were later made Members of or annexed to their respective Ports of *Dover* and *Sandwich*, than the others.

In this Parish, and the other two Parishes of *St. Peter* and *Birchington*, are two Companies of Foot Soldiers raised, which used to be mustered by the Deputy Constable of *Dover* Castle, which was a considerable Expence to the Inhabitants, the Governor and his Attendants being all treated by them, and their Charges born, which was done out of this Deputy's Rate or Assess.

I find the Particulars of this Expence thus set down in the Accounts of *Thomas May*, Deputy here A. D. 1615.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Messenger who brought the Warrant to warne the Musters	00	01	00
More Moneys layed out when Sir Robert Brett took Muster at <i>Mergate</i> the 12 and 13 Daies of <i>October</i> , for his Diet and his Followers --	03	18	00
More to Mr. <i>Warde</i>	00	10	00
More to Mr. <i>Packenhum</i>	00	10	08
More to ——— <i>Dibbe</i>	00	05	00
More to the Trumpeter	00	05	00
To the two Dromers	00	05	00

To

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

133

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Sir Robert's Servants.			
First, to his Chamberlen and Purse-Bearer - -	00	06	08
More to the Serving Men — — — —	00	02	06
More, to the Coachman, Footman, and Horse-keepers — — — —	00	04	06
More, to Mr. <i>Rawworth</i> , the Clarke of the Musters — — — —	00	03	04
More, to Mr. <i>Packenhum's</i> and Mr. <i>Ward's</i> Men	00	02	00
More, to the Muster Master — — — —	00	09	02
More, to Mr. <i>Rawworth</i> for writing and ingroving of our Muster Roll — — — —	00	06	00
To the Ferryman for passing Sir <i>Robert</i> and his Company over the Haven at <i>Sandwich</i> — —	00	08	07

Out of the same Rate or Asses were built A. D. 1624. two Watch-houses, and a Watch-bell hung on the Cage; Windows made to the Court of Guard here, and another Watch-house built in the Fort, which was fortified with a large Dike and Gates, the Expence of which was paid out of this Asses. By the same Means were provided two Brass Guns for the Fort, and Carriages for them, Muskets and Drums for the Watch, Powder, Musket-bullets, Match, Rests, Bandeleers, Pitch, and a Barrel for it to set upon the Beacon. Out of the same Asses were the Charges defrayed of filling up the Sea Gates made in the Cliff, to prevent Rogues coming up into the Country that Way from the Sea to steal and plunder, especially in Time of War. Thus *Fayer-nesse* Gate was damm'd up A. D. 1618. By the Accounts of the Disbursement of this Asses it appears, that in 1618. was paid,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 100 <i>l.</i> of Lead — — — —	00	12	00
For 200 of Match — — — —	03	10	00
For a Quart of Sack — — — —	00	00	10
For a Quart of Wine — — — —	00	00	06
For 6 of the Juries Dinners for 2 Meals — —	00	15	00
For one <i>fifteenth</i> and the Acquittance, A. D. 1624. — — — —	03	13	00

But

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

But the having such an Assess has been now discontinued for above 20 Years past, which is like to prove of no Service to the Place, tho' they who see not afar off, are well pleased with its being drop'd as saving them a little present Money.

The Trade of this poor Town is now very small, and would be considerably less, was it not for its being the Market of the whole Island, where the Inhabitants bring their Corn to send it to **London** by Hoys which go from hence every Week. By this Trade the Pier and Harbour are chiefly maintained, according to the Rates before mentioned. The Shipping Trade, (which once was pretty considerable, before the Harbour was so much washed away by the Sea, and the Ships built too large to lay up here) is now all removed to **London**, where the few Masters who live here lay up Victual, and refit their Vessels.

Malting is another Branch of the Trade of this Place, which was formerly so large, that there were about 40 Malt-houses in this Parish. But this Trade also is now gone much to decay; tho' certainly here might be made the best Malt in *England*, the Barley which grows here being so very good, and the Land naturally so kind for it. The Malt, it seems, here made, having formerly been very coarse for the Use of the Distillers, it has so much lost its Credit, that the present Maltsters find little Encouragement to make their Malt fine for a **London** Market, where they are almost sure to be out-sold by the *Hertfordshire* and *North Country* Malt-men, whose Malt bears a better Name.

About 40 Years ago, one — *Prince* of this Place drove a great Trade here in brewing a particular Sort of Ale, which, from its being first brewed at a Place called *North-down* in this Parish, went by the Name of *North-down* Ale, and afterwards was called *Mergate* Ale. But whether it is owing to the Art of brewing this Liquor dying with the Inventor of it, or the Humour of the Gentry and People altering to the liking the Pale *North Country* Ale better, the present Brewers vend little or none of what they call by the Name of *Mergate* Ale, which is a great Disadvantage to their Trade.

The hanging and drying of Herrings is of great Use to the Poor of this Town, a great many of whom are employed, in the Season for them, to wash, salt, spit, and hang them. But
this

this is a Trade that would be still more beneficial to the Place, were these Herrings caught by the Inhabitants; because there would then be more Employment for the Poor, many of which here have little to do but in spinning and twisting of Twine to make Nets with, and knitting the Nets, &c. But about 40 Years ago, the Fishery here went so much to Decay, that they who depended on it, were forced to sell their large Boats, or let them run out. So that now the Boats in which they fish are so small, that they dare not go far off to Sea in them, nor venture out of the Pier in a fresh Gale of Wind.

The Fish generally caught here are *Whitings*, (which are often no bigger than *Smelts*) *Wraiths*, *Wilks*, Red and White, *Lobsters*, *Pungers*, *Oysters*, and *Eeles*. Of these last (I have been told by the old Fisher-men) such Plenty has been caught here formerly, that they used to measure them by the Bushel; but for these many Years past they have been very scarce. The Reason of this, perhaps, may be the great Use that has of late been made of the Sea *Woore* or *Waure* hereabouts, not only in taking up such of it as is cast up by the Sea to mix with the Dung, and lay on the Land, but stripping the Rocks of it to burn and make *Kelp*, thereby taking away both the Harbour and Food of these Fish, and others of like Nature which lie near the Shore. Of this I find Complaint made to the Lord Warden 35 *Eliz.* that by the burning and taking up the Sea *Woore*, the Inhabitants of the Island were annoyed in their Health, and greatly hindered in their Fishing. Accordingly a Warrant was granted to the Deputies of the Mayors of *Dover* and *Sandwich*, to forbid or restrain the burning or taking up of any *Sea Woore* within the Isle of *Tenet*, either by any Inhabitant of the said Island, or Stranger; notwithstanding any Licence, Grant, &c. granted heretofore by the Lord Warden.

Coll. No.
XLIII.

It seems owing a good deal to this Decay of the Fishing here, with the falling off of the Foreign Trade, and the Removal of so many of the substantial Inhabitants on that Account, from this Place to *London*, that the Charge of the Poor is so much increased within these 80 Years past. By the Overseers Accounts 1663, 1664. it appears, that the whole of the Disbursements for the Poor those Years stood thus, viz.

In

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

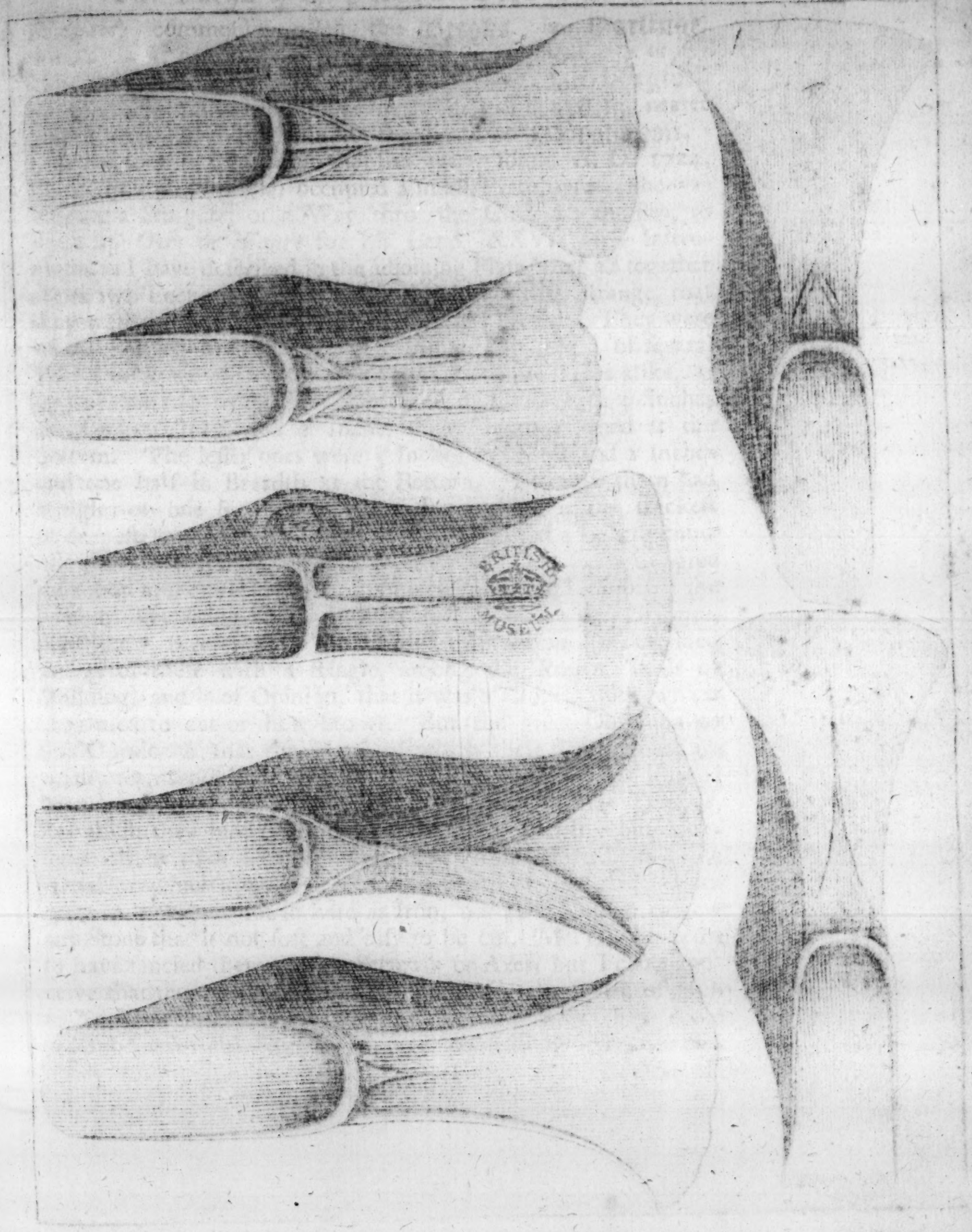
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In the Year 1663	—	—	84	03	06
In the Year 1664	—	—	72	16	08

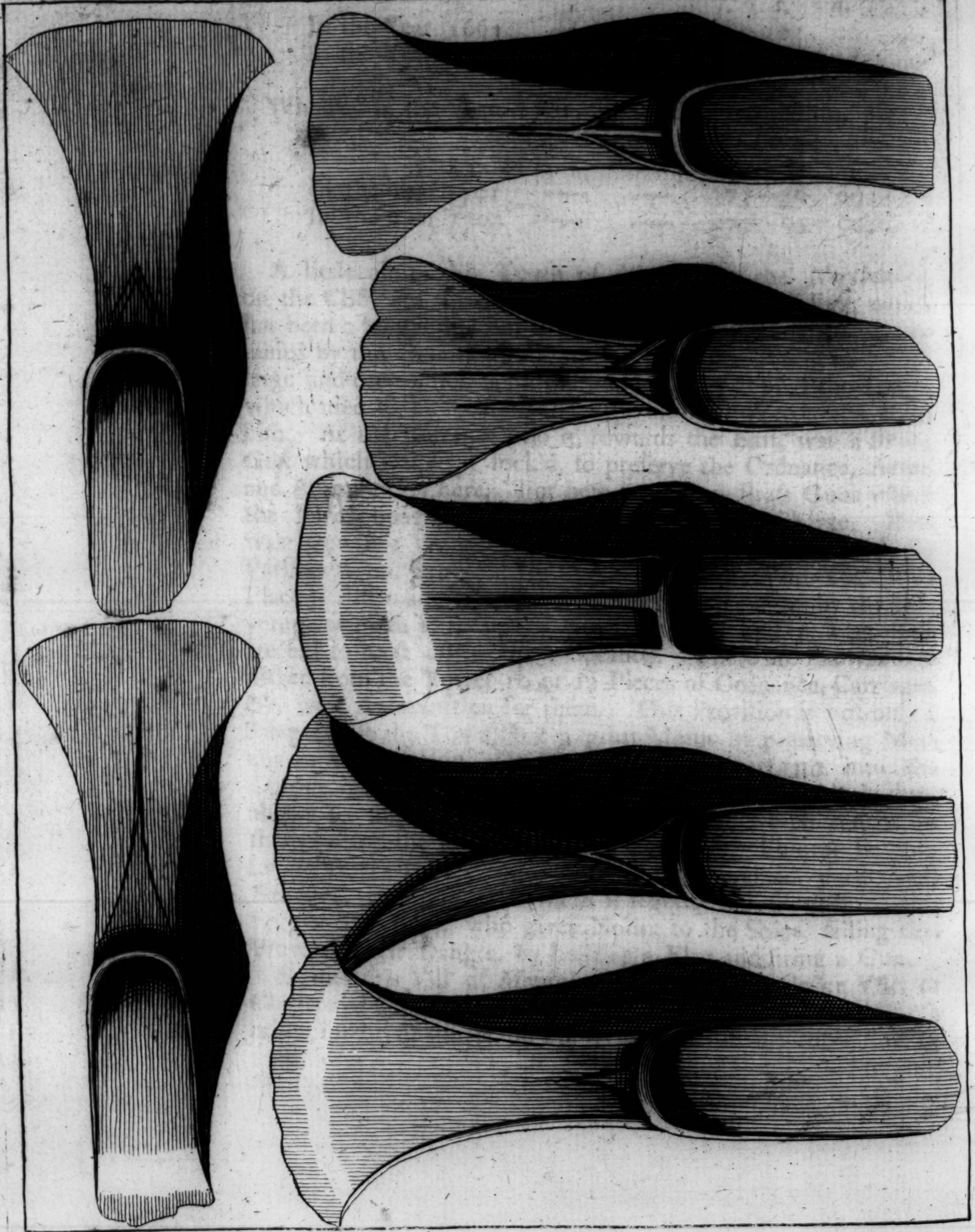
Whereas in the Years 1701, 1702. they stood thus, *viz.*

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In the Year 1701	—	—	303	10	09
In the Year 1702	—	—	279	01	02

A little above this Town of *Mergate*, to the *Northward*, on the Cliff, is a small Piece of Ground called the *Fort*, which has been a long Time put to that Use, and was formerly maintained by the Deputies here, at the Charge of the Parish. A large and deep Ditch is on the Land Side of it next the Town, which used to be scoured and kept clean of Weeds and Rubbish. At the Entrance into it, towards the East, was a strong Gate which was kept lock'd, to preserve the Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition here. For here were two Brass Guns which the Parish bought and repaired at their own Charge. Here was likewise a Watch-house, in which Men watched with the Parish's Arms, provided for that Purpose. In War-Time this Place is still made Use of; a Gunner is appointed by the Government with a Salary of 20 *l. per Ann.* and a Flag Staff erected to hoist a Flag upon Occasion. There are likewise sent hither from the Tower 10 or 12 Pieces of Ordnance, Carriages, &c. with Ammunition for them. This Provision is not only a Safeguard to the Town, but a great Means of preserving Merchants Ships, going round the **North Foreland** into the *Downes*, from the Enemies Privateers, which often lurk thereabouts to snap up Ships sailing that Way, which cannot see them behind the Land. But as these lurking Thieves lie open to the Places on the other Side of the Foreland, particularly *Bradstow*, an Account of them is sent to the Gunner of this Fort or Plat-form, who gives Notice to the Ships, sailing that Way, of their Danger, by hoisting a Flag and firing a Gun.

Besides this Vill of *Mergate*, there are other lesser Villages or Clusters of Houses in this Parish, *viz.* 1. *West-brooke*, (so called for being situate on the West Side of the *Mere*, just by *Mergate*)





Mergate) commonly called the *Brooks*. 2. *Garlinge*, which is a pretty large Vill, consisting of about 20 or 30 Houses, about Mid-way betwixt *Meregate* and *Birchington*. 3. *Butterer*, about 3 Cottages to the West of *Garlinge* nearer *Birchington*, and a little to the North of *Daundeleon*.

Betwixt this Place and the Sea were found A. D. 1724. by *William Castle*, who occupied a small Farm here, as he was digging a *Sea-gate*, or a Way thro' the Cliff into the Sea, to fetch up *Oore* or *Waure* for his Land, XXVII such Instruments as I have described in the adjoining Plate, lying all together about two Feet under Ground, so that it is a little strange, that they were not before this discovered by the Plough. They were of mixt Brass, or what they call Bell or Pot-metal, of several Sizes, and somewhat different Shapes, but both Sides alike, as they are here represented. The largest of them were 7 Inches one Quarter long, and 2 Inches three Quarters broad at the bottom. The lesser ones were 5 Inches in Length, and 2 Inches and one half in Breadth at the Bottom. Two of them had Ringles on one Side about the middle, which is the thickest or deepest Part. Our Antiquaries are, I find, at a Loss to know of what Use these Instruments were, tho' they seem to agree that they are either *Roman* or *British*, and most probably the former, they being found in such Places, where the *Britains*, very likely, never were. The learned *Montfaucon* has described No 4. of these with a Ringle, among the *Roman* Tools of Building, and is of Opinion, that it was a Chisel, with which they used to cut or hew Stones. But the great Objection to this Opinion is, that the Metal, of which these Instruments are made, seems not hard enough for such Work. That learned Man however observes, that the *Antients* used some Temper, by which they made Brass as hard as Iron. But it is but looking on these Tools, if they are such, to be satisfied, that the Metal of which they are made, tho' somewhat harder than common Brass, is not so hard as Iron, nor hard enough to hew any Stone that is not soft and easy to be cut. Mr. *Gordon* seems to have fancied them *Roman* *Securis's* or Axes; but I can't conceive that their Edges are sharp enough for the Work of such a Tool, nor, if they could be made so, how they could chop or cut with them: Tho' I confess, by Mr. *Gordon's*

*L' Antiquité
expliquée. Tom.
III. p. 339.*

*Itinera. Sep-
tent. p. 117.*

T

Draught,

See Plate L.

*Vegetius de re
militari. Lib.
I. c. 24. III.
c. 8.*

*De Bello Ju-
daic. Lib. III.
c. 5. §. 5.*

Draught, I can't certainly conclude it was the same Instrument with these. A learned and ingenious Friend conjectures, that this Instrument is a *Roman* Soldier's Chizel, which he used to sharpen the Stakes called *Sudes* and *Valli*, which were a Part of their constant *Sarcina*, or their travelling Baggage, since they used them in their daily Encampments. For this Purpose, he guesses the hollow Part of this Tool was let into a straight wooden Handle, and bound fast to it; and that as every Soldier must have one or more of these Chizels, this may be the Reason why so many of them are found in different Places. The same ingenious Person offers it to be considered, whether *Josephus* might not mean this Instrument by the Word *πέλεκυς*, which he mentions with the *πίονα* or Saw, and other Instruments, as Part of the Baggage of a *Roman* Soldier. This last seems to me the most probable of all the Conjectures I have met with about this Instrument. The only Objection I have to it is, that the Nature of the Metal seems to make it impracticable to give such an Edge to these Tools, that they should be sharp enough to cut Wood. But if, as this ingenious Gentleman supposes, this was the Use which the *Roman* Soldiers made of the Chizels of Flint which are found among us, we need not, I think, question these Instruments being fit for such a Use. It is plain by the very Sight of these Instruments, that they have as sharp an Edge as they can have, and one would think therefore, they were made to cut with.

4. *Shonken-dane*. 5. *Lyden*. 6. *Filete*. 7. *Little Nash*, partly in this Parish, and partly in *St. Peter's*. 8. *East-North-down*, which is likewise Part of it in *St. Peter's*. 9. *West-North-down*. 10. *Lucas-dane*, almost joining to *Mergate* East, in the same Valley.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, this Parish of *St. John* was tax'd towards a *Tenth* and *Fifteenth* 23 l. 12 s. 0 d.

On a little Hill, about half a Mile from the lower Part of *Mergate*, next the Sea, stands the Church, which is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. It is a large Building of Field Flints, rough casted over, the Coins, Windows, and Door-cases, of hewn Stone. In it are three Isles and three Chancels, of which the North Chancel is dedicated to *St. James*, on which Day the Wake, or Dedication Feast, is kept at *East-North-down*, according

according to the Will of *Ethelred Barrow*, who appointed a **Gibe-all** on that Day for ever. The Building is low, and of a considerable Length, and seems to have been raised at several Times. The Roofs of the North and South Isles and Chancels are covered with Lead on that Side which is outermost. On the North Side of the high or middle Chancel, is a square Building of hewn Stone, with Battlements, and a flat Roof covered with Lead, and the Windows guarded with a double Set of Iron Bars cross one another, and the Floor sunk 4 or 5 Feet below that of the Chancel. It seems, by its placing, and the Entrance into it just by the Communion Table, to have been intended for a Vestry. But it appears, that for a * great many Years this Place was employed for a Store-house, in which was kept Gun-powder, Shot, Match, &c. for the Use of the Fort, and was repaired by the Deputies. In the Year 1701. this Room was made a Vestry, a handsome Deal Floor laid even with that of the Chancel, the Windows glaz'd, and a Chimney built.

Coll. No.
XXIX.

At the West-end of the North Isle stands the Tower, which is square and low, with only a short Spire on the Top of it. It is something too small for the Ring of Bells in it, which consists of five very tunable ones, and by much the largest of any hereabouts; the other Parishes having cast their old Bells anew, and, to save Charges, made Candlesticks of them, as to Sound.

Of these five Bells the Third, Fourth, and Fifth, are by much the oldest, the Treble and Second having, as I suppose, been new cast. But this will appear better by the several Inscriptions round these Bells, which are as follow, *viz.*

Treble.

Thomas Hench made me.

Second.

1615.

† T. N. R. P. **Joceb hath made me.**

* Before 1616. to the Year 1700.

† Perhaps the initial Letters of the Names of the Church-wardens.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Third.

Virginis Egregie Vocor Campana Marie. ^a

Fourth.

Missi de celis habeo nomen Gabrielis. ^b

Tenor.

*Daundeleon.**I ⊗ S. Trinitate sacra sit hec campana beata: ^c*

The two last of these were cast by the same Founder, and the Tenor the Gift of one of the Family of the *Daundeleons*, which has been extinct almost ever since the Year 1460. Concerning this Bell the Inhabitants repeat this traditionary Rhime:

*John de Daundeleon with his great Dog
Brought over this Bell on a Mill-cog.*

At the West-end of the middle Isle, just by the Tower, is a Part taken off from the Isle even with the Belfry, in which formerly were Tressels, a Shoote for Lead, and a Forme for the Sheets to run, in which they cast the Lead used about the Church. Even with this is a Partition, which divides the West-end of the South Isle from the Body of the Church, which is made Use of for a School-house.

At the West-end of the middle Isle stands, in the View of the Congregation, a handsome Font of Stone, on a Pedestal and Steps of Stone. It is Octagonal, and on the several Sides are cut the Arms of *England* alone, and the Arms of *England* quartered with those of *France*, on four of the Sides opposite to one another; and a Rose on each of the other four Sides. By which, it is probable, this Font was erected in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

- ^a My Name is, *The Bell of the Illustrious Virgin Mary.*
- ^b I have the Name of *Gabriel*, who was sent from Heaven.
- ^c Be this Bell blessed by the Holy Trinity.

Just

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

141

Just by this Font is a Tombstone, without any Inscription, which I have however described, on Account of its antique Appearance. The Figure upon it is a Cross, and the *Greek X*, (the noted Figure for *Χριστός*) intermixed. This I am told, I may depend on is a Proof, that that Funeral Monument is for one of the Priestly Order. In this Church, it is said, was buried a Saint called *Ymar*, who was a Monk of the Church of *Reculver*; perhaps this was his Monument. Our *Kentish Antiquary*, Mr. *Somner*, has observed, that 'the antient Custom ' was to put a Plate of Lead, with the interred Party's Name ' inscribed on it, into the Grave with the Corps; that so had ' Archbishop *Dunstan*, so also had *Richard, Becket's* immediate ' Successor. That *Simon Islip*, of the Archbishops, is the first ' that hath an Epitaph upon his Tomb in the whole Church ' of *Canterbury*; and, that about his Time, Funeral Monu- A. D. 1366.
' ments first became common.'

Annal. Monast.
St. August. MS.
Antiq. of Can-
ter. p. 123. ed.
fol.

In the several Chancels and Isles, were many antient Funeral Inscriptions, the principal of which I have placed in the Collection. In the high Chancel, just before the Vestry Door, is the Pourtraicture of one of the Vicars in Brass, which being now covered by the Step before the Sept or Rail of the Communion Table, I have here described. He is pourtraicted in his Mass Habit, excepting that he has not the *Amict* or *Ame's* upon his Head. His upper Vestment is a close Cope like a Surplice without Sleeves, under which he has a *Chasuble* or *Chefible*, a Fashion or Sort of Cope that's open only on the Sides, and is worn at Mass both by the Priest, who hath it round at the Bottom, as this is here represented, and by his Assistants, the Deacon and Sub-deacon, who wear it square. As he lifts up his Hands from under the close Cope, are seen the Sleeves of the *Alb*, on which are two Flaps, which he wears under the *Chefible*. On his left Side, just under the Sleeve of the *Alb*, is seen the End of the *Fannel* or *Maniple*, as it is called, which the Priest wears round his left Arm when he celebrates Mass, and was first worn in imitation of the *Jewish* or *Pagan* Priests, who when they offered Burnt Sacrifices, used to wear a Towel or Napkin, as our Cooks do, on their left Arms, to wipe off the Sweat occasioned by that hot Service. It is embroidered with Crosses, and fringed at the Bottom. At each

Coll. No.
XLII.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Christoferson's
Exhortation
to beware of
Rebellion.

each Side of the Border of the *Chefble*, which is likewise embroidered with Croffes, we see the two Ends of the *Stole*, which the Priests wore about their Necks over the *Alb*. This is also embroidered with a Cross, and fringed at the Bottom. In the middle of the Border of the *Alb* is another Flap embroidered with a Cross, with which is interwoven the Greek *Xi*. All these, according to the Papists, have their mystical Signification. The *Alb* is the white Garment that *Herod* put upon *Christ*. The 2 Flaps on the Sleeves, and the other two at the Bottom of the *Alb* before and behind, are the four Nails. The *Fanon* or *Fannel* on his Arm, is the Cord that *Christ's* Hands were bound with; and the *Stole* the Rope wherewith he was tied unto the Pillar, when he was scourged.

In the Times of Popery, besides the High-Altar, as it was called, at the East end of the middle Chancel, there were Altars in this Church dedicated to *St. George*, *St. John*, and *St. Anne*, and very probably, others for other particular Saints. On, or over them, in Niches, stood the Images of the several Saints, before which were burnt Wax Lights, to whose Maintenance People used to contribute when alive, and leave Legacies when they died. *

Adjoining to the Church-yard, on the South-side, stood antiently two Houses, called the *Wax-houses*, where were made the Wax Lights used in the Church at Processions, &c. which were burnt down A. D. 1641. since which a Lease of the Ground has been let by the Church-wardens to build upon, at the Rent of 12 *d.* a Year.

* *Item.* Lego lumini *St. Georgii* in dicta Ecclesia, unum modium ordei. *Ult. Testam.* William Rooke May 6. 1448.

Item. Lego ad lumen Corporis Christi, in dicta Ecclesia, unum modium frumenti. *Ult. Testam.* Thome Draper, dati Vigiliis *St. Petri* Apostoli 1448.

Item. Lego summo Altari, simul cum aliis altaribus ibidem 5 *s.* *Item.* Lego lumini coram imagine Crucifixi ibidem 20 *d.*

Item. Lego *Johanni* beneficiario ibidem 12 *d.* *Item.* Lego lumini coram imagine *Sti. Johannis* 8 *d.* *Item.* Lego ymagini *St. Anne*, in predicta ecclesia existente, unum quarterium ordei in manibus *Wilelmi Culmer-houfe*, ad inveniendum et sustentandum lumen coram predicta ymagine. *Testam.* *Johannis Sandre, de Cherche-down, in Taneto,* 1414.

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

143

In the Church-yard are the following Memorials of Aged Persons buried there since the Year 1686.

	A. D.	Aged
Joanna Laming	1687	77
Roger Laming	1697	85
Katherine Sackette	1701	70
Anne Gyles	1702	90
William Small	1703	70
Elizabeth Brooke	1705	70
Peter Swinford	1705	87
Mary Swinford	1705	86
Anne Young	1707	78
Thomas Sackette	1709	77
Sarah Moyse	1710	74
Frances Small	1711	78
Richard Lister	1712	76
Ruth Lister	1717	74
Mildred Grant	1719	78
George Laming	1720	73
John Brooke	1720	73
William Simons	1721	73
Hannah Staples	1722	72

In the Church are found these following, viz.

Mary Pudner	1691	81
Lazarus Sampson	1693	78
Martha Philpot	1704	70
Peter Tomlin	1706	78
Bennet Tomlin	1707	80
Susannah Glover	1713	75
Anne Bex	1714	90
Dudley Diggs	1716	82
Thomas Grant	1719	77

This Church was at first one of the three Chapels of the Mother Church of *Mynster*, and, very probably, was first begun to

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

a 6l. 13 s.
4d.

No. XXVI.

Coll. No.
XXXVI.

be built about the Year 1050. and made Parochial sometime after the Year 1200. It is now a Vicarage, but was so instituted without any other Endowment than a Manse, a small Glebe, two Bushels of Wheat, to be paid yearly at *Midsummer*, and a Pension of eight Pounds a Year, paid out of *Solmanstone*, if that was not added since the Reformation. For notwithstanding the Provision made A. D. 1182. that a fit perpetual Chaplain should be presented by the Abbat and Convent to the Archbishop, to the * Altarages of this Church, provided they were worth a *Ten Marks*; it does not appear, that the Vicars here had any Right to even the Offerings of the four principal Days. But on the surrendering of the Abby into King *Henry VIII.* Hands, these Tithes, &c. coming to the Crown, Application was made to King *Edward VI.* for some Augmentation of the Living of the Vicar of this poor Vicarage, which seems to have been by him granted, tho' it was not finished till the next Reign. For King *Edward* died July 6. 1553. and the Letters Patent for that Purpose are not dated till the sixth of *November* following. But be this as it will. By these Letters Patent (a Copy of which I have put in the Collection) are granted to *Thomas Hewet*, then Vicar of this Church, and his Successors, all the small Tithes within that Part of the Parish which is the Borough of *Mergate* (about one third of the whole) the Personal and Paschal Tithes throughout the whole Parish, and the Offerings of the † IV. principal Days.

By the several Terriers of this Vicarage, made in the Year 1615. and 1637. there appears to have belonged to it a Glebe of about fifteen Acres of Land. Half an Acre of this is said to have lain at a Place called *Sea-Deales*, which was not known in 1615. above 100 Years ago, the Sea, very probably, having long before that Time washed it away. At this Time I cannot find any one who knows any such Place as *Sea-Deales*. Another Piece of this Glebe, which was once half an Acre, lies at a Place called § *Rockinstairs*, and is now almost quite lost, by the Sea's undermining the Cliff on which it lies.

* The customary and voluntary Offerings at the Altar, for some divine Office or Service of the Priest.

† These were antiently *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, and the Feast of the Dedication of the Parish Church. But A. D. 1536.

this last was changed for the Feast of St. *Michael*.

§ So called from a Family named *Rocking*, living in this Parish in Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, 1566.

In

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

145

In the Year 1709, on an Enquiry made into the clear yearly Value of all Rectories, Vicarages, &c. under 50 *l. per Ann.* this poor Vicarage was returned to be of the clear yearly Value of 49 *l. 2 s. 6 d.* The Patronage of it, on the Dissolution of the Abby of St. *Austin*, was granted to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It is in the Deanery of *West-Bere*, and subject to the Jurisdiction of the Arch-deacon of *Canterbury*, altho' it pays no Procurations to him.

At the End of the Parish Register, I find this Note, subscribed by *Robert Jenkinson*, Vicar of this Church, A. D. 1577.

Duties belonging to the Vicar of St. John's.

	s.	d.
For Marriage and Banes	03	06
For Burial in a Sheet only	00	06
With a Coffin	01	00
Yf the Corps be brought into the Church	02	00
For churching a Woman, but must compound for the * Face-Cloth	01	00
And the poorer Sort only	00	09
Easter Offering per Pole	00	06

Another *Memorandum* I observe made by the same Vicar, viz. *Memor.* that the Wiffes of *Thomas Sampson* and *John Sampson*, both of the Parish of *St John*, were buried in the Parish of *St. Peters*, but that was done by Leave first obteyned of the Vicar of *St. Johns*, and all Duties due payed to the Vicar and Clerk of *St. Johns*, in as ample Manner as if they had been buried here.

* The ancient Duty for Christning Minister was to have but Two-pence for [Churching] was a Crysome, or the Face-cloth, that covered the Child at its Baptism, if it lived, but if the Child died, the baptizing [the Woman's Offering at her Churching] and was to lose the Face-cloth, for that was to wind the Child in.

A Note of the tithing of the Vicarage of Herne 1621. by John Hunte Curate, MS.

By the Manual, in *usum Sarum*, it is ordered, that Godfaders and Godmoders see, that the Modyr bringe agen the Crysome at her Purification: and by the first *English Liturgy*, The Woman that is purified is required to offer her Crysome, and the other accustomed Offerings.

U

Payments

*The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.**Payments out of the Vicarage of St. John's.*

	s.	d.
Tenths —————	16	00
Procurations to the Archbishop when he visits	02	06
To the Archdeacon —————	00	00
Quit Rents to the Manor of <i>Mynster</i> for 12 Acres of <i>Penny-gavel-land</i> —————	03	00
The Tax or Mediety of a <i>Tenth</i> for this Vicarage was antiently —————	05	04

The Names of the Vicars of St. John Baptist.

1. *John*, stiled Beneficiary here, A. D. 1414.
2. *Thomas Smith*, he lies buried in the high or middle Chancel, with an Inscription on Brass fixed to his Tomb, by which it appears, he died A. D. 1433.
3. *Thomas Cardiff*, he likewise was buried in the high Chancel just before the Step going into the Vestry. His Pourtraicture is in Brass on his Tomb, and under it an Inscription on a Brass Plate, importing, that he was Vicar here 55 Years, and died 1515. so that there must have been one or more Vicars betwixt *Smith* and him.
4. *Thomas Hewett*, was Vicar here 1553. when *Queen Mary* made the Grant of the small Tithes, &c. to this Vicarage.
5. On the Death or Deprivation of ——— *Hewett*, it seems this Vicarage was for some Time vacant, and was served by *Gervase Lynche*, A. M. who was Curate here 1561. In Archbishop *Parker's* Acts of Visitation he is said to be, *Presbyter non conjugatus, doctus, residens, et hospitalis, non predicans nisi in propria Curat. et unum habens beneficium.*
6. *John Wood* was Vicar here 1564. as appears by the Parish Register.
7. *William*



Of go charite pp for the soule of p thomas I ar diff
 which contemnyd sncar of this chur ch to pere & died
 the xvi day of Januar a xv xv d h soul wha have mci.

Declin. 1707

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Tithes	16	08
Procurations to the Archbishop when he visits	02	00
To the Archdeacon	00	04
Oak Rents to the Lord of the Manor for 12 Acres of Pannage	05	00
The Tax or Money paid for this Vicarage was noticably	05	04

The Name of the Vicar of St. John Baptist.

1. John, who was Vicar, A. D. 1414.

2. Thomas, who was buried in the high or middle Chancel, with an effigy of him fixed to his Tomb, by which he appears to have lived A. D. 1414.

3. Thomas, who was buried in the high Chancel, with an effigy of him fixed to his Tomb, by which he appears to have lived A. D. 1414. His Pourtraicture was in the Vestry. His Pourtraicture was in the Vestry. Under it an Inscription on a Brass Plate, which says he was Vicar here 55 Years, and died 1513. He has been one of those Vicars between Smith and Jones.

4. Thomas, who was buried in the high Chancel, with an effigy of him fixed to his Tomb, by which he appears to have lived A. D. 1414. His Pourtraicture was in the Vestry. Under it an Inscription on a Brass Plate, which says he was Vicar here 55 Years, and died 1513. He has been one of those Vicars between Smith and Jones.

5. On the 11th of December of 1514, it seems that the Vicarage was then vacant, and was served by the Lord of the Manor, who was then 1561. In Archbishop Parker's Account of the Vicarage, it is said to be, Præbendam non conferat, sed in propriis personis nisi in propria.

Non est sicut in aliis vicariis, sed in propriis personis nisi in propria. Non est sicut in aliis vicariis, sed in propriis personis nisi in propria. Non est sicut in aliis vicariis, sed in propriis personis nisi in propria.

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

147

7. *William Lesly* cler. admit. Nov. 1567.

8. *Robert Jenkinson* cler. admit. Apr. 13. 1577. and buried May 13. 1601.

9. *Philip Harison*, A. M. admit. June 10. 1601. and buried August 14. 1607. During his Time one *Giles Harrison* officiated here till 1605. and after him *Edward Edgworth* till the Settlement of

10. *Humphry Wheatly*, A. M. adm. 1607. who came from *Leicestershire*. During his being Vicar here, one *William Stone* was Lecturer here, who in the Register of St. Peter's A. D. 1620. is called a *simple Lecturer*. This makes it probable, that Mr. *Wheatly* was not a preaching Minister. He was buried here October 26. 1631.

11. *Peter Criche*, A. M. adm. Nov. 3. 1631. *per mortem naturalem* *Wheatly*. He is said to have been drowned with his Parish Clerk, as they were both going to *London* from hence in a Hoy.

12. *John Banks*, A. M. adm. Mar. 7. 1635. *per mortem Criche*, who in 1647. voided this Living by Cession, having the rich Rectory of *Ivy-Church* in *Romney Marsh* given him. Whilst he was Vicar here, viz. 1643. was appointed by Ordinance of the two Houses of Parliament, *A solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and Defence of Religion, the Honour and Happiness of the King, and the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, wherein they who took it and subscribed to it declared, that they all subscribed, and each one of them for himself, with their Hands lifted up to the most High GOD, did swear, &c.* ^{2 Feb. 1643.}

13. *John Laury*, adm. 1647. *per cess.* *Banks*, he was a Scotchman, and died here 1655. From this Time to the King's Restoration, there seems to have been no settled Minister here. In the Church-Wardens Accounts mention is made of one Mr. *Ayberst* preaching here 7 Lord's-days, and Mr. *Wil-*

U 2

kinson

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

kinson 2, &c. during which Time one Mr. *Powles* seems to have been Vicar, for whom the Parishioners paid the *Tenths* to the State out of the Church Sess. In the Year 1657. one Mr. *Edward Riggs* is said to have come hither from *Deal*, for whose Encouragement a Collection was made that same Year for building the Chalk-Wall round the Vicarage Green. In the Parish Register of that Year he is called Vicar, and in the Church-Warden's Accounts of the Disbursements of the Year 1658. is this Entry: *Paid to Francis Parker for two Posts to make the Gate on Mr. Riggs his Wall.*

14. *Thomas Stevens*, S. T. B. adm. Sept. 18. 1660. He had been Vicar of the Neighbouring Church of *St. Peter*, and had, it seems, some Way or other rendered himself very obnoxious and unacceptable to the People of both Parishes; but he did not continue here long. For by the Register it appears he was buried Jan. 2. 1661. To him succeeded

15. *John Overing*. He had been Curate of *Mynstre* in this Island, in which Place he had, it seems, behaved himself so well, that the Inhabitants of this Parish petitioned the Lord Chancellor in his behalf, and very probably did the same to the Archbishop after *Stevens's* Decease. But he likewise lived here but a little while.

16. *Nicholas Chewny*, A. M. 1665. *per mortem Overing*. He was Vicar of *St. Nicholas* at *Wade*, from whence he was ejected or forced to remove some time after * 1654. He was a learned Man, and wrote several Books. †

17. *Gilbert Innys*, A. M. adm. 1685. *per mortem Chewny*. He was Vicar of *Chistlet*, and was encouraged to take this poor Vicarage by the Principal Inhabitants of this Parish, obliging themselves to pay him yearly an Augmentation of 40 l. In 1692. he resigned this Vicarage for the Curacy of *Maidstone*, where he died.

* In the Church Warden's of *St. John Baptist's* Accounts of his Disbursements in this Year, is this Entry. *Paid for sending to Mr. Chunev to preach 8 d. Item, Spent with him 9 d.*

† 1. *Antisocinianism*, in answer to *William Pynchion* Gent. 4to. 1656.

2. *Hell with the everlasting Torments thereof asserted*, 8vo. 1660.

18. *George*

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

149

18. *George Stevens*, A. M. adm. 1692. He who succeeded him here, and knew him, has left this Character of him in the Parish Register, viz. *Optimus et doctissimus Scotus*. In 1697. he voided this Vicarage by Cession, being then admitted to the Vicarage of *Shrivingham* in the Diocese of *Sarum*. He was the last Vicar; for ever since his voiding it, this poor Vicarage has been under Sequestration, and served by the following Curates:

1. *John Johnson*, A. M. Vicar of *Appledre*, to which Place he removed from hence A. D. 1703. and was afterwards Vicar of *Cranbrook*, where he wrote and published several Books, and died A. D. 1725.

2. *John Warren*, A. M. Fellow of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and Rector of *Trostcliff*, in the Diocese of *Rochester*. He removed to *London* 1705. and was afterwards Chaplain to Dr. *Blackall* Bishop of *Exeter*, who promoted him to a Prebend in that Church. *He composed two volumes of Sermons, which were published after his death.*

3. *John Lewis*, Rector of *Ac-rise* alias *Ac-ridge*, the present Curate, 1728. *Succeeded by James Tunstall D.D. of St. John's College Cambridge, Son of Tunstall of Middleham in Yorkshire attorney at Law, February 1746.*

Principal Places in the Parish of St. John Baptist.

1. **Daundeleon.** This was the Seat of a Family in elder Times called *Dent de Lyon*, as appears by divers antient Deeds, some without Date, some as high as *Edward I.* But about the Reign of *Henry IV.* the Name was changed into * **Dandelion**, **Daundelyonn**, or **Daundeleon**. i. e. they wrote their Name as it was pronounced or spoken; not as it was originally spelt. In this Prince's Reign this Estate belonged to *John Dandelion*, as appears by several Deeds which commence from this Reign. He had Issue *John Dandelion* or *Daundelyonn*, which about the Beginning of *Edward IV.* determined in a Daughter and Heir matched to—*Petit of Shal-mesford*, near *Chartham*, and lies buried in the North Chancel of this Parish Church, with his Pourtraiture affixed in Brass, and underneath an Inscription, declaring that he died on the Day of the Invention of the Holy Cross, A. D. 1445. From this Alliance

Philpot Villa, p. 386.

* *Lion's Tooth.*

Coll. No. XXXIII.

24 Aug. 1749. died Jacob Ormer Vicar of St. John's in the isle of Thanet, aged abt 32. w^h living he had not enjoyed three years. St Jam. Eve. post Sept. 1749. Jacob. collated by the Archbp. of Canterbury in the room of Jacob Ormer or Ormer.

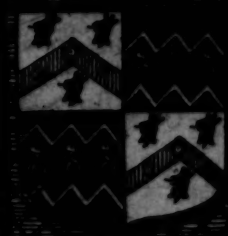
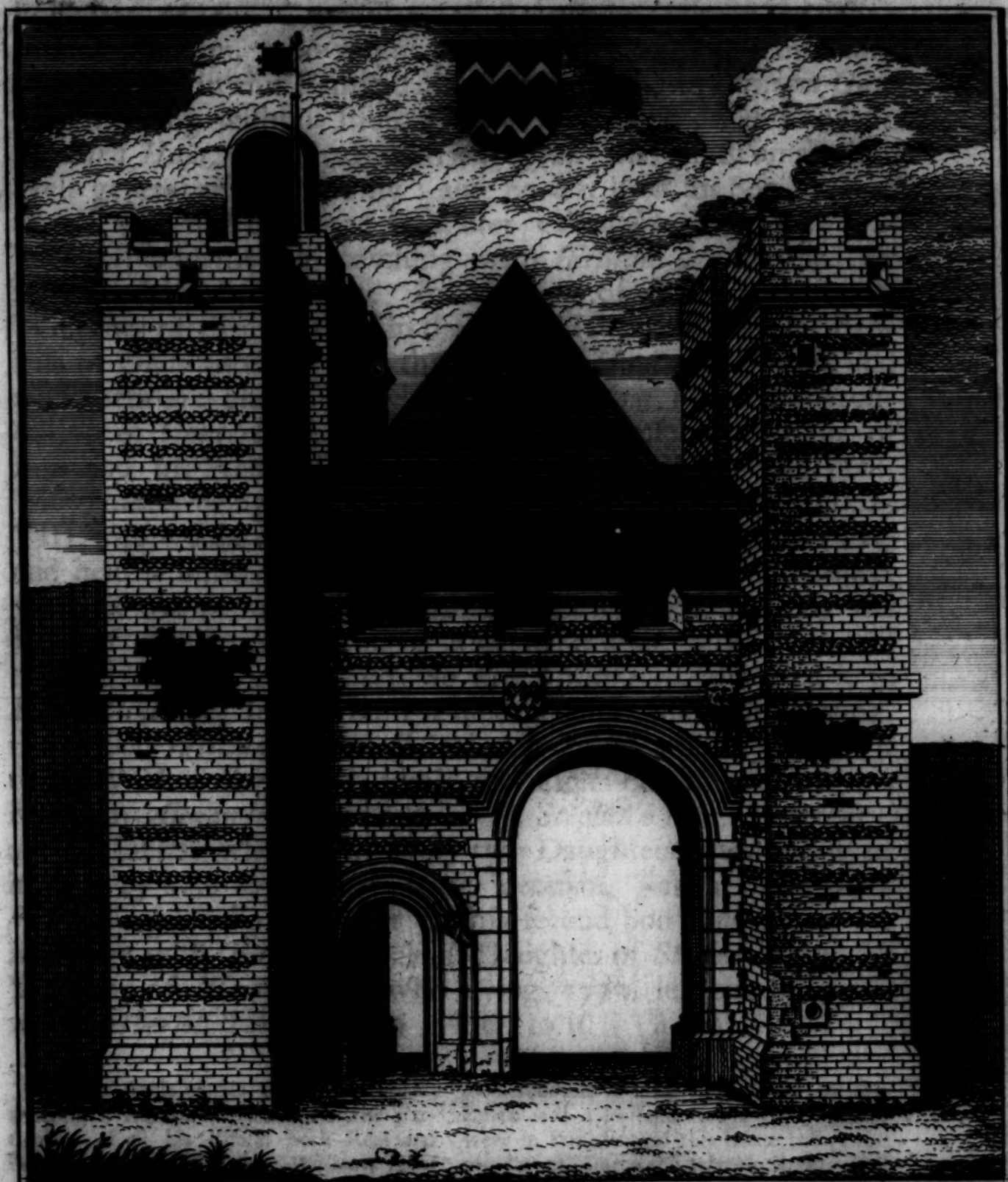
Alliance, this antient Seat descended at last to Capt. *Henry Petit*, *Coll. N. XXX.* who died *Feb. 23. 1661.* being then about 30 Years old, and by his two Wives had 10 Children, of which five Sons, it seems, survived him, viz. *Thomas, John, Valentine, Richard* and *Henry*. At present this antient Seat is made a Farm-house, and belongs to several Proprietors.

It seems as if this Seat was antiently walled round very strongly, according to the Way of that Age, for a Defence against Bows and Arrows. Part of this Wall is still standing with the Gate-house, built with Bricks and Flints in Rows, with Loop-holes and Battlements at Top. Over the main Gate are the Arms of *Daundelyonn*, viz. *Sable, three Lions rampant, between two Bars dancette, Argent.* On the right Hand of this Gate is a smaller one for common Use, at the right Corner of which is a blank Scutcheon, and at the left Corner a Demy Lion, with a Label out of his Mouth, wherein is written *Daundelyonn*, as represented at the Bottom of the Draught, the Plate of which was the kind Present of *Madam Sarah Petit*. Under the right Side of it, as you go out of the Gate
 *A. D. 1703. from the Place, was found about * 20 Years ago, a Room large enough to hold 8 or 10 Men, in which were a great many Pieces of Lacrymatory Urns of Earth and Glass. Under the other Side of it is a Well Prison. Over this Gate-House, betwixt the Towers, has been erected a Building of Pannel Work for a Pigeon House.

In the Window of the Dining-Room in the Mansion House, are the Arms of *Daundeleon* quartered with those of the *Petits*, as represented at the Bottom of the Prospect of the Gate-House.

2. *Nash-Court.* It appears by the Date 1108. cut on a Sandstone in the Wall of the Mansion House, that it is very antient. In the Window of the Hall is painted the Mitre and Pastoral Staff, used by the Priors of *Christ-Church*, with the Arms of that Monastery, pendant by a String on each Side, and the initial Letters G. P. which I take to mean *Gillingham* Prior, who died 1376. In another Part of the same Window is painted W, a Bird, and underneath *Chychele*: by which, I suppose, is intended *William Chychele*, who was Archdeacon of *Canterbury* 1420. By this it should seem as if this Estate once belonged to
 this

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

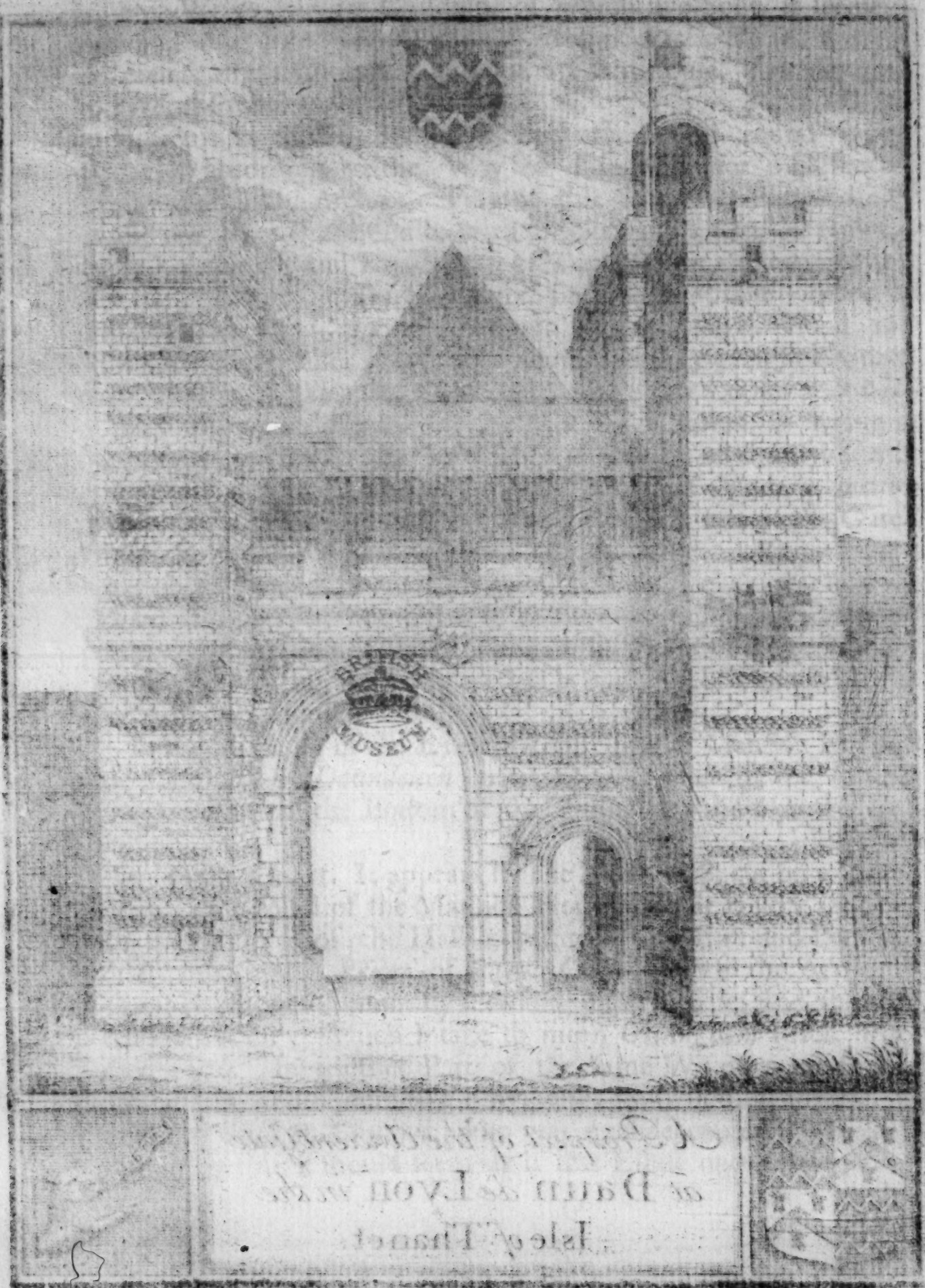


*A Prospect of the Ancient Gate
at Daun de Lyon in the
Isle of Thanet.*



THE HISTORY OF THE ISLE OF TERNET.

At present, this office is held by Capt. Henry P. ...
... and ...



this Priory. *Philpot* tells us, that this Seat was antiently the Possession of the *Garwintons* of *Bekesbourn*, where was their *Philpot. Vill.* capital Mansion, who might possibly have this Estate by Lease. It continued in this Family till 11 *Hen. IV.* when *William Garwinton*, dying without Issue, left this Estate and other Lands to *Richard Haut*, who had married *Joan* his Kinswoman, and Heir general of the Family : and he left it to his Son *Richard Haut*, who had only one Daughter called *Margery*, who was his Heir, and she by matching with *William Isaack* made it Parcel of his Inheritance. In Memory of this Alliance, the Windows of this Mansion in the great Hall are in several Panels of Glass adorned with the Arms of *Haut* and *Isaack*, and near them are placed the Arms of *William Warham*, Arch-^a These are now gone. bishop of *Canterbury*, empaled with those of his See; for of him and his Predecessors, *Philpot* says, did this Mansion hold. The *Isaacks* being extinct, about the latter End of King *Henry VIII.* the * *Lincolnes* by Purchase became Lords of the Fee, and held it untill the middle of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was passed away, for some Courtesies obtained by the Heir of this Family, to Sir † *Roger Manwood*, chief Baron of the Exchequer; whose Son, Sir *Peter Manwood*, alienated it to *Paul Cleybrook*, from whom it descended on his Decease 1662. to his Son *William Cleybrook*, who at his Death 1638. left it to his Widow *Sarah Cleybrook*, and after her Decease to his Kinsman *Alexander Norwood*, of *St. Stephen's* near *Canterbury*, and his Heirs; who leaving only two Daughters, they conveyed it away by Sale to *David Turner*, Yeoman, Tenant of *Salmanstone-Grange*, who settled it on his second Son *David*, on his Marriage with *Katharine*, eldest Daughter of *Stephen Netherfoll* Yeoman, of *Weminswold*, who dying 1710. left one Son, named *Netherfoll Turner*, who is Heir to it.

* In a Book of Sir *Roger Manwood's*, wherein is written an Account of the Particulars of all his Estate, both Real and Personal, I find this Entry: *William, John*, and *Michael Norwood*, three yongest Sons of olde *William Norwood*, having 3 nyne Parts of hole *Nashe*, because olde *William* had all *Nashe*, and left nine Sonnes.—This was 26 *Elix.* By which it seems as if *Phil-*

pot's Account of the Conveyance of this Estate was a Mistake: Since the *Norwoods* were in Possession of this Estate before the middle of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and never passed it away to Sir *Roger Manwood*.

† In the Parish Register *Nicholas Lyncolne* is mentioned as living here 1565. and *Alexander Norwood* 1563, 1566.

The

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

The House is a large Building, after the manner of those Times, with a spacious Hall and Butteries over against the Entrance into it. It seems at a little Distance from it, as if it was antiently a private Chapel or Oratory, a Lane which goes by this Seat being to this Day called *Chapel-lane*: But there are now no Remains of any such Building.

Coll. No.
XXIV.

3. *Dene* and *Hengrobe* or *Hengrane*, alias *Denecourt*, or *Danett*, is a Manor that once belonged to Sir *Ralph Sandwich*, who held it of the Abbat of *St. Austin's*, and afterwards to Sir *Henry of Sandwich*, Knight, to whom *Robert*, Abbat of *St. Austin's*, about 1230. granted a License (this little Manor being within the Bounds of the Capital Manor of *Winton*, in which the Abbats exercised an Ecclesiastical as well as Civil Jurisdiction) to build an Oratory at this Place, in which he might cause Divine Service to be celebrated by his own Chaplain in the Presence of himself, and his Heirs and Successors: The Ruins of this little Chapel are still to be seen in an open Field by the great Road leading from *Mergate* to *Sandwich*, without any House or Building near it. From this Sir *Henry of Sandwich*, this little Manor came to the *Leybourns*, as appears by a solemn Inquisition taken after the Decease of * *William de Ley-*
^b *A. D. 1310.* *bourn*, who died possessed of it in 3. ^b *Edw. II.* from whom it
^c *Johanna.* came to his Grandchild ^c *Juliana*, who married † Sir *William de Clynton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and having no Issue, gave this
 Coll. N. XXV. her Manor of *Dene*, with a Tenement just by it called *Au-*
stone, to the Abbat and Convent of *St. Austin Canterbury*. The Date of this Instrument of Donation (which I have put in the Collection) is *March 5th*, in the 36 Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.* By it it is ordered, that in Consideration of this Donation, or out of the Issues and Profits of the said Manor and Tenement, should be found certain Charities, Alms, and the other Works of Piety underwritten, viz. That the Monks and their Successors, after her Decease, shall for ever celebrate, yearly on *St. Anne's Day*, one solemn Mass in the Quire,

* *Willielmus de Leybourne*, Danett manerium extent. *Mensstre Sect. Curie. Escaet. 3. Edw. II. n. 56.*

† De Domino *Willielmo de Clynton* Com.

Hunt. pro uno feodo quod Dominus Radulphus Sandwich tenuit apud Denecourt de Abbate S. Augustini xls.

as on a double Feast, and distribute on the same Day to 100 Poor two hundred Pence, to every one of them two Pence, and to the Convent of the same Place one sufficient * Pittance: That on the Day of her Anniversary they should every Year celebrate the Obsequies of the Dead with a solemn Mass in the Quire, and other Things thereunto appertaining, as on a double Festival; and on the same Day should distribute to 200 poor People two hundred Pence, and a Pittance, viz. To the Abbat of the said Monastery for the Time being 20 s. To the Prior of the same Place 5 s. and to every Monk of the same Place of the Convent 2 s. 6 d. And that the foresaid Abbat, and Convent, and their Successors should find a fit secular Chaplain to celebrate for ever at the Altar of St. *Anne*, in the foresaid Monastery, one Mass every Day, for our Lord *Edward* King of *England*, and for the Souls of his Progenitors and Predecessors, and for the Souls of *Laurence de Hastings*, and *John* his Son, and the Souls of their Predecessors, and for the Souls of all the Faithful deceased: And that all the Monks who are to celebrate at the said Altar, shall have especially in remembrance the foresaid Souls.

This Grant or Donation was confirmed by King *Edward*, Coll. N. XXV. and by the Monastery the Manor was appropriated to the Sacristie, and not taxed a *Tenth* with the rest of the Monastery's Estate in this Island, because it was taxed to the *Tenth* paid by the Parish in which this Manor lies. †

On the Dissolution of the Monastery, this Manor came to the Crown, in which it continued until the Reign of King *James I.* who, soon after his Accession to the Throne, granted it to *William Salter*, who demised it to *Manasseh Norwood*, of *Dane-Court* and *Norwood* in this Island, who died *March 29. 1636.* from whom it passed to his Grandchild *Alexander Norwood*, who mortgaged it with Part of the Demesnes of it to several Persons, Part of them having been before parcelled out. To this Manor antiently belonged 203 Acres and 3 Roods of Arable Land.

Philpot Villa.

Thorne Chron.

* An Allowance of Bread and Beer for an Augmentation of their Commons: Or what we call now in the Universities, *Double Mefs, or Exceedings.*

† Manerium de *Dene*, in parochia *Sti. Joannis* in *Taneto*, pertinens ad sacristiam, non decimatur; quia inter parochianos idem Manerium est taxatum. *Thorne Chron. c. 2. 60.*

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

4. **Salmeston**, or **Salmanston-Grange**, is another Manor, as it is called, belonging to the Monastery of *St. Austin*. It was appropriated to the Sacristie of that Monastery A. D. 1362. To it belonged 89 Acres and 1 Rood of Arable Land, all the Tithes great and small of the Chapel of *St. John Baptist*, the small Tithes of the Chapel of *St. Laurence*, and of the Parish of *Menstre*, exclusive of those given to the Vicar; and a Portion of great Tithes in every one of the three Parishes. So long as the Monks had this Estate, they kept it in their own Hands, and collected the Tithes, and ploughed the Land, with the Assistance of Lay-Brethren. The Mansion-house served them for a Country Retirement, where the Chapel and Infirmary are still entire, only the Windows are demolished, and the inside Ornaments taken away.

A. D. 1559. On the Dissolution of the Monastery, this Grange came to the Crown, to which it belonged till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament empowering her Majesty to take into her Hands, upon the Avoidance of any Archbishoprick, &c. certain of the Temporal Possessions thereof, recompensing the same with Parsonages impropriate and Tithes, it was given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by way of Recompence for the Manors, Lands, &c. belonging to the Archbishoprick, which were now annexed to the Crown: and by him it is leased out for Lives. The present Lessee is *Sir Robert Furness, Bart. of Waldersbare*.

Out of this Estate, the Tenant is obliged by his Lease to pay (besides two Bushels of Wheat every *Midsummer* Day to each of the Vicars of the three Chapels of *St. John's*, *St. Peter's*, and *St. Laurence's*) as followeth, viz. In the first Week of *Lent* to XXIV. poor Inhabitants of the Isle of *Tenet*, whereof VI to be of the Parish of *Menstre*, VI of *St. John*, VI of *St. Peter*, and VI. of *St. Laurence*, to every of the said poor Persons IX Loaves and XVIII Herrings, and the like Alms in the like Form in the Middle of *Lent*, as it has been heretofore accustomed. And shall freely give and deliver unto XII poor People out of the said IV Parishes before limited, that is to say, III of every Parish, two Ells of Blanket. And also every *Monday* and every *Friday* in every Week, from the Feast of the ^b *Invention of the Holy Cross*, to the Feast of *St. c John Baptist*

^a May 3.

^b June 24.

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

155

Baptist—— to every poor Man and Woman coming to *Salmanstone* afore said, one Dish of Pease. But this last Clause is almost grown obsolete; which, it is said, is owing to the Tenants taking the Advantage of the Word *Dish* being used in the Lease, which is an uncertain Measure, and accordingly giving the poor People so very few Pease, that it was not worth their while to go for them.

5. *Fleet*. This was antiently a Place of Account, situated *Philpot* *ibid.* partly in this Parish, and partly in the Parishes of *St. Laurence* and *Menstre*. It was the Inheritance of a Family whose Names are written in antient *Latin* Records *de Fleta*, and who were planted here about the Reign of King *John* or King *Henry III.* Persons of the Name of *Fleet* or *Affleet*, often occur in the Registers of this Parish. At present here are no Signs of any antient Mansion-house, or Gentleman's Seat: there being only a small Farm-house, one Tenement, and the Ruins of another.

6. *Vincent*, is, at present, a single Farm-house, just by *Fleet*. But within the Memory of Man there was another Dwelling House, and by the great Number of Wells here found, it seems as if antiently there were many more Houses at this Place. Which seems to account for the Situation of the Oratory or Chapel called *Dane* Chapel, built but a little Way off by Sir *Henry de Sandwich*, about A. D. 1230. Since hither resorted not only the Lord of the Manor and his Family, but the Inhabitants of *Fleet*, *Vincent*, and *Twenties*, in the Middle of, or at almost an equal Distance from which, is this little Oratory placed.

Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of St. John.

1. In the Year 1513. *Ethelrede Barrowe*, by her last Will, *Coll. No.* ordered her Executor *William Curlyng*, to maintain a yearly XXXVIII. *Give-all* while the World endureth, viz, every Year a Quarter of Malt, and six Bushels of Wheat, and Victual according thereto. To maintain this, a Purchase was made of 15 Acres, half an Acre, and half a Yard of Land, with all Appurtenances, lying at a Place called *North-down*, in this Parish, which

is invested in Trustees, and called by the Name of *St. James's Land*. This is one Instance of the Donations made to Churches for the more solemn Celebration of the *Wake* or *Feast* of the Church's Dedication. The North Chancel of the Parish Church is dedicated to *St. James*; and as it was then usual, in populous Towns, to celebrate the Anniversaries of their Churches Dedication with an accustomed Fair, so even in the most private Parishes were these yearly Solemnities observed with Feasting, and a great Concourse of People: Some poor Remains of which are still continued in many of the Parishes in this Island, under the Name of *Fairs*, which Sir *Henry Spelman* supposed were first occasioned by the Resort of People to such a particular Place for solemnizing some Festival, and especially the Feast of the Church's Dedication, or the *Wake*, and that therefore the Word *Fair* is derived from the *Latin Ferie*, or Holy-day. Thus in the next Parish of *St. Peter* are still kept two *Fairs*, one on *St. Peter's Day*, the Saint to which the Church is dedicated, the other on our *Lady's Day*, to whom the North Chancel is dedicated, by the Name of *Our Lady of Pity*. So in this Parish there used to be kept, what the Inhabitants called a *Fair*, on *St. John Baptist's Day*, the Saint to which the Church was dedicated; but I suppose, there being no such Fair on *St. James's Day*, or no Provision made for the Celebration of it, this devout Woman ordered her Executor to provide for an annual Feast for ever on that Day; which is still observed at a Place in this Parish called *North-downe*, and by the Country People called *North-downe Fair*; only instead of a *Give-all*, or a common Feast for all Goers and Comers, the Corn and Meat are by the Feoffees distributed to poor House-keepers. The same *Ethelrede Barrowe* ordered, that what Money was left of hers, after her Legacies paid, should be bestowed on repairing the Chancel of *St. James*, in the Church of *St. John*.

Coll. No.
XXXVII.

2. *Thomas Toddy* by his last Will dated *March 12. 1566.* gave 30 *l.* to purchase so much Land as could be bought for that Money; which Land was to be lett out for Rent to the most Value, and the same Rent yearly for evermore to be distributed, dealt and given unto the most poor and needy of the Parish,

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

157

Parish. Accordingly with this Money were purchased thirteen Acres of Land, lying at a Place in this Parish called *Crow-hill*, which is invested in Trustees.

3. *John Allen*, of *Drapers* in this Parish, by his Will, dated *May 5. 1594.* gave for ever to be distributed to the poorest People of this Parish on *Shrove-Tuesday*, 200 of *Winchester* Billets, and two Bushels of Wheat to be baked into Bread, at the Place abovesaid. Coll. No. XXXIX.

4. ——— *Johnson* gave out of his Farm at *Garlinge*, in this Parish, (since given to *Bethlehem Hospital, London*) the Sum of 6 s. 8 d. to be paid yearly to the Church Wardens of the Parish, of which 6 s. to be distributed by them in the Time of *Lent*, to the poorest of the Parish, and the 8 d. to be divided betwixt themselves.

5. *Henry Sandford* by his Will, dated *March 25. 1626.* gave unto the poor People of this Parish every *Sunday* or *Sabbath-day*, throughout the Year, six Penny-worth of good Bread, to be distributed by the Discretion of the Church Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish, where most Need is. Coll. No. XL.

6. *Francis Bullor*, Esq; of *Kingston upon Thames*, in the County of *Surry*, gave to this Parish several Tenements, and half an Acre of Land, lying at *Church-hill*, the Rents of which are to be laid out by the Feoffees in binding poor Boys Apprentices to some sea-faring Employment. Coll. No. XL.

7. A. D. 1709. was built at the aforesaid Place called *Drapers* an Hospital, consisting of X Dwellings, one of which is for an Overseer, who is a Quaker, and who has a Conveniency by his Dwelling for a Meeting House. The other IX are appointed for such poor Men or Women as are Natives or Inhabitants of the four Parishes of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, *Birchington*, and *Acol*, who are to have warm Gowns or Coats of Shepherd's Gray for outward Garments, and Firing, and weekly Allowance, at the Discretion of the Trustees. The Author of this Benefaction was one *Michael Yoakley*, born in *St. John's* in this Island, who thus settled this Gift by his Will dated *October 30.*

1707.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

1707. Over the middle Doors in each Front is placed a square white Marble, wherein, according to the Directions of the Founder, is cut the following Inscription, to which he refers in his Will, as containing the Conditions and Qualifications of the poor Persons to be admitted or taken into this Alms-house, viz.

*In much Weakness the God of Might did bless
With Increase of Store,
Not to maintain Pride nor Idleness,
But to relieve the Poor.
Such industrious Poor as truly fear the Lord*

Of { Meek
Humble and } according to his Word.
Quiet Spirit

M.Y.

GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

8. A. D. 1720. Madam *Sarah Petit*, Daughter of Major *George Somner*, and Relict of Captain *John Petit*, of *Daundelyon* in this Parish, gave one Hundred forty-six Pounds towards the providing some additional Ornaments for this Parish Church, which she laid out in the following manner, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Two Silver Flaggons for the Communion	41	08	10
Table, double Gilt — — —			
Double gilding the other Plate — — —	06	01	00
A Crimson Velvet Pall for the Communion	26	00	03
Table, trimm'd with Gold Orras — — —			
Wainscot Rails round the Table — — —	16	00	00
Cushions or Squabs to kneel on — — —	05	08	00
A <i>Portugal</i> Mat to cover the Floor. — — —	00	19	00
Laying the said Floor and other Charges	11	00	00
A Branch for the middle Isle — — —	38	17	00

By her last Will dated—* 1729. She gave seventy-one Pounds for the ceiling the North and South Isles, and so much of the three Chancels as was not ceiled at that Time.

* She died in *December* this Year aged 88 Years.

9. At

The Parish of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

159

9. At a Place called *Frog-Hill*, are two small Cottages belonging to the Parish, built on the Lord's Waste, purchased 1648. by one *Christopher Frenchbourn*, to whom *Alexander Norwood*, Esq; Lord of the Manor of *Deane*, in Consideration of the Sum of 40 s. sold one Piece or Parcel of Land, containing by Estimation four Perches and a half, abutting unto the King's Highway, towards the South and East, and to the Lands of the said *Alexander Norwood*, Parcel of the Demesnes of the Manor of *Deane*, towards the West, East, and North, with free Liberty of Progres, &c. to draw Water at the Well of the said—*Norwood*, belonging to the Tenement adjoining to the aforementioned Premises. But *Christopher Frenchbourn* growing necessitous, did in the Year 1662. sell the said four Perches and a half of Land to the Church-Wardens, &c. for the Consideration of two Shillings a Week to be paid to him and his Wife, so long as they should live together, and of one Shilling a Week to the Survivor of them, and also for a reserved Rent.



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Wainscot Rails round the Table — —	16	00	00
Cushions or Squabs to kneel on — —	05	08	00
A <i>Portugal</i> Mat to cover the Floor. — —	00	19	00
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The



The Parish of St. PETER the Apostle.

VIII. St. PETER the Apostle.



ST. Peter the Apostle, so named from the Saint to which the Church is dedicated, is situated to the East of St. John's, whose Churches are two measured Miles distant from each other. It lies in the Lath of St. Austin, the Bailiwick of Bredge, and Hundred of Ringsloe, and is a Member of the Town and Port of Dover, to which it is subject in all Matters of Civil Jurisdiction. The Mayor of Dover appoints a Deputy here, as he does at St. John's, &c. and the Charges of the Sessions, formerly held at Mergate, this Parish and Birchington used to contribute their Proportion towards. Here are two Fairs, or rather Wakes, kept every Year, viz. one upon June 29th, being St. Peter's Day, (the Saint to which, as has been said, the Church is dedicated) and the other on March 25th, or our Lady's-day, to whom, very probably, the North Chancel was dedicated. * In this Parish, it is reckoned, is the highest Ground in the Island, at a Place called Sowel-hill. In Queen Elizabeth's Reign this Town used to be charged to a Tenth and fifteenth *xv l. xvii s. o d.*

About the middle of the Parish stands the Church, on a rising Ground, and built, as the rest of the Churches hereabouts are, of Flint, &c. Only the Porch has more of Workmanship used about it, the Coins are hewn Stone, above are Stone Battlements, the Roof is covered with Lead, and the Portal or Door is a Mitred Arch of wrought Stone. The Church consists of

* *Item. Lego quinque libras legal. monete Angl. que sunt in manibus Nicholai Underdown, ad emend. tres pallas, pro dicta Ecclesia, pro tribus Altaribus, viz. Sancto-*

rum Jacobi Apostoli, Marie de la Petye, et Margarete. — Testam. Joannis Sakett dar. Festo St. Thome Apostoli. 1444.

a Nave, a small Isle on each Side of it, a large middle Chancel, and a smaller one on the North-side of it, Part of which is now made a Vestry. The high or middle Chancel was lately beautified, at the Expence of Mrs. *Elizabeth Lovejoy*, who was the Lessee of the Parsonage of *Calais-Grange* in this Parish. At the West-end of the North Isle stands the * Tower, which is a Sea Mark, in it were antiently five Bells, which a few Years ago were cast into six, the great Bell being made two. At the West-end of the South Isle is a Room taken off for a School-house. In this Church were antiently, besides the high Altar in the middle Chancel, three other Altars, dedicated to the Saints, *James* the Apostle, *Marie de la petye*, and *St. Margarete*. Before the Images of these Saints, upon or over these Altars, Wax Lights used to be burned, for the Maintenance of which there were several † Fraternities, and Legacies left by those that died. Several antient Funeral Monuments and Inscriptions are in the Chancels and Body of the Church, the Principal of which I Coll. No. XXXVI. have put in the Collection.

The Font stands very commodiously, in the View of the Congregation, at the West-end of the middle Isle. It is a large Leaden Basen, placed on a Pedestal of Brick plaistered over; which is so ingeniously done, as to look like hewn Stone.

This Church is in the Deanery of *West Bere*, and is a Vicarage, subject to the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and valued in the King's Books at 9 l. *per Ann.* It was antiently one of the Chapels belonging to *Mynstre*, but being made Parochial, it was Coll. No. XXXV. endowed with the small Tithes of this Parish. In 1630. the Church-wardens and Assistants of the Parish reported that here was a Mansion-house, with a Well-house, one Orchard, one Garden, and one Acre of Land thereto adjoining; and one Parcel of Land called the *Vicar's Acre*, lying within the Lands of Captain *Norwood*, who paid to the Vicar in Consideration of it five Shillings a Year. But no Care being taken to preserve the

* In this Tower is a great Crack on the West Side of it, from the Top to about half Way down, which, Tradition reports, was occasioned by an Earthquake in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, in the 22d of which or A. D. 1580. Mr. *Camden* tells us, there was a great Earthquake in *Kent*. *Annales, &c.*

† Item. *Lego cuilibet lumini, cujus sum*

frater, in dicta ecclesia, octo denarios. Testam. Ricardi Culmer dat. 26. Januarii 1444.

I bequeth to the high Aulter *iiii d.* to eche lyght in the said Church, which I am sustainer of, *iiii d.* to the said Church Worke 6 s. *viii d.* Last Will of Alys Northwood, Widow of Richard Northwood of St. Peter's, Octob. 21. 1494.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Bounds of this Acre, the Place where it lay was forgot, and the Rent paid for it disputed, and at length quite discontinued, as it has now been for many Years past. The Profits of the small Tithes of this Parish, which is chiefly Arable Land, being very slender, an Augmentation of ten Pounds a Year was paid to the Vicar out of the Parsonage of *Calais Grange*. But this still falling short of a reasonable Maintenance of a Person to minister here in holy Things, the aforesaid Mrs. *Elizabeth Lovejoy*, in the Year 1694. further augmented this poor Vicarage with forty Pounds a Year, to be paid half yearly, out of the above-said *Calais-Grange*, deducting the proportionable Charge of renewal of the Lease, &c. which commonly reduces it to about 37 *l.* a Year. In Consideration of this last Augmentation, the Vicar is obliged 'without accepting any Dispensation, to be
 ' constantly resident on his said Vicarage, and duly to officiate
 ' there, and be ready to administer the Holy Communion on
 ' the first Lord's-day in every Month, endeavouring effectually
 ' to press and exhort his Parishioners to a due Preparation, re-
 ' verend and constant frequenting and receiving the same; and
 ' also duly and publickly to examine such Children as are taught
 ' in the School, and such others as are willing to come, in
 ' the Church Catechism: and lastly, for ever, yearly, on the
 ' Anniversary of the Day of Mrs. *Lovejoy's* Interment, or the
 ' first Sunday after, to inform his Auditory of the Contents of
 ' her Will, and recommend the Duties of Charity to the Rich,
 ' of Gratitude and Honesty and Contentedness to the Poor.'

Payments out of the Vicarage of St. Peter.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tenths — — — —	00	18	00
Procurat. Archiepiscop. — —	00	05	00
Procurat. Archidiacon. — —	00	02	06
Antiently the Tax and Mediety of a Tenth for this Vicarage was — —	00	05	00

The Parish of St. PETER the Apostle.

163

The Names of the Vicars of the Parish of St. Peter.

1. Sir Harry Ase, 1444.
2. William Christmas appeared at the Visitation 1569.
3. Leonard Rowntree Presbyter, adm. Mar. 1578. he lies Coll. No. XXXVI.
buried in the middle Chancel.
4. John Chenell, A. M. adm. April 2. 1625.
5. John Pludworth Diaconus, A. M. adm. June 29. 1633.
per cession. Chenell.
6. Thomas Stevens, Cler. S. T. B. adm. Decem. 11. 1634. per
cession: Pludworth, A. D. 1641. he took out the Seals and was
inducted anew May 2. 1641. He continued here till some time
after 1653. when he was deprived, as is reported, for Inconti-
nency, and the Cure served by one William Wingfield, or Wing-
felde, who continued here till the Restoration, when he was
succeeded by
7. James Shipton, who died 1665. and lies buried just by Coll. No. XXXVI.
the Communion Table.
8. Luke Proctor, A. M. adm. Mar. 19. 1665. per mortem
naturalem Shipton.
9. Nich. White, A. M. adm. Apr. 16. 1666. He was colla-
ted by Archbishop Sheldon, who obliged him to take a License
to preach, in which is the following Clause: *Teque insuper ni-
hilominus monemus per presentes, ut sacras Literas pure et sin-
cere tractes, easque cum prudenti simplicitate populo diligenter ex-
ponas; et ne in sermonibus tuis contentiones vel suscites vel spar-
gas, neve alterationem sive innovationem quamcunque in doctrina
vel ceremoniis preter eam quam Regia Majestas Auctoritate
publica haecenus fecit, suadeas: Quod etiam te facturum propria
manus tuæ subscriptione testatus es.*
10. John Deane, A. M. Fellow of Corpus-Christi College in
Cambridge, adm. August 15. 1715. per mortem naturalem
White. The Vicarage House being old and gone to Ruin, was
rebuilt by this Vicar A. D. 1726.

To the Eastward of the Church, adjoining to the Sea, is a
little Vill called *Bradstow*, from the broadness of the Place. брат-утоп,
In the Way leading to the Pier here is erected a Stone Arch or a broad Place.

*

Y 2

Portal,

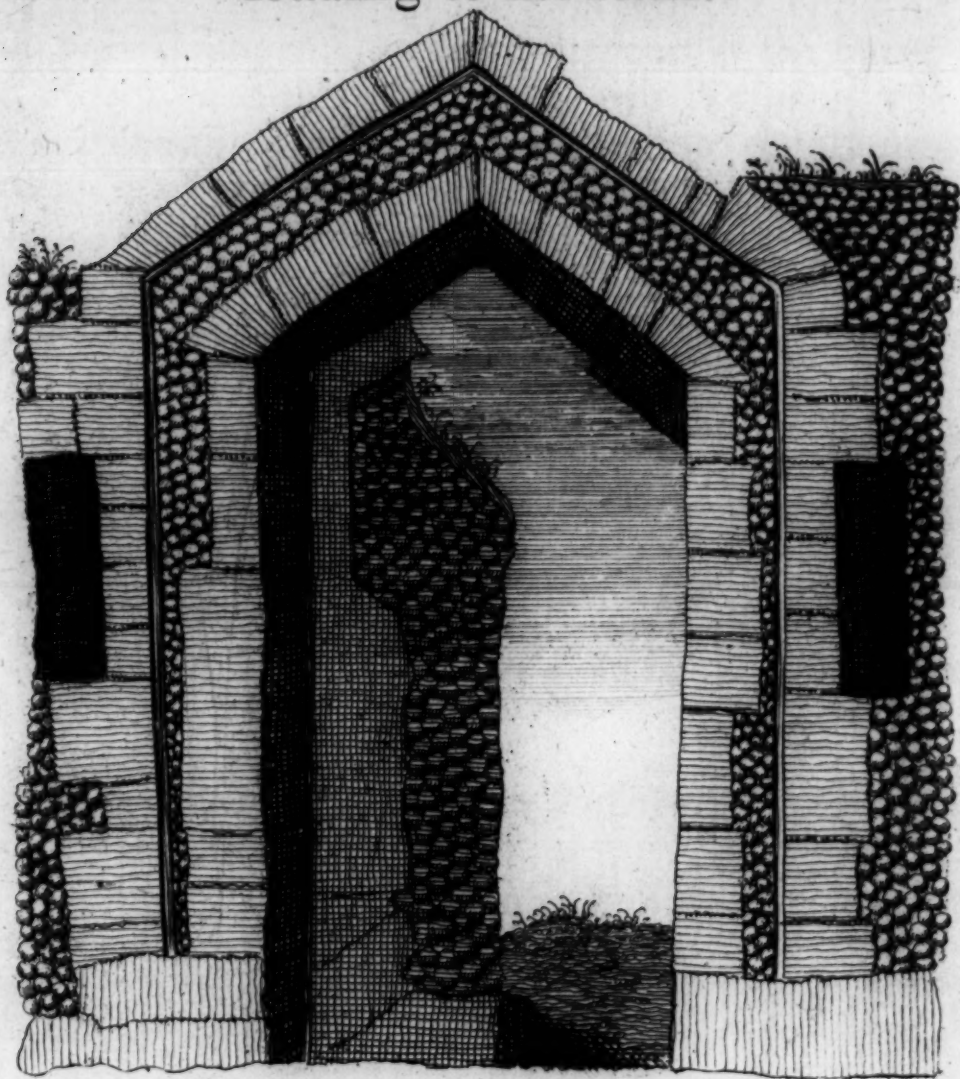
The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Portal, walled on each Side with Flints, to which were formerly fixed strong Gates and a Port-cullis, to prevent any Incursions being made here by Privateers, &c. to plunder the Inhabitants. These Gates have now for many Years been quite gone, having been either taken away, or quite worn out by length of Time, and the Stone work is going to Decay, there being no Care taken to repair it. At a little Distance from this Gate-way, to the North East, is built a small Pier of Timber, to make a Harbour here, to lay up the Fishing-Boats which go from hence to the North Sea, and other small Craft. For the Support and Maintenance of this Pier, the Inhabitants of this Parish have Decrees, authorized by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, by which they are empower'd to choose every Year two Officers, called by the Name of *Pier Wardens*, to look after the Repairs of the Pier, and collect the *Droits* or Duties, which are payable to it. These Decrees were last of all confirmed and allowed *Septem. 20. 1616.* by the Right Honourable *Edward Lord Zouch*, &c. in the Title of which it is said, that the Rates here mentioned have been time out of Mind. Here, as formerly, within my Memory, have after a great deal of Rain or Frost, which has occasioned a Fall of the adjoining Cliff, been found a great many Brass Coins, &c. of the *Roman* Emperors, but those few of them which have fallen into my Hands, have been so worn and defaced, as not to be distinguished by their Inscriptions, they not being legible.

According to two Indentures dated 1564. and 1586. it appears, that this Pier and the Way leading thereto, was the Estate and Possession of the Family of *Culmer* of this Place, and that by *Mychell Webb* and *Margaret* his Wife, late Wife of *Alexander Culmer*, and *George Culmer*, one of the Sons of the said *Alexander*, Leave and Privilege of using the said Way, was granted and confirmed to the Inhabitants and Parishioners, as well Fishermen as others, on Condition of their rendring and paying to the said *George Culmer*, his Heirs or Assignes for ever, half a Man's Share of every Boate appertayning to the said Parishes, of all such Profits, &c. which shall happen to them, by Wrecks of the Sea, or by any other Casualtie or Meanes whatsoever, by them or any of them saved, gained, or taken up there, or near adjoining. And also in Consideration of

p.XX p.64.

An ancient Stone gate at Brad-stow.
leading to the PEER.





of ten Pounds paid to *George Culmer* they had granted and confirmed to them all that the Pier of *Bradstow*, with all the Right, &c. of the said *George Culmer* to hold for ever, for the good of the whole Common Wealth with them, on their paying to the Wardens of the Pier for the Maintenance of it, such Dues as have been accustomed, only, that *George Culmer* and his Heirs, living in his House at *Bradstow*, shall pay only one half-penny for every Load, being ten Seams of Lime, that he shall load: That the Inhabitants shall have room on *George Culmer's* Land to frame Timber, &c. for the Repair of the Pier; that a Rule of Government be kept up for ever on the Feast of *Christmas*, and *John Evangelist*, in the Afternoon, at the Parish Church of *St. Peter's*, and there be chosen two Wardens, one at least, to be a Fisherman, who shall gather up the Duties for the Maintenance of the Pier, and if any Damage happens, repair it on Notice given, within two Year at further, on Pain of voiding this Agreement: And lastly, that the great Gates entring in at the same Pier, made and there placed by *George Culmer*, shall not by the Fishermen be spoiled or hurt.

A little above the Gate was antiently a Chapel, dedicated, as the Tradition here goes, to the Virgin * *Mary*, in which was her Image, which was called our Lady of *Broadstairs*, and was had in so great Veneration, that the Ships, as they sailed by this Place, used to lower their Top-sails to salute it.

Near this Place ' on the 9th of *July* 1574. a monstrous
' Fish shot himself on Shore, on a little Sand, now called
' *Fishness*, where (for want of Water) he died the next Day;
' before which Time his roaring was heard above a Mile. His
' Length was 22 Yards, the nether Jaw opening 12 Foot; one
' of his Eyes was more than a Cart and six Horses could draw;
' a Man stood upright in the Place from whence his Eye was
' taken; the thickness from his Back to the Top of his Belly
' (which lay upward) was 14 Foot; his Tail of the same

Kilburne's Survey of Kent,
p. 215, 216.

* This was perhaps *Our Lady of Pity*, (as the Papists distinguish her Images,) to whom, we have seen, an Altar was erected in the Church. In these Images it is affirmed by some of the Popish Writers, is *revelatio presentia realis Dei para Domina*; or that the B. Virgin is piously believed to assist, and be personally present physically. Ac-

cordingly they assure us that these Images Dominanostra do sometimes weep, and at other Times del Aviso: sweat, nay, that her Image at *Lima* in Peru, Dominanostra (a great Way off) in varios aspectus, vene- de la Misericordia. ratione, amore, & timore dignos divinum vultum transmutavit. Vid. R. p. Pedro de Medrano Rosetum Theologi. scholasticum Marianum p. 311. *Hispani* 1702.

' breadth;

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

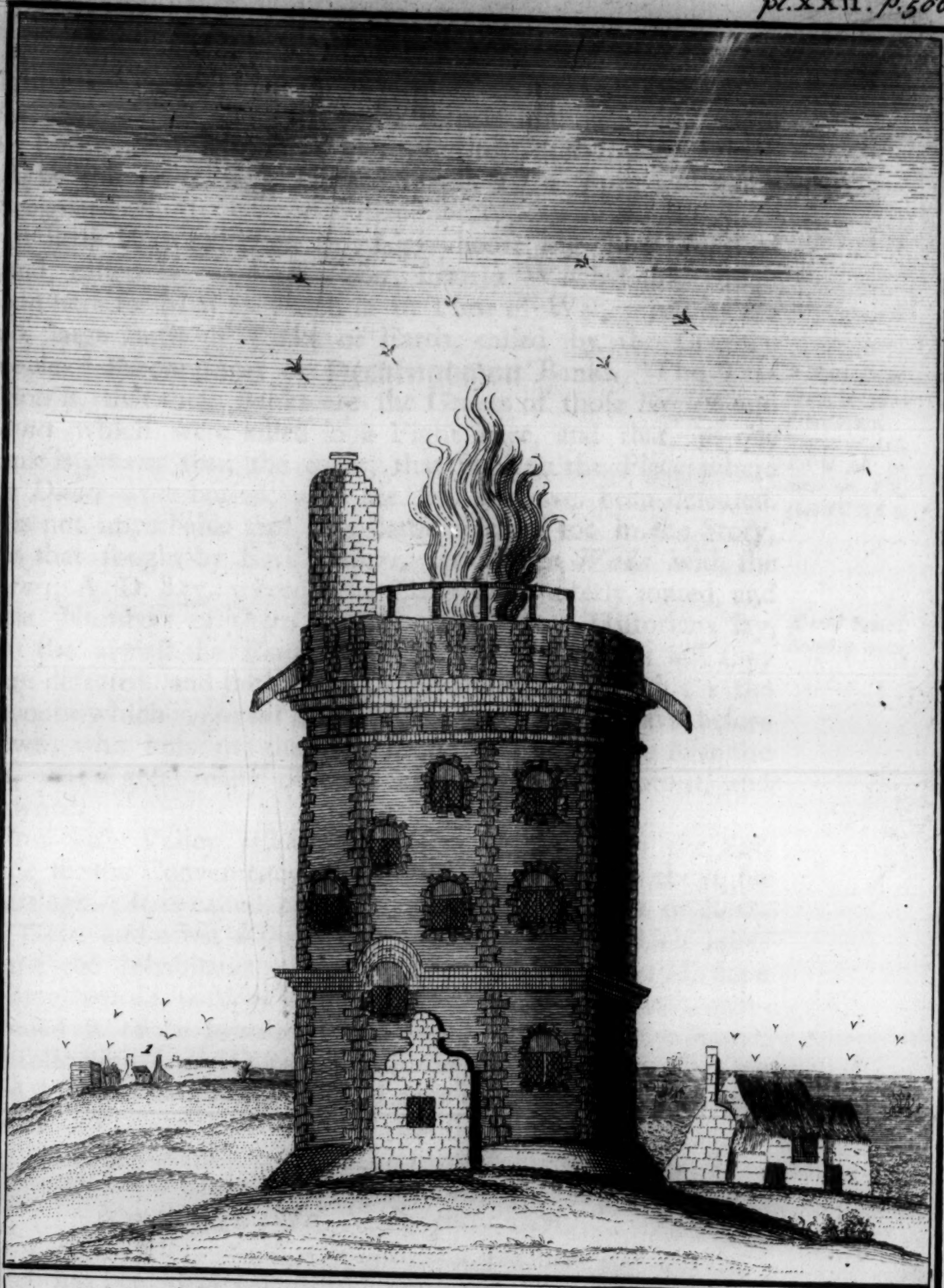
‘ breadth; the Distance between his Eyes was 12 Foot; three
‘ Men stood upright in his Mouth; some of his Ribs were 16
‘ Foot long; his Tongue was 15 Foot long; his Liver was two
‘ Cart Loads; and a Man might creep into his Nostrils.’

*North-fore-
land.*

A little further to the Northward is the * *North-foreland*, so called to distinguish it from the other *Foreland*, betwixt *Deal* and *Dover*, which is called the *South-foreland*. It is a Promontory, or Cape of Land, that reaches further into the Sea, and is somewhat higher than the rest of the Land hereabouts. On the Top of it was formerly a House built of Timber, Lath and Plaister-work, with a large Glass Lanthorn on the Top of it, in which a Light was kept to direct Ships in the Night in their Course, that they might keep clear of the *Goodwin Sands*, which lie off this Point, and on which Ships are apt to strike before they are aware, on account of their endeavouring to keep clear of this Land, which extends so far into the Sea. This House being by some Accident burnt down, they for some Time made use of a sort of Beacon, on which they used to hoist a Light. But about 40 Years ago was built here a strong House of Flint eight square, on the Top of which was an Iron Grate, quite open to the Air, in which they made a blazing Fire of Coals. But about two or three Years ago the Top of this Light-house was covered with a sort of Lanthorn with large Shash Lights, and the Fire is kept burning with the help of Bellows, which the Light-men keep blowing all Night. This Invention was to save Coals; but the Sailors have complained of it, as being very much to the Prejudice of the Navigation, many Vessels being lost on the *Goodwin* for want of seeing this Light, or distinguishing it from the Fishermens Light, and is now so little seen at Sea, that, as some of the Sailors have asserted, they have in hazy Weather seen the *Foreland* before they have seen the Light. Whereas before this Lanthorn was placed here, or when the Fire was kept in the open Air, as the Wind kept the Coals constantly alight, so the blaze of them was seen in the Air far above the Light-house. Complaint therefore being made of this, the Governors of *Greenwich Hospital* ordered Sir *John Thompson* to view it, who accordingly ordered the Lanthorn to be taken away, and the

* The *Cantium* of *Ptolemy*.

Light-house



The South Prospect of the North Foreland Light House.
1. Kingsgate.



Light-house to be made pretty much as it was before. This was done *August* 1730. To the Repair and Maintenance of this Light-house, every Ship belonging to *Great-Britain*, which sails by this *Foreland*, is obliged to pay 2 *d.* a Tun, and every Foreigner 4 *d.*

A little Way off from this Light-house is a small Point of Land, called *Watch-house Point*, from a Watch-house which stood here for Men to watch in in Time of War. Just by are two large Butts or Banks of Earth, called by the Country People * *Hackendon* or *Heckingdown* Banks. The Tradition is, that these Banks are the Graves of those *English* and *Danes* which were killed in a Fight here, and that, as one Bank is greater than the other, that Bank is the Place where the *Danes* were buried, who are said to have been defeated. It is not improbable that this Battle referred too in the Story, was that fought by Earl *Alchere*, and Duke *Wada* with the *Danes*, A. D. 853. wherein the *Danes* were utterly routed, and great Numbers of them killed. Tho' other Historians say, that tho' at first the *English* had the Victory, yet at last they were defeated, and both their Commanders slain. This is the Account which *Asserius Menevensis* gives us, as I have before shewn, who tells us, that this Battle was fought so near the Sea, that a great many of both Sides were pushed into it, and drowned.

* Hack them down. In Ostro Francorum lingua HAC-KEN est securis an AX, HATCHEE.

Alured Bener. Annal. p. 100.

In a little Valley just by, is a Gate, or Way into the Sea, made for the Conveniency of the Fishery, not much above 60 Years ago. It is called by the Name of *Bartholomew* or *Bartlem Gate*, and often *King's Gate*; the Reason of which latter Name the Inhabitants tell us, is, that King *Charles II.* once landing here in his Way by Water from *London* to *Dover*, commanded it to be so called. On which Change of the Name, the following *Latin* Distich was made by Mr. *Toddy* of *Josse* hard by, and Proprietor of the Lands on which this Gate was made:

*Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi ;
Nunc, Regis jussu, Regia porta vocor.*

which has been thus Englished :

Late

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Late Barthl'mew the Right of Christnage claim'd:

But now (so Charles commands) King's Gate I'm nam'd.

It is a pleasant little Vill, and consisting mostly of Fishermens Houses, who get their Living here by fishing, going off to Ships in Distress, or carrying them fresh Provisions, Beer, &c. when they pass this Way in their Return from a Voyage, which they call by the Name of *Foying*. But of late it is pretty much deserted. Antiently the Land here reached much farther into the Sea than it does now, a great deal having been lost in the Memory of Man, and the Sea still continuing to encroach on it.

Besides these two larger Vills, or Knots of Houses, *viz.* *Bradstow* and *Barthlmew* or *King's Gate*, there are several lesser ones in this Parish, which are called by the following Names, *viz.* 1. *Reading* or *Riding-street*. 2. *Forestall*. 3. *Calais-Court* or *Grange*. 4. *Old-Cason*, or *Eston*. 5. * *Stone*. 6. *Sowel-street*. 7. *Rumfields*. 8. *Brompton*. 9. *Upton* or *Uptown*. 10. *Dumpton* or *Downtown*. 11. *Westwood* or *Wedworde*. 12. *Poor-hole*. 13. *Buddles*. 14. † *Sackette's-Hill*, so called from its being the Estate of an antient Yeomanry Family of this Name, in this Parish. Antiently there was here a Street called *Kemp's-street*, near I suppose, to the Sea Gate, which goes still by the Name of *Kempe Gate*. I likewise find Mention made of *Stone-ness*, *North-epe*, and *Ibiswey*, somewhere about *Stone* in this Parish.

At about three Leagues or nine Miles distance from the *North-foreland*, lies that Part of the Sand called *Goodwin-Sands*, which is commonly called *The North-sand-head*. Concerning these Sands there are various Opinions. *Camden* tells us, that our Annals inform us, that these Sands were once an Island, the Estate of Earl *Goodwin*, and that it was swallowed up or overflowed by the Sea, A. D. 1097. but what Annals these were he does not say. Our learned Antiquary *John Twine* thus re-

Comments.

Lib. I. p. 24.
27. ed. 1590.

* *Nicholas* at *Stone*, by his Will dated May 10. 1491. gives to the Work of the Church 20 s. whereas the usual Legacies for this Purpose were no more than 4 d. or 12 d.

† *John Sackett*, of this Parish by his Will,

dared on the Feast of St. *Thomas* the Apostle, 1444. gives as follows; *Item.* Legoad opus Ecclesie fratrum, in Villa *Sandwich*. decem solidos, ut fratres dicerent unum TREN-TALL, pro anima mea et pro quibus tenor.

presents



SANDWICH

PART OF EAST KENT

Walmer
Castle

Deal
Castle

Deal

Sandown

The Downs



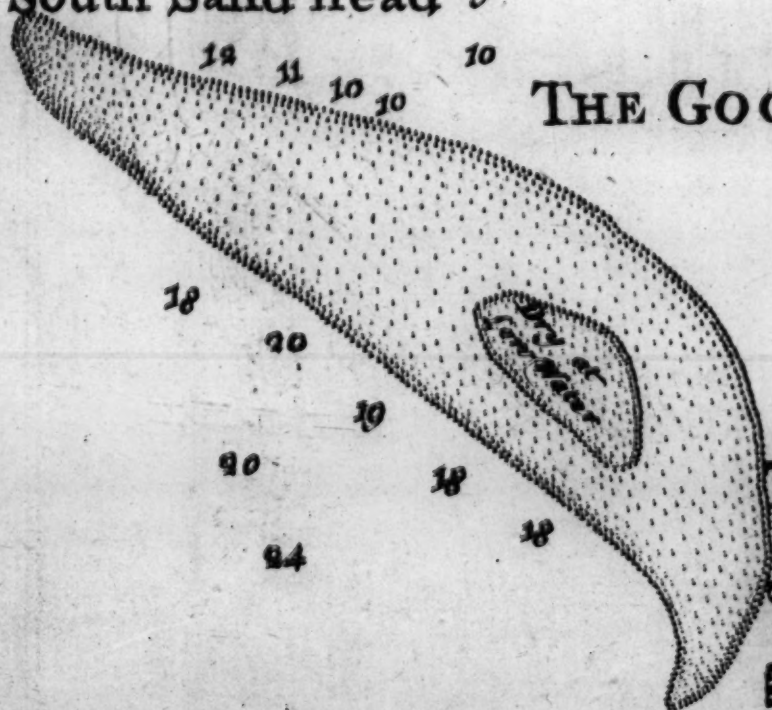
Over

9

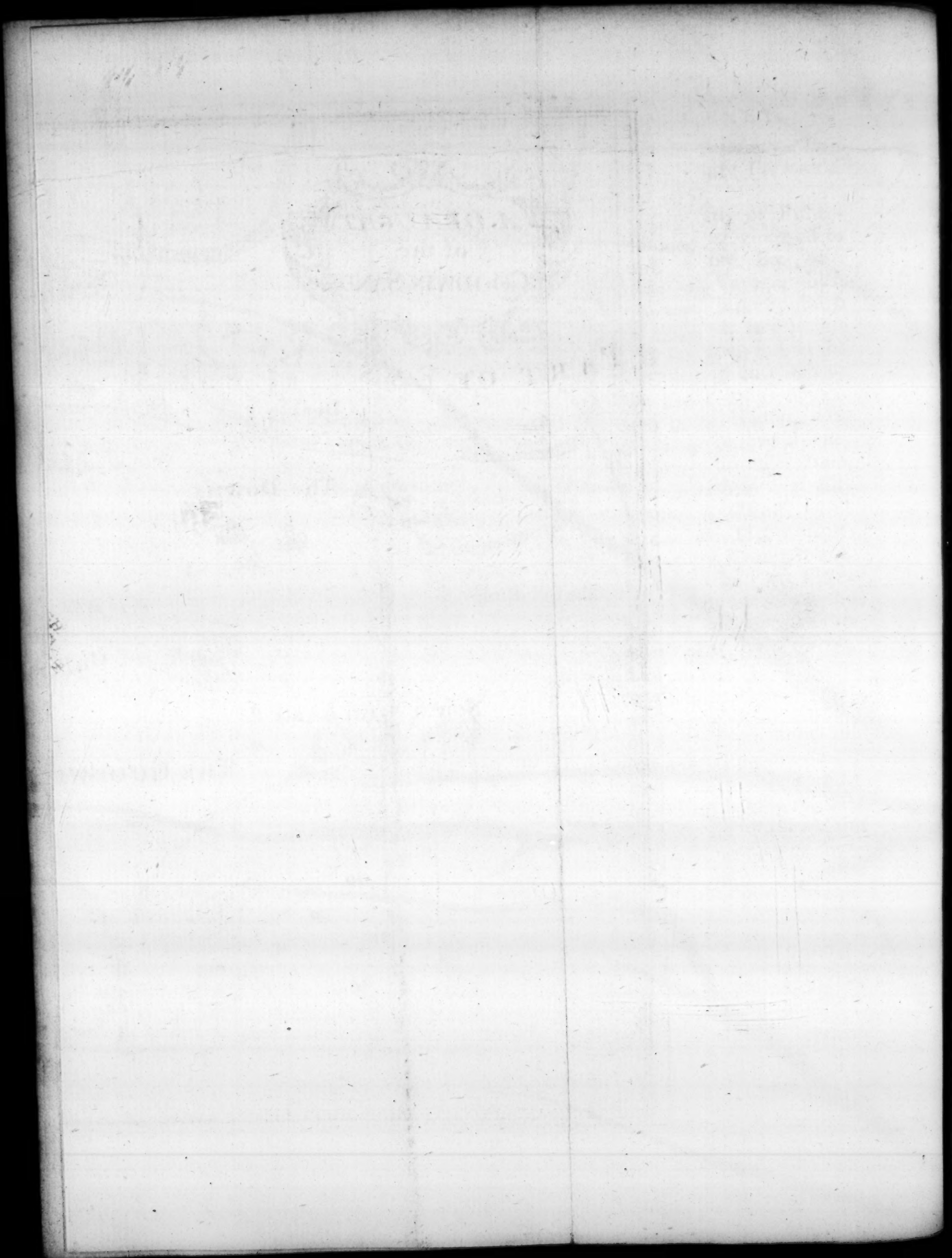
South Sand head 9

14 11 10 10

THE GOODWIN







presents these Sands. ' Of *Lomea*, or as it is now called *Godwin Sands*, thus take briefly what I have read in some Writers. This Land was very fruitful and abounding in Pasture a little lower than *Tenet*, from which the Passage in a little Boat was three or four thousand Paces, and was sometime the Estate of Earl *Godwin*. This Island by an unusual Storm of Wind, a turbulent Rage of Rain, and an unheard of Rage of the Sea, was drowned, and incredibly covered with Sand, and irrecoverably converted into the dubious nature of Land and Sea, since sometimes it is all overflown, and sometimes is so left by the Sea that People may go upon it.' These Writers *Twine* no more names than *Camden* does the Annals he refers to. However, this is the common Tradition hereabouts, that these Quick-sands were once an Island, and have their present Name from their being once the Estate of Earl *Godwin*: Inasmuch as I remember a lying Fellow, who kept an Ale-house at *Bradstow*, used to tell his Customers, that an Oaken Shuffle-board which he had, was made out of a Tree that grew on this Island, which is now a Sand. The exact and judicious *Roman Ports,* Mr. *Somner* observed, with several other Men of Judgment, *etc. p. 23. &c.*

' That these Sands are to be look'd on as a later Emergency than Earl *Godwin*, and that it has escaped the Pens of all antient Writers, both Foreign and Domestick. Instead therefore of the overwhelming this Place, supposed formerly to be an Island, firm Land, and a Part of Earl *Godwin's* Estate, by that Inundation of the Sea in or about *William* the Second, or *Henry* the First's Time; more probable, he says, it seems to others, that, on the Contrary, this Inundation being so great and violent as to drown a great Part of *Flanders* and the Low Countries, was, and gave the Occasion of this Sands first Emergency, by laying and leaving that which formerly was always wet and under Water, for the most Part dry and above Water; or, however, laid so fair a Beginning of it, as was afterwards perfected and compleated by following Inundations of the same kind: That this is, at least, a probable Conjecture of the Rise of this Sand is thus made out. This Shelf or Sand, although it was a kind of Shallow lying between the *English* and *Flemish* Coast, yet, until so much of the Water found a Vent and Outlet into the neighbouring

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

' Parts of *Flanders* and the Low Countries, was always so far
 ' under Water as it never lay dry, but had such a high Sea
 ' running over it, as it no wise endangered the Navigator, the
 ' Sea or Chanel being passable and navigable there, as elsewhere.
 ' But so much of the Water betwixt us and them, having left
 ' its wonted and ordinary Current and Confines, and gained so
 ' much more Elbow-room and Evacuation into those drowned
 ' Parts on the other Side, (the Sea usually losing in one Place
 ' what it gains in another) this Shelf or Sand from thenceforth,
 ' for want of that Store of Water which formerly quite co-
 ' vered it, became so near the Surface of the Water, as, at low
 ' Water, to appear Part of it dry, and admit of Peoples land-
 ' ing on it.' As to the Name, the *Goodwin*, Mr. *Somner* dared
 not, he said, to determine whence it arose. Tho' it is not im-
 probable, I think, that it came from the Earl of that Name,
 who, the *Saxon Chronicle* tells us, died A. D. 1053. This
 Earl, these Annals inform us, was outlawed, and went over to
Flanders 1048. where he got Ships, and came a pirating on this
 Coast. It is but supposing, that any Part of his Fleet fell in
 with these Sands, or that they first discovered them; to have
 them called by this Name. However it be, it serves to distin-
 guish them from the many other Sands hereabouts, as the
Brakes, the *Fower-foots*, the *White-ditch*, &c. As to the *Good-*
win, it is by much the largest of them all, and is divided into
 two Parts, tho' the Chanel or Swatch betwixt them is not navi-
 gable, except by small Boats. The length of both of them, viz.
 from the North-sand head over against the *North-foreland*, to
 the South-sand head over against *Walmer* Castle, is near 10
 Miles, and the Breadth almost two. They consist of a more
 soft, fluid, porous, spongy, and yet withal tenacious Matter,
 than the neighbouring Sands, and consequently are of a more
 voracious and ingurgitating Property: So that should a first Rate
 Man of War strike here, in a few Days it would be so wholly
 swallowed up by these Quick-sands, as that no Part of it should
 be seen. And this is that which makes the running on these
 Sands so much more perilous and dreadful than striking on any
 of the other, which are harder, and more solid, rugged and
 rocky.

Principal

of the Goodwin Sands, and the property of Earl Goodwin, and in the year 1097, as I believe altogether correct. The wreck of about 300 years ago explains doubt as to the authority of those who wrote before them in reference to that story, as the latter only quote thus—"our annals" say so and so, but what annals is not stated. It is amusing to find one of the historians saying a "Lying fellow who kept an ale house at Broadstairs used to tell his customers" that an oak board in his possession was from a tree which grew on the Goodwin Sands, but his story may have been in part true inasmuch as it is exceedingly likely the oak was from a wreck, and the addition of the word grew may have been only a little lie to add interest. One account is that about the time of William II. or Henry I., which suits A.D. 1097, the sea broke into Flanders and so reducing its level bared the sands, but that is untenable, as alterations in sea level cannot be so localized. Another account is that the island, i.e. the sands, were swallowed up during an awful storm A.D. 1097. Obviously these two stories cannot each be true.

It appears that before the Earl's time the Goodwin was called Lomea, so writes antiquary John Irvine, and he tells us it was "Very fruitful and abounding in pasture," but his authority seems only "the annals" already called in question, and as he repeats the story of the swallowing up by "An unheard of rage of the sea, an unusual storm of wind and a turbulent rage of rain," I can only attribute the fruitfulness of Lomea to a fruitful imagination; he further says that "Sometimes it is all overflow and sometimes so left by the sea that people may go upon it,"—but that is exactly what occurs now every moon. I think we need not doubt the name Lomea, as Earl Goodwin died about A.D. 1053, and depend upon it the sands had a name for many generations before then, and the change to Goodwin can be accounted for without calling in the idea of it having been his property; for the Earl was an out-law, a pirate and a robber, swallowing up the property of the people as the sands swallowed ships, and he, the common nuisance, came from the direction of the sands, i.e. from Flanders. What more natural than that Lomea should be changed to Goodwin, which conveyed the thought that the terrible sands and terrible Earl having similar bad qualities, should be named alike. There is yet another theory as to the origin of the sands, which commands attention from what I may call its vastness in geological effect and time; it is that the washing away of the isthmus of let me name it Dover-um-Calaix, caused the North sea to pour through the straits and levelling itself down shallowed the Sand Banks. But as that in nowise enters into my present argument I dismiss the idea as unreasonable, for it starts with the assumption that at least a Lomea shallow existed before the straits of Dover, and that would be difficult to show.

I have now gathered together from old writers three theories as to the existence of the Goodwin Sands, and in the exact words of one of them any "Reader is at his liberty to take his choice," but it must be observed origin precedes existence, and the origin of the Goodwin Sands is more my theme. I will now ask my readers to contemplate the high chalk districts of the two forelands which are the anticlinal ridges with the valley of the Stour for the synclinal curve between them, and also to examine a chart and they will see that the Goodwins lie about equidistant from the two local lands and immediately opposite the mouth of the bay between Ramsgate and Deal, to which bay there cannot be a shadow of doubt the sands are the natural delta formed by the elimination of the districts of Charing, Ashford, Littlebourne, and Wingham, the silt from which has been carried down by the two rivers Stour and the Estuary Want-home. I have failed on three occasions to land on the Goodwins, but I will venture to say that the sand is only a few feet deep and has been cast up by the sea waves and back deposited by the fresh water flow from the Stour, and that the

shells and bones of the sea animals which are thrown a long way to the North Sand Bank, and that the flowing tide, drawing the fresh from the river produces a stream of water favourable to deposit. It is most remarkable that on the chart the Goodwins look like exactly the very place to fit into Pegwell Bay and Sandwich Flats, were we children at play with, let me call it—"The wantsume puzzle."

My self-imposed task of venturing an explanation as to the origin of the Goodwin Sands is completed, and let me hope satisfactorily. I need only add that it is pretty certain an enormous freshwater estuary or river once flowed over what was surface way many thousands of years before the chalk had even commenced forming as it did at the bottom of a very deep sea; of course the Goodwin is since those times. When we consider that the Stour and Want-home could hardly have existed prior to the upheaval of the Forelands forming the valley in which their waters run, the conclusion seems irresistible that the Goodwin Sands have no geological antiquity.

Yours faithfully,

J. D. SHAKESPEAR.

22, Augusta Road,

Ramsgate, Nov. 20th, 1876.

Principal Places in the Parish of St. Peter.

1. **Dane-Court**, so called from its Situation in a Den or Bottom. This is a Gentleman's Seat of good Antiquity, giving both Seat and Sire-name to a Family called *Dane*, who bore for their Coat Armour, Gules, four Flower de Lis, Or. * But the Custom of *Gavelkind* having split this Family into two Branches, and consequently the Estate into two Parcels, one of the Branches failed in a Daughter and Heir, called † *Margaret*, married to *John Exeter*, about the End of *Henry IV.* and she by Paternal Right held some Lands here at her Decease, 4 *Henry VI.* The other Branch of this Family lasted till the latter End of *Henry VI.* when *John Dane*, the last of this Family at this Place, left only one Daughter, who married *Denne*, of *Denne-hill*, in the Parish of *Kingston*, by *Barham-down*, in which Family it continued not long. For about the latter End of King *Edward IV.* it was in the *Norwoods*, where it continued till about the beginning of King *Charles II.* when *Richard Norwood* by his last Will left this Estate to a younger Son, *Paul Norwood*, who about 70 Years ago sold it to one *Richard Smith*, who dying a Batchelor, it came by Descent to *Robert Smith*, only Son of *Robert Smith*, only Brother of the said *Richard Smith*, who about 50 Years since sold it to *John Baker*, who afterwards sold it to *Robert Hammond*, and he sold it to his Brother *Thomas Hammond*, after whose Decease *Peter Bridger* purchased it of the Sons and Heirs in *Gavelkind* of the said *Thomas Hammond*. *Peter Bridger* dying, left only two Daughters, *Sarah* and *Mary*, his Coheirs, upon a Partition between whom of their Father's Estate, this of *Dane-Court* came to *Sarah*, to be holden in feveralty, in Lieu of her undivided Moiety of her Father's whole Estate; who marrying *Gabriel Neve*, Attorney at Law, (a generous Encourager of this History) he under this Title now enjoys it, having only one Son by the said *Sarah Bridger*. *Philpot* ibid.

* See the Coat in Plate X. n. 7.

† *Margarita* Uxor *Johannis Excester*,
Dane-Courte Manerium in Parochia Sancti

Petri et Sancti Johannis. Wode Tenement.
Chiftelet Pastur. ad 400 Oves. Escaet. 4. Hen.
VI. n. 44.

Somner of Gavelkind, p. 160.

2. **Brompton, or Brouston.** Here was a Mansion Place of — *Spracklin*, Gent. who by his Will, dated in *March* 1539. bequeathed it to his Son *John*.

Coll. No. XXXVI.

3. **Caleys-Grange.** This Estate consists of the great Tithes, and, according to *Thorne*, had belonging to it 59 Acres and 1 Rood of Land. It was a Part of the Estate of the Abby of *St. Austin*, and appropriated to the Sacristie. At the Dissolution of the Abby it came to the Crown, and was by King *Henry VIII.* granted to his new erected Deanery and Chapter of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, in whose Possession it still is, and by them leased out for Years. The present Lessees are the Trustees of the Will of *Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy*, who by her last Will disposed of the Profits of this Lease to several pious and charitable Uses.

Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of St. Peter.

Coll. No. L.

1. *Richard Culmer*, by his last Will dated *January 26. 1444.* gave to the poor People of this Parish 6 Acres of Land, lying at *Brod-steyr* Lynch in two Pieces, the Rent of which to be distributed for ever yearly among poor People most nedying in the Parish, on *Good-fryday*, for the healthe of his Saulle and his Friendes. This Land is now rented at 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year.

2. *Parish Lands and Rents, the Names of the charitable Givers of which are either forgotten, or unknown.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Piece of Land, called <i>the Parish Chalk-Land</i> , containing by Estimation <i>two Acres</i> :	10	08
let for 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> an Acre — — —		
One Acre of Land, called <i>the Wine Acre</i> , let for	05	04
Half an Acre, lying at <i>Bradstow</i> : let for —	05	00

Paid to the Church in Money, viz.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Out of Land lying at <i>Swillingdown-hill</i> .		
— The Lands of <i>William Ring</i> — — —	00	02 ob.
		<i>Stephen</i>
		*

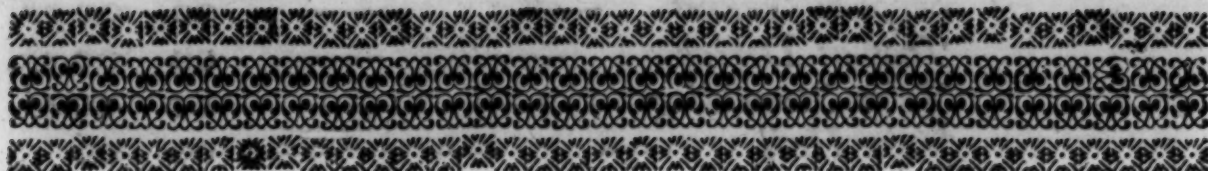
			s.	d.
Stephen Garret	—	—	00	00 ob.
Thomas Derick	—	—	00	00 ob.
John Sprackling	—	—	00	00 ob.
John Hall	—	—	00	06
Richard Cockling	}	—	00	02
Thomas Cockling				

Other Charitable Benefactions to this Parish of St. Peter.

3. *Elizabeth Lovejoy*, Relict of *George Lovejoy*, Clerk and Head-Master of the King's School at *Canterbury*, by her last Will, dated 1694. gave twenty Pounds a Year to a School-Master, to teach twenty poor Children of this Parish; and, if there be not so many there fit to be taught, their Number to be made up and supplied out of the neighbouring Parish of *St. John*. Coll. No. XLVII.

4. *Hannah Toddy*, by her last Will, dated May---1726. gave to the poor Widows of this Parish, for ever, the yearly Interest of the Sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds, to be laid out in the Purchase of Lands; and three Pounds in Money, to be distributed to the Poor at the Time of her Death. Co'l.N. XLIX.





The Parish of St. LAURENCE.

IX. St. LAU-
RENCE.



T. Laurence, so called from the Saint to which the Church is dedicated, is a little above two Miles from *St. Peter's* South. It lies in the Lath of *St. Austin*, the Bailiwick of *Bredge*, and Hundred of *Ringfloe*, and in the East Division of the County. The Liberty of *St. Austin* claims over it. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign it used to be rated to a **Centh** and **Fifteenth** xvii l. xiii s. iv d.

In a little Valley by the Sea Side stands a Hamlet in this Parish, called **Ramesgate**, from the Way that leads into the Sea thro' the Chalky Cliff. The Vanity of the Inhabitants, who, like the Natives of other Places, are fond of having it famous for its Antiquity, has fancied the Name of it to be **Romans-gate**, from its being used as a Port or Landing-place by the *Romans*. But, besides that its Name is never so written in the most antient Writings that I have seen, it may well be doubted, whether in the Time of the *Romans* frequenting this Island, there was here any Gate or Way at all into the Sea. It seems plain it was first dug thro' the Cliff, as the rest of the Sea-gates in this little Island were, for the Conveniency of the Fishery. I never could hear that any *Roman* Coins, &c. were ever found here, as at *Bradstow*, where, if any where in this Island, the *Romans* seem to have had a Station. An anonymous * Pamphlet, printed 1655. tells us indeed, that at **Ramesgate** the *Romans* landed when they conquered this Nation; but this only serves to let the more understanding Reader see, how little the Author knew of such Matters. This little

* A Parish Looking-glass for Persecutors of Ministers, 4to.

RAMSGATE IN 1812
A plan of the town and
vicinity of Ramsgate and the
neighbouring parishes

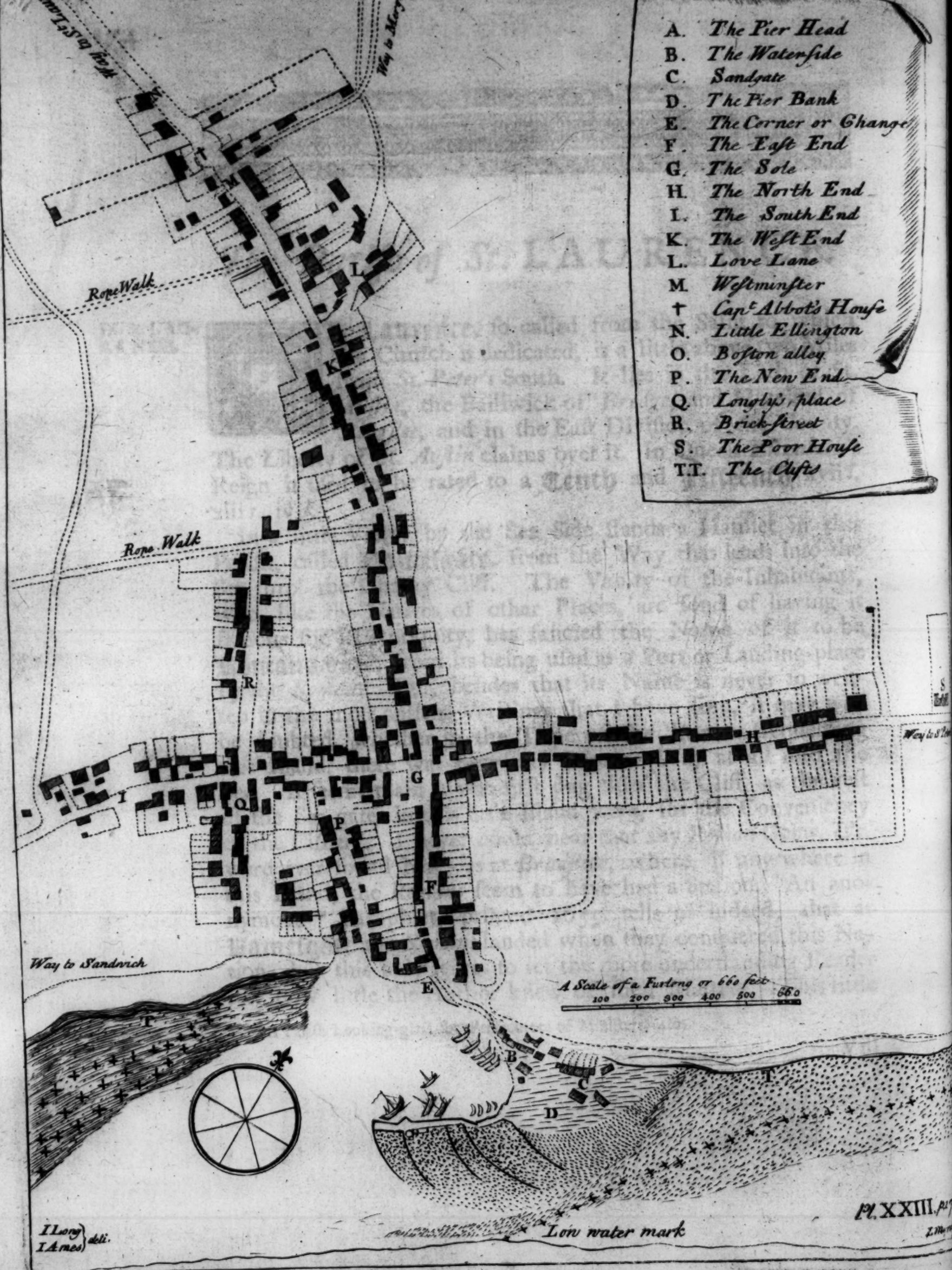
THE TOWN OF RAMSGATE
The town of Ramsgate is situated on a peninsula of the same name, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, and is connected with it by a bridge. The town is built on a rising ground, and is surrounded by a wall. The principal streets are the High Street, the Church Street, and the Sea Street. The town is famous for its sea-bathing, and is a popular resort for the wealthy. The town is also famous for its oysters, which are sold in great quantities. The town is situated about 15 miles from London.



A Plan of the Town and
Cap: Adam Spencer and the

Pier of RAMSGATE Inscr'd to Cap: Tho: Abbot
Gentlemen of Ramsgate

- A. The Pier Head
- B. The Waterside
- C. Sandgate
- D. The Pier Bank
- E. The Corner or Change
- F. The East End
- G. The Sole
- H. The North End
- I. The South End
- K. The West End
- L. Love Lane
- M. Westminster
- † Cap: Abbot's House
- N. Little Ellington
- O. Boston alley
- P. The New End
- Q. Longly's place
- R. Brick street
- S. The Poor House
- TT. The Cuffs



Vill of **Ramelgate** was antiently a small Fishing Town, consisting of a few Houses, and they poorly and meanly built, a Sample of which is still remaining. But of late Years, since 1688. through the successful Trade which the Inhabitants have been concerned in to *Russia* and the East-Country, it is very much enlarged and improved. The old Houses are many of them raised, and made very commodious Dwellings, and abundance of new ones built after the Modern Way, in a very elegant and beautiful Manner. In the great and antient Charter of the Cinque Ports, **Ramelgate**, **Stoner** and **Sarre**, in the Isle of **Tenet**, are said to be Members of the Town and Port of **Sandwich**; but in the old *Latin* Custumal cited by Mr. **Lambart**, **Ramelgate** and **Stonar** are omitted, and only **Sarre** mentioned, as belonging to **Sandwich**, tho' not for the Soil, but for the Goods. However this be, King **Henry VII.** by his Letters Patent united this Town of * **Ramelgate** to **Sandwich**, within whose Jurisdiction it still continues. The Mayor of **Sandwich** appoints a Deputy or Constable here, and the Inhabitants are allotted, by the Commissioners for that Corporation, what Proportion they shall pay of the Sum which that Port is to raise towards the Land Tax. This Vill or Hamlet likewise maintains its own Poor, separate from the rest of the Parish, but is assessed to the Church in common with it; tho' the Inhabitants have claimed a Privilege of chosing one Church-Warden from among themselves, and raising only a Proportion of the Church Assess.

At the Eastern Part of the Town is built a Pier of Timber, to make a Harbour for Shipping, and defend the Town against the Ocean. Accordingly Ships are laid up and fitted out here, of considerable Burden. But the Foreign Trade of the Place being increased in the late Wars, and the Inhabitants desirous to have as much of their Shipping as they could laid up at home, and fitted out there, to promote the Trade and Benefit of the Place, a few Years ago this Pier was considerably enlarged, and the Harbour thereby rendered more commodious. For the Maintenance of this Pier, Orders and Decrees have from Time to Time been given by the Lord Wardens of the

* In the 10th of this King's Reign, this of a Purse for the Lord Warden *iii s. 4 d.*
Vill was allotted to pay, as its Proportion *Jenke's Charters of the V Ports.*

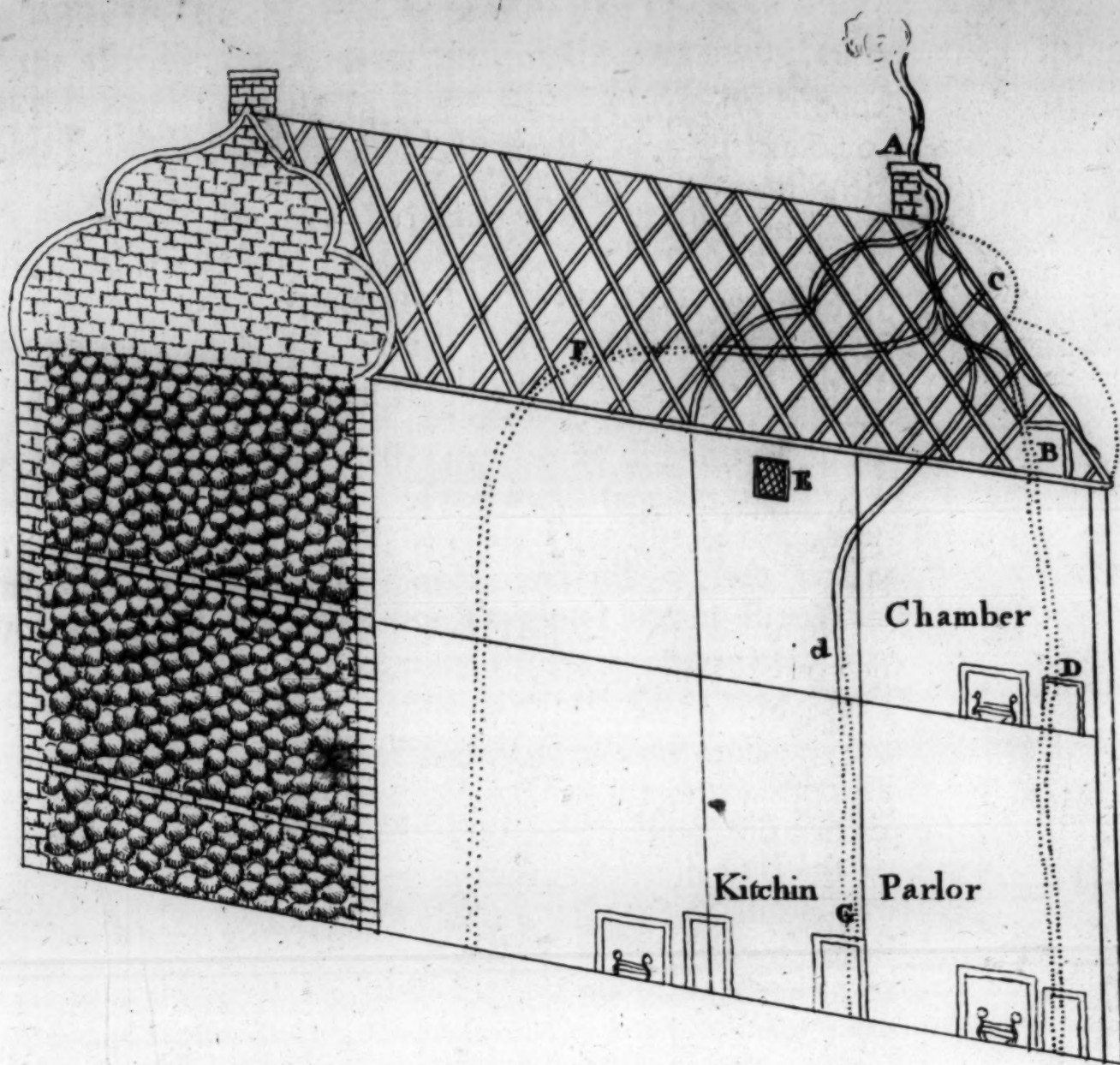
Cinque

* In 1749, a bill passed in Parliamt. for enlarging & maintaining the harbour of Ramsgate, & for cleaning, amending & preserving the haven of Sandwich.

^a In Queen
Elizabeth's
Reign.

Cinque Ports, by which the Inhabitants are impowered to choose Wardens, to look after the Repairs of the said Pier, and to collect such Droits or Rates, as by the said Decrees and antient immemorial Custom are payable for Shipping and Goods brought into this Pier. One of these Orders, &c. is dated *a Henry Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, being then Lord-Warden; and the last of them, A. D. 1616. *Edward*, Lord *Zouch*, &c. being then Lord-Warden: But the Title of them shews, that the Rates then confirmed were Time out of Mind. By a Paper among the Writings of this Pier it appears, that in 1575. the Payment of these Rates was disputed by some contentious Persons; but on the Pier-Wardens applying themselves to *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, at that Time Lord Warden, they obtained his Injunction for their Payment.

On the 29th of *May* 1726. being *Whitsunday*, a very great Storm of Thunder and Lightning began here about 12 a Clock at Night; and about two there was a Crack louder than ordinary, being so near, that the Noise of the Thunder was heard as soon as the Lightning was seen. The Lightning, or the fiery Exhalation which came out of the Cloud, fell into a Chimney of the Dwelling-house of *George Joade*, at the East End of the House, which it threw down, together with the Gable-head, making its Way as described in the Representation hereto annexed. In the Garret it divided it self into three Streams as it were; one went down to the Bottom of the House, rending up the Boards of the Floors to make its way; a second passed right forth into the other Dwelling adjoining, where it was extinguished in the Cellar; and the third ran in an oblique Line down the Stairs into a Closet or Skultery in the Kitchen: the whole leaving behind it a strong Smell of Sulphur. In the Chimney was a Swallow's Nest with young ones, which were all struck dead; and in a Closet in the fore Chamber were 15 Pewter Plates, which were so far melted, as to be useless: a Copper Sauce pan, which had a Hole made in the Bottom of it: and some Earthen Ware, which was all broken. But tho' in the several lodging Rooms of the House, which are very small, there were Men, Women and Children a-bed, by the good Providence of GOD they all escaped unhurt; and no other Damage was done, besides what was done to the House and
some



- A. The Chimney into which the Lightning is supposed to have entered.
- B. A Closet in the Garret where it forc'd up three or four boards.
- C. The Gable head which was thrown down.
- D. A Closet in the fore Chamber where were 15 Pewter Plates &c.
- E. A little Light on the Stair-case broke by the Lightning?
- F. The Course of y^e Lightning into y^e next House where it went down into y^e Celler.
- G. The Course of y^e Lightning into a Closet or Skullery in y^e Kitchen where it ended.
- d. A little Chamber backwards thro' w^{ch} y^e Lightning pass'd, taking away y^e Latch
of the Door.



some of the Goods in it as mentioned in the Draught. Another such a Storm of Lightning broke into a House at *Church-Hill* in this Parish 1730. and did a great deal of Damage.

In 1538. died here *William Saunders* Mariner. By his Will dated *November 20.* he thus bequeathed a Part of his Estate:

I bequeath to the High Altar of the Church of *St. Laurence*, for my Tythes and Oblations there by me negligently forgotten or withholden 2 s. *Item*, I bequeath to the Reparacions of the said Church 40 s. *Item*, I bequeath to the mendyng of the Hygh-way between *Romysgate* before said, and the Parishes Church 40 s. *Item*, I bequeath 10 s. to be distributed in the saide Parish Church in the Day of my forth-fare, among Priests and Clerks: And other 10 s. to be there also distributed among poore People to pray for my Soule, and all crysten Soules. And other 10 s. in the Day of my Trygintal among Priests and Clerks; and other 10 s. among poor People—And other 10 s. to be distributed on the Day of my Anniversary, among Priests and Clerks, and other 10 s. among poor People, &c.

Several little Streets or knots of Houses of less Consideration, are found in this Parish, distinguished by the following Names, viz.

1. **Court-stairs**, which leads to a Bay called **Pegwell**, where the Fishermen catch with their Kettle-nets, Mulletts, Soles, and other Sorts of flat Fish.

2. **South-wood**.

3. **North-wood**, which two last mentioned Places by their Names shew what they were antiently. The last of these two Places gave Name to a Family, which for many Years were of good Estate and Repute in this Island.

4. **Spratinge-street**. Here is a Farm, that some time belonged to Sir *Roger Manwood*, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, of which he himself gives this Account. ' It
' was the Land of *Hills*, and after him to his Daughter and
' Heire *Alice Hills*, in Fee, and, she by her last Will devised
' the same unto her half Brother, by the Mother, *Richard Fi-*
' *neux*, in Tayle, and dyed seized without Issue. The same
' *Richard Fineux*, to cut off the Entayle, did suffer a common
' Recoverye againste him with a Vowcher of the common
' Vowchee to his owne Use; and being seized in Fee by In-

A a

denture,

Liber Memor.
MS.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

• Pleas.

' denture, did sell the same to *Robert Honywood*, and *Roger*
 ' *Manwood*, jun. and to their Heires for Money, &c. but
 ' stoodye the Assurance till Tryall with *Hills*, *ut supra*. For
 ' Payment of the Purchase a competent Somme of Monye paid
 ' in Hand, and for a Lyvinge 20 Marks Rent granted to *Richard Fineux*
 ' and hys wyfe *Dorythe*, and to the Heirs of him,
 ' Proviso yf *Hills* recovered, then to cease. *Edward* and *George*
 ' *Hills* clayming, as Cosins and Heires Males in *Gabelkynd*,
 ' unto the said *Alice Hills*, and pretending that she was an
 ' Ideot, and so her last Will not good in Lawe, did make an
 ' Entrye. Whereupon the said *Richard Fineux* brought an
 ' Affize, and there by Othe of Sir *Henry Crypse*, Knyghte, and
 ' others, she was proved to be of sufficient Capacity, and noe
 ' Ideott, and soe her laste Will a good Title to her Brother
 ' *Fineux*, and he had Judgment and Execution all inrolled in
 ' the common a Place, &c. A Fine with Proclamation from
 ' *Richard Fineux* and his Wyff, to the said *Robert Honywood*
 ' and *Roger Manwood*, jun. to the Use of Sir *Roger Manwood*
 ' and his Heires, who paid the Money, and assured the Rent
 ' for the Purchase. The sayde *Robert Honywood* and *Roger*
 ' *Manwood*, jun. by writing, bearing Date *ult. Julii 18. Eliz.*
 ' did release unto Sir *Roger Manwood*, and his Heires, they
 ' being seazed and in Possession. After which for a Dwelling
 ' or Howse and Land in *Herne-bill*, was assured by Sir *Roger*
 ' *Manwood* to *Richard Fineux* and his Wife, and the said Rent
 ' of 20 Marke released and clearly discharged. And so Sir
 ' *Roger Manwood* clearly seazed in Fee of the Land in *Tanett*
 ' and *Herne-bill* Land to *Fineux* and his Wife. Here is a
 ' Farm-house and about 120 Acres of Land, rented for 20*l.*
 ' *per Ann.* holden of the Manor of *Mynstre*, in Socage by
 ' Fealtye and Rent.'

5. *Herston*, or *Eston*, called so, perhaps, on account of its Situation East from *St. Laurence's-street* or Wood growing anti-ently about it.

6. *Hanston*, or *Hanston Green*.

7. *Begwell*, adjoining to which is a Bay, where the Inhabitants catch Shrimps, Soles, Mullets, &c. From this Bay to a Place call *Cliff-end*, instead of Chalk, the Ground next the Sea is a sort of bluish Earth, somewhat like Fullers Earth. It is about

about sixteen Feet above the Sand, and in it we see *Stratums* of Culver-shells, and other Fish Shells lying in a confused Manner, one on the Top of another. By some People has the Earth here been taken for Fullers Earth, as I intimated before, and carried away in great Quantities to dispose of as such. But on a Trial of it, I found it very different.

8. *Cliff-end.* Here is likewise a Place called *Hayne*, perhaps, from its being antiently a Grove, the *Germans* calling their Groves *Hagen*, and more contractedly *Hayne*.

Keyser Antiq. Celtica, p. 68.

Upon the Hill, about a Mile from *Ramsgate*, West, stands the Church, which is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Deanery of *West-bere*, and subject to the Jurisdiction of the Arch-deacon of *Canterbury*. It is a handsome Building of Field Stones, rough casted over, as the rest of the Churches in this Island are; and seems to have been built at several Times. As it is at present, the Tower stands in the middle, on the West Side of which is the Nave, and a small Isle on each Side of it; to the East-ward a high Chancel, with a Chancel on each Side. Of these two Chancels, the North one is said to have been built by the *Manstons*, who had a Seat in this Parish, and who lie buried here. *Weever* has preserved two of their Monumental Inscriptions, which are now perished thro' length of Time.

Funer. Mon.p. 267.

Roger Manston et Julian sa femme gisoinct icy
Dieu de salmes eyt mercy Amen.

Here lieth Tho. St. Nicholas who married Joane
Manston—died—had Issue Thomas
St. Nicholas here entombed.

Part of this Chancel is now made a very handsome Vestry. Formerly the Bell Ropes used to hang down betwixt the Chancel and Nave of the Church, but by the good Conduct and Advice of the present Vicar, a Bell-loft is now made, which is cieled underneath. In the Body of the Church are several Galleries, to make room for the numerous Inhabitants of this Parish, which, within these 40 Years are increased to almost double the Number they were before. Besides the High Altar,

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there

there were in this Church, in the Time of Popery's prevailing here, Altars dedicated to the following Saints: *viz.* * *James, Thomas, Catharine*, and the *Holy Trinity*. On these Altars used to be kept lighted Wax Lights, the Expence of which was maintained by voluntary Gifts and Legacies. In the middle Chancel, and elsewhere, are several Funeral Inscriptions of Persons deceased, the principal of which I have transcribed in the Collection.

Coll. No.
XXXIX.

Coll. No.
XXXVIII.

This Church was antiently a Chapel to the Mother Church of *Mynstre*; but in the Year 1275. on the Morrow of the Nativity of St. *Mary, Robert*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, consecrated the Church-yard, and granted it the Right of Sepulture, or made it Parochial on the following Terms, *viz.*
1. That all the Tenents, or Occupiers of Land, who were Parishioners of the said Chapel, should be buried at their Mother Church of *Mynstre*, as the Parishioners of the said Chapel were wont to be buried; and that none of them should be buried in the Burying-place of the said Chapel, without the express Leave and Consent of the Vicar of *Menstre*, notwithstanding they by their last Will and Testament chose, or by any other Title ordained, their Burial to be in the Burying-place of the said Chapel: But that Children, and poor People who were Parishioners of this Chapel, and not Tenents or Occupiers of Land, might here be buried; with this Proviso, that all Obventions, Oblations, or Legacies arising or being on Account of the said Sepulture, or Bodies being buried in the Yard of this Chapel, should fully and wholly, without Fraud and Deceit, be divided betwixt the Vicars of *Menstre*, and this Chapel of St. *Laurence*. 2. That no Prejudice be done by this Ordinance to the Mother Church of *Menstre*, as to Marriages and Churchings, which shall be done, for the future, at the said Mother Church of *Menstre*, as they were wont to be before this Ordinance. These Obventions, Oblations, and Legacies, arising from Funerals, were to be faithfully laid up, and kept by the Vicar of this Chapel and his Chaplains, till they should be equally divided betwixt him and the Vicar of *Menstre*, which

* *Item. Lego luminibus Sancte Trinitatis, luminibus Sanctorum Jacobi—Testam. Thome Longe de Sancto Laurentio Octob. 1. 1488. Item. luminibus Sancti Thome et Sancte Catharine cuilibet eorum ivd. Testam. Johanne At Solys Feb. 9. 1465.*

is ordered to be done every Month, unless they should be required of the Vicar of *Menstre* or his Chaplain, or Proctor, to be divided oftner. But a *Composition*, we are told, was made between the several * Patrons and Incumbents, confirmed by the Bishop; that the Incumbents of the new Churches should pay only the tenth Part of all their real Profits to the Incumbent of the Mother Church. Which *Composition* was, it is said, duly observed about the Year 1370. I rather think, an Agreement was made betwixt the two Vicars for a certain Sum of Money, to be paid by the Vicar of the Chapel of St. Laurence to the Vicar of *Menstre*, in Lieu of the Moiety of the Obventions, &c. to be paid to the Vicar of *Menstre*. But however this be, the following Remark is true enough; That at this Time no such Pensions, or any other Mark of Superiority, (except the b x s. paid out of *Salmanstone* be one) remain to the Mother Church.

Mr. Wharton's
Defence of
Pluralities, p.
101, 102. ed.
2 d.

In 1630. the Vicar and Church-wardens, &c. attested that there was here a Vicarage House and Barne, and two Acres of Glebe.

In 1660. in pursuance of the Royal Directions at that time issued, Archbishop *Juxon* added to the poor Pension, before paid to the Vicar out of *Newland*, an Augmentation of 40 l. per Ann. And, about the Year 1700. the Vicarage House was new built, and made a handsome and commodious Dwelling by the present Vicar.

b This seems
to be a Com-
position for
the Tithe of
the Tithes of
Lamb and
Pigs, due to
the said Vicar.
*Case of Improp-
riation*, p.
256.

Payments out of the Vicarage of St. Laurence.

					l.	s.	d.
Tenths	—	—	—	—	00	14	00
Procur. Archbishop	—	—	—	—	00	02	06
Procur. Archdeacon	—	—	—	—	00	00	00
Antiently the Tax and Mediety of a Tenth for this Vicarage was	—	—	—	—	00	05	00

* There were no other Patrons of the Church of *Menstre*, and her three Chapels, but the Abbat and Convent of St. *Austin's*.

The Names of the Vicars of the Parish of St. Laurence.

1. *Johannes*, 1275.
2. *William Marsh*, A. M. 1561. In Archbishop *Parker's* Acts of Visitation at this Time, he is said to be a Presbyter, married, learned, and resident; hospitable, and a licens'd Preacher, and having two Benefices.
3. *John Caldwell*, Cler. A. B. Jan. 7. 1567.
4. *John Kington*, Cler. Mar. 6. 1594. per lapsum.
5. *John Cole*, Presbyter, July 4. 1606. per resignationem *Kington*.
6. *Thomas Turner*, A. M. July 8. 1614. per resignationem *Cole*.
7. *William Dunkin*, A. M. May 16. 1629. per mortem *Turner*.
8. *Peter Johnson*, A. M. and Fellow of *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*, having taking Presbyterian Orders October 26. 1654. removed from the Rectory of *Marisfield*, in the Diocese of *Chichester*, to this poor Vicarage, on account, I suppose, of the Estate of *Nether Court*, which he had in this Parish. But in 1662. he quitted it, because of his not being Episcopally ordained, and refusing to own the invalidity of his former Ordination, by taking Episcopal Orders.
9. *John Young*, Decem. 4. 1663. per non-conformitatem *Johnson*.
10. *Matthew Bookey*, A. M. Mar. 20. 1699. per mortem *Young*.

Coll.No. LII.

At a little Distance from the Church, Eastward, are the Remains of a little Chapel, now turned into a Cottage. It was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and in it a Chauntry was founded, for the Support of which several Lands hereabouts were given, which at the Reformation were made a Lay Fee.

Principal Places in the Parish of St. Laurence.

Philpot Vill.
P. 387.

1. **Manston Court.** This Seat was the Inheritance of the *Manstons* for many Generations. *Richard de Manston* was one of

PURCHASE OF ELLINGTON PARK.—Last evening the Ramsgate Town Council resolved to carry into effect the wishes of the burgesses and purchase for the sum of £12,400 the finely timbered estate known as Ellington Park, as a recreation ground and public park. The estate has somewhat suddenly been submitted for auction, and with it was offered a former residence of her Majesty the Queen, when a girl, known as Albion House. The corporation will, however, only purchase the Ellington Park, and that by private contract. It was stated that one subscription of £100 had been offered towards the purchase money, and it is expected that £5,000 or £6,000 will be raised by private generosity.

182

of the *recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, in the Reign of King John. In c 14 Hen. VI. William Manston was Sheriff of Kent, and A. D. 1436. held his Shrievalty at this Place. He had Issue Nicholas Manston, who matched with Eleanor, only Daughter of Edmund Coll. No. Haut, Esq; and had Issue a Daughter, named Julian, who was XXXIX. his sole Heir, and matched to Thomas St. Nicholas of Thorne, in the Parish of Menstre. This Nicholas Manston died August 6. 1444. and lies buried in the North Chancel, the Burying-place of this * Family. The House is an antient Building, and on the West Side of it, towards the North-end, stood a little Chapel, the Roof of which has many Years been down, but the Walls of it are still standing. It is now the Estate of Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. of Waldershare.

2. Ellington, is another Gentleman's Seat here, a little Philpot. Vill. way to the West of Ramefgate. It was the Residence, many ibid. Ages since, of a Family called Ellington, some of which lie buried in St. Laurence's Church, and had formerly Inscriptions on Plates of Brass fixed to their Tombstones, which are now all gone, through the length and injuries of Time. About the latter End of Edward IV. this Family was succeeded by that of Thatcher, a Family of great Antiquity, as to the Name, both here in Tenet, and at Canterbury. In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign this Seat was passed away to ——— Sprackling, of which Family several lie buried in the great Chancel of St. Laurence's Church, as appears by the Monumental Inscriptions yet remaining.

In 1633. it was the Estate of Adam Sprackling, Esq; This unhappy Man then married Katharine, the Daughter of Sir Robert Leukner of Ac-rise Place in this County, a Lady of an excellent Character, and very remarkable for her Piety and Virtue. But Sprackling having much wasted his Estate by his riotous living, and frequent Quarrels and Disorders, ran in Debt so much, that at last he had Executions out against him, and Bailiffs watching to arrest him, so that he was forc'd to make his own House his Prison, and to confine himself to that. Upon this he grew melancholy and uneasy, and would often fall into Ragings and violent Fits of Passion. In these Fits he used

* Their Arms were Argent 3 Lions rampant Or.

to exprefs a very great Prejudice againft his Lady, whom he fufpected as fiding with his Creditors, and leaving open his Doors on Purpofe, that the Bailiffs might apprehend him; fo that ſhe was ſeveral Times forced to fly from him, and lock her ſelf up. But upon *Saturday Evening December 11. 1652.* being reſolved to have his full Revenge of her, he ſent for one *Knowler* a Seaman to come to him. But it being ten of the Clock at Night, he deſired to be excuſed, ſending *Sprackling* Word, that he was in Bed. Upon this, *Sprackling* ſent for one *Martin*, a poor old Man, a Tenent and Neighbour of his, who, tho' in Bed, did ariſe and come to him. So there were in *Sprackling's* Kitchen, himſelf and his Wife, this *Martin* and one *Ewel*, a Servant of Mr. *Sprackling's*; his Daughter and the Maid, fearing the Effects of his Rage, having got away and locked themſelves in an out Room, at a Diſtance from the Kitchen, where they ſtaid all Night. Tho' it grew late, *Sprackling* would not be perſuaded to go to Bed, but ordered *Martin* to bind *Ewel's* Legs, which he did with a Dogs Couplings, and ſo *Ewel* ſat bound on the Ground all Night; for both *Martin* and *Ewel* thought it was only a Frolick or ranting Fit or Humour he was in, ſuch as they had often been Witneſſes of.

When this was done, he began to rage againſt his Wife who was fitting in the Room, and endeavoured to pacify him, by giving him the ſoſteſt Words, and answering him in the kindeſt and tendereſt manner. But he on a ſudden drew his Dagger, and ſtruck her with it on the Face and hurt her Jaw. On which, being quite tired with her Husband's ill Uſage, and fitting up, and apprehenſive that ſomewhat worſe would follow, ſhe roſe up to go out of the Room. Mr. *Sprackling* ſeeing that ſhe was going away, followed her with a Chopping Knife in his Hand, and as ſhe liſt up her Hand to open the Door he chop'd her Wriſt, ſo that the Bone was cut aſunder, and her Hand hung down only by her Sinews and Skin. No Help was near, *Ewell* was bound, and *Martin* old and weak, and fearing his own Life, durſt not interpoſe, but only prayed his Miſtreſs to ſtay and be eaſy, and he hoped all would be well, and got a Napkin and bound up her Hand with it. After this towards Morning, Mr. *Sprackling* ſtill raging and railing at his Wife,

* *The Bloody Husband, &c. London printed by Tho. Warren, 1653.*

knock'd

knocked her on the Forehead with the Iron Cleaver or Chopping Knife, on which she fell down bleeding, but recovered herself on her Knees, and kneeling, cried and prayed to God for Pardon of her own and her Husband's Sins, beseeching God to forgive him, for she forgave him. But whilst she was thus praying, *Sprackling* cleft her Head in two, so that she immediately fell down stark dead. Then he killed six Dogs, four of which he threw besides his Wife, which, as was deposed by one *Roger Streven*, he said he did, that he might be reckoned mad. When he saw his Wife was dead, he cut her Leg in two Places, and compelled *Martin* to wash *Ewell's* Face with her Blood, he also dipped Linen in her Blood, and with it blooded *Martin's* Face and his own.

For this Fact Mr. *Sprackling* was apprehended before Morning, being surprized and taken by one *Martin Brooke*, notwithstanding his being on his own Defence with a Dagger in one Hand, and a Pistol in the other. The next Day he was carried to *Sandwich* Jail, *Ellington* being within the Liberty or Jurisdiction of that Port, and after the Mayor of *Sandwich*, who is Coroner, and his Inquest had sat on the Body of Mrs. *Sprackling*, *Martin* also was sent to Prison as accessory to her Death. The Sessions at *Sandwich* followed on Friday the 22d of April. The Steward of the Court was Mr. *Peter Peak* a Counsellor of *Gray's Inn*. After the Grand Inquest had received the Bill of Indictment, which was presented in Court by Mr. *Steward Lewkner*, Brother of Mrs. *Sprackling*, they found the Bill; and after Dinner the Jury of Life and Death being called, *Sprackling* pleaded Not Guilty, and that he was mad, and knew not what he did. But the Fact being proved by the Evidence of *Ewel*, who saw and heard all that passed, the Jury found Mr. *Sprackling* guilty of Wilful Murder. Upon which the Sentence of Death being pronounced by the Mayor of *Sandwich*, Mr. *Peak* the Steward made a Pathetical Exhortation to Mr. *Sprackling* to repent; in which he shewed him the Heinousness of the evil Fact he had committed, and aggravated it with the Consideration of Mrs. *Sprackling's* Worth and Goodness, and the many admirable Graces and Virtues that were so remarkable in her. To which *Sprackling* answered, that no Man can judge between Man and Wife but GOD alone,

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and

and shewed very little or no regard to what was said to him, or any Signs of Repentance or Concern for his Soul: but only requested, that his Body, after Execution, might be delivered to four Women, whom he named in open Court.

Upon the 27th Day of the same Month, Mr. *Sprackling* being ready to go to Execution, desired the Sheriff of *Sandwich* to make a Guard that no Man, Minister or other, might come near to speak with him. He had Notes in Writing at his Execution to look on, and confessed in general, that he was a Sinner, and deserved Death. He was hang'd in his Cloak, and afterwards put into a Coffin Cloaths and all at the Gallows, and being carried from thence to the Sign of the *three Kings* in *Sandwich*, was there stripp'd and laid forth and coffined, and the next Day towards Night carried from thence six Miles on Mens Shoulders over the Ferry to St. *Laurence's* Church, where in the Night he was buried near his Wife. He seems to have left one Son, if not more, since in 1659. I find this Estate was in the Possession of ——— *Sprackling*, Fellow of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*. Since which time it has been conveyed by Sale to several, and was lately purchased of *Samuel Mills*, Esq; of *Herne*, by *Edward Troward* Yeoman of *Mansston* in this Parish, whose Son now enjoys it. The House has for many Years past been turn'd into a Farm-house.

3. * **Upper Court**, so called from its Situation on a rising Ground, and to distinguish it from another Court in this Parish, which stands in a Bottom, and is called *Nether Court*. In a Patent of the 9th of *Henry VI.* it is called the *Manor of St. Laurence*, alias *Upper Court*. It was antiently a Part of the Estate of the Family of *Crioll*, in which Family it continued untill the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when it was passed away by Sir *Thomas Crioll* to † *John White*, Esq; who died possessed of it 9 *Edward IV.* But, before the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* it was sold to ——— *Bere*. In this Family it continued till about

* Manerium de *Upper Courte* de *Johanne Cryell* milite pro uno feodo quod *Radulphus* de Sancto *Laurentio* tenet in *Mynster* de *Tanero* de Abbate. † Compertum est anno 4 *Hen. VIII.* post mortem *Roberti White*, et annis 4 et 5 *Phil.* et *Marie* post mortem *Rogeri Beere*.

the Time of King *Charles I.* when it was by Sale conveyed to *Anthony Johnson.* The Mansion House here has been many Years ago demolished, but part of the Ruins of the Chapel belonging to it, were remaining but a few Years since, when they were carried away, and applied to the building a Barn Wall just by.

4. * **Nether Court** was the Inheritance of the antient and Knightly Family of *Gosball* of *Gosball*, in the Parish of *Ash*, just by *Sandwich*; in which Family it continued till the Reign of King *Henry IV.* when it expired in a Daughter, who married — *St. Nickolas*, whose great Grandson, *Roger St. Nickolas*, died about the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* 1484. and left one Daughter *Elizabeth*, sole Heir, who was married to *John Dynley*, Esq; of the County of *Worcester*, in which Family it continued till the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was conveyed to — *Maycott*, from whom, not long after, it came to *Lucas*, and soon after to *John Antkony*, who sold it, some time before 1620. to *Anthony Johnson*, by whom both this and *Upper Court* were purchased. From the Heirs of this Family it was conveyed, not many Years ago, to *Edward Brooke*, who built a new House here. A part of this Estate, viz. xi Acres, *Anthony Johnson* had, it seems, sold to *Adomer Saunder*. Thus runs the Record: *Adomerus Saunder tenet xi acras terrarum cum pertinentiis nuper parcellam de Nether Court tent. de nupero Abbate per xx ann. partem unius feodi militaris que ipse perquisivit de Johanne Anthony alias Johnson, et solvit relevium pro predicta terra ad Curiam tentam ibidem tertio Octobris Anno Henrici VIII. 35^o ut per Rotul. Cur. de Minster patet jacent. in parochia Sti Laurentii.* From *Saunder* these xi Acres passed to *Simon Mokemer*.

5. **New-lands**, so called to distinguish it from *Aldlond* or *Old land*, in the Parish of *Mynstre*, both Estates belonging to the Abby

* *Manerium de Nether Court* de Magistro *Nicholao de Sandwich* pro uno feodo quod Dominus *Richardus de Sandwich* tenet in Parochia Sancti Laurentii in *Thanett* de Abbate Sancti *Augustini Cantuar.* modo de

Domino Rege ut de nuper Abbate. Et solvit sextam apud altam Curiam tentam infra Septuaginta nuperi Monasterii, ut patet per feodarium Monasterii.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

of *St. Austin*. It was appropriated to the Sacristie of that Convent, and the Land belonging to it measured for Cxxvi Acres, besides which, it had the Tithes of Corn and Grain, of about one Moiety of the Parish. At the Dissolution of the Abby this Estate fell to the Crown, in whose Hands it continued till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth*, who granted it to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by way of Exchange for Land, &c. by whom it is leased out.

6. *Dundon* is the other Part or Mediety of the Parsonage or Tithes of Corn or Grain in this Parish, which likewise formerly belonged to the Abby of *St. Austin*. But at the Dissolution of the Abby this Estate was settled by King *Henry VIII.* on his newly erected Deanry and Chapter of *Canterbury*, by whom it is leased out.

Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of St. Laurence.

A. D. 1616. *William Walker* by his Will gave Forty Shillings a Year, to be distributed to twenty poor People of this Parish, and the Town of *Ramsgate*, and equally divided betwixt them on *Candlemas-day*.

A. D. 1700. *Alexander Long* gave ten Shillings a Year, to be distributed in three-penny Loaves of Bakers Bread, to forty poor People of *Ramsgate* on *Easter-Eve*.

A. D. 1705. Captain *Robert Parker* by his Will gave seven Pounds a Year; twenty Shillings thereof for a Sermon on every *Good Friday*, and the other six Pounds to be laid out in three-penny Loaves of Bakers Bread, for the Use of the Poor of this Parish, and of the Town of *Ramsgate*, one half to the poor of this Parish, and the other half to the poor of *Ramsgate*, to be distributed to them at his Tomb in the South Chancel of the Parish Church: half thereof on every *Good-Friday*, and the other half equally on every *Whitsunday* and *Christmas-day*: and when no Sermon is preached on *Good Friday*, the Money given for that to be distributed as the Bread.

A. D. 1716. *Thomas Evers* Maltster, gave to the poor of *Ramsgate* and *St. Laurence* fifty Shillings a Year for ever, to be paid out of the Rents of his Farm at *Dumton*, and laid out on

on three-penny Loaves, to be distributed to the said Poor on the Feast of the *Ascension of our Lord*: But if a Sermon be preached on that Day, ten Shillings to be deducted for the Preacher.

In this Parish was born———*Joy*, who in King *William III*d's Reign, had such a Reputation for very extraordinary Strength of Body, that he was called *The English Sampson*, and *The strong Man of Kent*, and had the Honour done him of being taken Notice of by the King and Royal Family and Nobility of the Realm, before whom he performed his Feats, tho' some attributed them to Craft and Slight. In 1699. his Picture was engraved, and round it several Representations of his Performances: as pulling against an extraordinary strong Horse, jumping, sitting on a Stool without touching the Ground; breaking of a Rope which would bear 35 hundred Weight: lifting a Weight of 2240 *lb*. He afterwards followed the infamous Practice of Smugling, and was drowned 1734.





The Parish of STONORE.

X. STO-
NORE.



Roman Ports
and Forts,
p. 98, 99.

Kilburne's Sur-
vey.

tonore, Stanore, Stonard, Estonore, Estanore, Estanoran, as the Name is variously spelt, is now situated on the South-side of the Island on the River *Sture*, a little to the North Eastward of *Sandwich*, by which River it is divided from that Town, and made a Part of this Island. Great Disputes have been among our Antiquaries concerning this Place. Some would have it to be the *Lapis Tituli*, mentioned by *Nennius*, because of the great Heap of Sea Beach thrown up hereabouts. But Mr. *Somner* has given very good Reasons to conclude, that this is all Fancy. His Opinion was, that it is called * *Stonore*, or, as it is written in antient Deeds, *Estanore*, or *Estanoran*, from its being situated on the Eastern Ore or Shore of the Island, or rather of the *Wantsume*; or to distinguish it from another Ore that lies Westward, by *Faversham* in this County, which also belonged to the Abby of *St. Austin*, as this Ore did, as much as to say the *East Town* on the Coast.

Antiently this Town was not within the Island, but a little Island by it self, being encompassed all round by the Sea and the *Æstuary*, called the *Wantsume*, which others call *Stoner*, and which the *Britains*, we are told, named the *Doure* or *Stour*. It is very plain, that the Mouth of the *Richborough* Port was betwixt this *Stonor* and *Ebbs-fleet*, where the *Wantsume* ran into the Sea, till by the Sands the Chanel was choaked up. At which time to inn the Lands, and the better to secure them from being overflown by the Sea at Spring Tides, Walls were

* It may perhaps have had this Name, often prefixed before the *Saxon* Words, *Stonore*, from the Sea-beach, as much as to say, the *Sony Coast* or *Shore*. E or Y are without altering their Meaning.

*

cast

cast up here, which are still visible, and are now the Road Way from *Cliff-end*, and *Ebbs-fleet* to *Sandwich*. To preserve these Walls, it was ordered, in a Composition betwixt the Prior of *Christ Church* and the Abbat of *St. Austin*, that * no one of the Community of *Stonore* or *Sandwich* should, for the future, gather or carry away any Stone or Sea-beach, in the Walls against the Sea betwixt *Stonore* and *Clyvesende*. Nor should take up Ballast for their Ships but in the Sea, in the common Floods, betwixt the highest and lowest Water. A. D. 1283.

The Town stood on a rising Ground, just by the *Wantsume*, where it ran towards the *Downs* Eastward, and made the old Haven which is now quite choaked up; and by the Mouth of the *Richborough* Port North. Having the Advantage of this Situation, it seems to have grown a considerable Place, soon after the Waters leaving this spot of Land. It is supposed by some that † *Turkill* the *Dane* fought here with the *English*, when he came hither with his Fleet. But whoever views the Place, will observe the Tract of Land where *Stonore* stood, to be so small, as not to afford Room for two Armies of any bigness. Accordingly, by another of our Historians, is this Battle said to have been fought elsewhere. His Words are these: *Pugnabit Edmundus ferreum latus contra Knutum in Huiccia, apud Searstan.* *Aluredi Beverla Annal. p. 116.*

For the same Reason it is improbable that any Battle was fought here by *Vortimer* and the *Saxons*, altho' it is not unlikely that they were pursued by that victorious Prince into the Island of *Tenet* hard by, whither the *Saxons* chose, perhaps, to retire, for the sake of the shipping, which, very probably, they had here ready to carry them away. Here likewise some have thought *Austin* the Monk landed, it being the first Land in the Island in his Passage from *France*. But it may be well questioned, whether at the Time of his coming hither, the Water had left the Ground on which the Town of *Stonore* is built. However it is certain, that at that Time this Place was no Part of this Island, as has been already observed. Our *Kilburne's Survey, p. 260.*

* Item. Quod nullus de eadem Communitate (de *Stonore* vel *Sandwicho*) in Wallis contra mare inter *Stonore* & *Clyvesende* Petram colligat cetero, nec asportet, nec lastagia navium capiat, nisi sub pleno mare in

communibus fluctibus inter fluctum altissimum & fluctum infimum. *Thorne Col.*

† In loco *Sco:astan* dicto contra Anglos aciem instruxisse.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

learned Antiquaries Mr. Camden and Archbishop Usher fancied King *Vortimer* desired to be buried, grounding this their Conceit on *Nennius's* calling that Place *Lapis Tituli*. Thus the former of these two great Men expresses himself: *Hic, viz. insulâ Tener, magnas eorum, Saxonum, strages edidit Guortimerus Britannus cum ad Lapidem Tituli (sic in Nennio vocatur locus quem Stonar eo fere sensu nunc vocamus, et portum fuisse constat) jussit se sepeliri ad compescendos, ut existimavit, Saxonum furores.* But besides that, *Stonor* was not in the Isle of *Tenet* at that Time, if it was above Water, the Chanel or Course of the *Wantsume* going into the Sea by *Ebbs-fleet*, betwixt this Island and *Stonor*, no probable Reason can be given why the Name of *Lapis Tituli* should be given to *Stonor*, which in our present *English* is the same as a *Stony Coast* or *Shore*, as it is. Our very judicious Country-man Mr. *Sommer* therefore guessed, that the *Lapis Tituli* was *Folkstone*, about 18 Miles South of *Stonor*, on the same Coast: But then, says Bishop *Stillingfleet*, *Nennius* must have mistaken *Lapis Tituli* for *Lapis Populi*. The learned Archdeacon *Battely* guessed this *Lapis Tituli* to be *Stone-end* in the South Corner of *Kent*, just by *Denge-ness*, about 14 Miles to the Southward of *Folkstone*. But this guess seems to deserve the same Censure which this learned Man bestows on Mr. *Camden*, &c. of whom he says, that they were deceived *nominis origine*, when they placed *Lapis Tituli* at *Stonor*. Whoever takes a View of the Situation of *Stone-end*, will, I believe, find some Reason to question whether that Land was above Water in King *Vortimer's* Time, any more than that on which *Stonor* once stood.

Our Rhyming Chronicler *Robert of Gloucester* thus relates this Story of King *Vortimer's* directing how he would have his Body disposed of after his Death:

* Take.

*And wan it alleſſo was that he was to dethe ybrought,
He bed wan he were ded that Men schuldi ys Bodi * nome,
And burie yt the haveni, weri the Payns come,
In a Temple swithe heyi that theο mygbyt yt fer ſe,
That theο for dredī of the ſyghte mygte ſone agen back fle.*

If this Account may be depended on, it is plain, that King *Vortimer's*

timer's Will was to be buried at the Haven where the *Saxons* used to land, which is allowed to be the *Retesborough Port*. The Body was likewise to be deposited here in a Temple built on such high Ground, that these Heathen Strangers might see it afar off, before they came to the Port, and so be discouraged from making any Attempt to land. *Geoffery of Monmouth* tells us, he ordered a brazen Pyramid to be raised, on the Top of which he would have his dead Body to be placed. Was I therefore to allow my self the Liberty of guessing, and to found it on *Nennius's* calling the Name of the Place *Lapis Tituli*, I should conclude it to be *Stone* in this Island near the *Northforeland*. This is not far from the Mouth of the *Retesborough Port*, and a Temple or Pyramid erected here, must have been seen by these *Pagans* as they sailed towards the *Retesborough Port*. But let what will become of these guesses concerning the Place where King *Vortimer* would have had his Royal Body deposited, if we may believe *Robert of Gloucester*, his Will was never fulfilled. Thus he,

*Ac notheles theo ne buried him nogt as he himself bed,
For them thoghte yt nas bute a wille ac as hee them bythoghte,
In Londoni myd honour this bedi an erthi brogte.*

Tho' indeed all this Story, as well as a great many others of this Prince, seems entirely owing to the Invention of the *British* Historians, who would fain make, at any Rate, a Hero of *Vortimer*; tho' the *Saxons* growing so powerful, notwithstanding the many signal Victories over them, attributed by these Historians to this Prince, is a clear Evidence, that the Advantages *Vortimer* gain'd over them were neither considerable nor real.

A. D. 1015. * *Knute*, the *Danish* King, coming into *England*, and settling himself on the Throne, by the Murder of his Brother, and entire Defeat of *Edmund Ironside*, who fought several Battles with him, and lost them all by the Treachery

* *Cnud*, Rex Anglorum, dedit Ecclesie Christi — Portum de *Sandwic* et omnes exitus ejusdem aque ab utraque parte fluminis, ita ut natante navi in flumine cum

plenum fuerit, quam longius de navi potest securis parvula super terra projici debet a ministris ecclesie Christi. *Textus Rossensis*, cap. 23.

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

Coll. No.
LIV, LV, LVI.

of Duke *Edrec-streone*, his Sister's Son; he, to expiate his Crimes, and ingratiate himself with the Religious, granted this Manor of *Estanores*, as it is called, to the Abby of St. *Austin*, and gave to the Priory of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, the Port of *Sandwich*, and all the Outlets of the Water from either Side of the River, so that a Ship swimming in it at high Water, a little Ax might be cast on Shore from the Ship by the Church's Servants.

Coll. No. LIII.

A. D. 1109.

This Grant of King *Cnute's* of this Manor of *Stonor* or *Estanores* to the Abby of St. *Austin*, was afterwards, A. D. 1091. confirmed by King *William* the Conqueror, who willed and commanded, that St. *Austin* and the Abbat *Wido*, should firmly and honourably hold all their Rights and Customs at *Estanores*, as well on the Water as on the Land. By another Charter said to be granted by King *William Rufus*, these Rights and Customs are declared to extend from the Shore to the middle of the Water. This, it seems, was agreed, as the Conqueror recites in his Charter, betwixt his Men of *Lundon* [*Sandwich*] and the Abbat's Men before his Justices at *Estonore*. On this the Abbat claimed all the Marsh from *Stonore*, to a Place called *Henneber*, or * *Hennebrigge*, and to *Pepernasse*: *a predicta villa* [*Stonore*] *usque Henneber et Pepernasse*.

Coll. N. LVII.

A. D. 1104. The Abbat obtained a Charter for a Fair to be held here yearly, five Days together, before and after the Feast of the Translation of St. *Austin*.

He likewise got A. D. 1193. a Charter for a Market to be kept here, which Charter was afterwards confirmed.

The Abbat had also a Court here, where he claimed the Right of judging and punishing in Cases of Life and Death. But this Jurisdiction of the Abbat was not, it seems, at all pleasing to the *Stonore* Men. They therefore refused to hold their Lands and Tenements in *Stonore* of the Barony of the Abbat, and the better to defend themselves against him, they united themselves to the Port of † *Sandwich*, then called *Lun-*

* No Remains are now left of this Name, but by the Situation, the Place here called *Henneber*, should be what is now called *Little-joy*, where are the Ruins of an old House.

† In the *Domesday* Book of the Cinque Ports, drawn up about A. D. 1086. is this Town of *Stonor* mentioned, as belonging to, or a Limb or Member of *Sandwich*. *Feake's* Charters.

denwic: But the King took the Abbat's Part, and gave the Cause for him. From this time they were *intendentes Abbati*, tho' it seems, very unwillingly. For A. D. 1266. *Thorne* tells us, that on the *Saturday* after the *Epiphany*, the Men of *Stonore* and *Sandwich*, regardless of their own Welfare, burnt two Water Mills of the Abbat's, one at *Stonore*, the other at *Hepesflete*. In the 8th of King *Edward I.* the Abbat of *St. Austins* complained, that the *Stonore* Men had united themselves to the Port of *Sandwich*; and that, whereas they used to have their own Sheep fed in the Abbat's Marsh, in Consideration of one Penny *per Ann.* for every five Sheep, they had taken in Sheep belonging to Strangers, and had beaten and abused the Abbat's Servants, who attempted to impound them. On which Complaint the King directed his Writ to *Stephen de Pencestre*, and *John de Lovetot*, to enquire into the Premises by a Jury of Knights, &c. to be impanelled by the Sheriff, who gave it for the Abbat; viz. That the Town of *Stonore* was of the Foreign, and no Member of the Cinque Ports, and gildable to the King. They likewise set a Fine of 40 Shillings upon the Men, for their Assault and Battery upon the Abbat's Servants, and 40 Shillings more for default of Suit and Service to the Abbat. But not long after, King *Edward* granting a new Charter to *Sandwich*, *Stonore* claimed again to be a Member of that Port, and offered to maintain one of the five Vessels, allotted to be found by that Port, at their own proper Charge, whenever *Sandwich* should be summoned to man out their Ships. But this, it seems, was not then granted.

Chron.

A. D. 1280.
Harris's Hist.
of Kent. p. 300.

In 8. *Edward II.* it was found, by inspecting the Records of King *Edward I.* That an Award had been made by the Mediation of *Stephen de Pencestre* and *Roger Northwood*, that all Differences betwixt *Nicholas* Abbat of *St. Austin's*, and the *Stonore* and *Sandwich* Men should be ended, by Consent of Parties, and that the Men of *Stonore* acknowledge, that they hold all their Tenements in *Stonore* of the Abbat, and would do Suit and Service at his Court: It was also agreed that no Person of the Commonalty in *Stonore* or *Sandwich* shall dig in the Abbat's Marsh, or carry away Earth; nor gather, nor carry away the Stones or Sea Beach, on the Wall against the Sea, betwixt *Stonore* and *Clyvesende*; nor shall take Lastages of Ships, unless

A. D. 1362;
1315.
ibid.

sub pleno mare in communibus fluctibus, inter fluctum altissimum et fluctum infimum.

A.D. 1368.
ibid.

But these Differences were not so accorded. For 43. Edward III. Solomon Leverske, John le Parker, Henry Waynays, and John Dennis, Mayor of Sandwich, &c. were attached to answer to a Plea of Trespass by Robert de Stoko, Sheriff of Kent, who prosecutes for the King. In Easter Term William Shoper appears, and defends against all the Matter charged, &c. Solomon also pleads, that he will not answer but in the Court of Shipway, and says, that Stonore is a Member of the Ports, belonging to the Port of Sandwich, and that they were not to answer. The Sheriff replies, that the Town of Stonore is of the Barony of the King, belonging to the Barony of St. Austins, and demands Judgment. Solomon and the others, not having made a sufficient Defence, are committed to Goal, and the Mayor, as representing the Commonalty, being found guilty, the Commonalty lose their Privileges. Afterwards another Accord is made, viz. That the Stonore Men hold all their Tenements of the Abbat, &c. as before; and the Men are condemned to pay the Abbat one hundred Marks for Damage, and the Abbat at the Request of John Harewell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, releases the hundred Marks for ten Hogheads of Wine, to be paid, &c.

Thorne Chron.
col. 2143, &c.

The same Year Thomas Crabbere and others, Men of Stonore, were attached to answer to the Abbat concerning a Plea, why, when the said Abbat in his Fee at Stonore, had caused certain Chattels to be seized by his Serjeant G. Roby, for certain Customs and Services due to him, and the said Serjeant, according to the Law and Usage of the Realm, would have there detained the said Chattels, under the Name of a Distress, the foresaid Crabbere, &c. forcibly took them away from the Serjeant, and committed other Enormities to the Damage of 100*l.* To which Plea Crabbere, &c. by their Attorney said, that the aforesaid Town of Stonore, where the Abbat supposed the Transgression to him to have been done, was within the Bounds and Limits of the Cinque Ports, and that they were Men and Barons of the same; on which Account, they said, that they did not understand, that this Court could take any
Cogni-

Cognizance of this Plea. On the other Hand, the Abbat pleaded, that the Town of *Stonore* was in the County of *Kent*, and Parcel of the Barony of *St. Augustine's, Canterbury*, and without the Bounds and Limits of the Cinque Ports, all which, he said, he was ready to prove, and therefore demanded Judgment: Accordingly *Crabbere, &c.* put themselves on their Country. On which a Precept was sent to the Sheriff to summon a Jury of xii Men, who being chosen, challenged, and sworn, brought in their Verdict for the Abbat, *viz.* That the Town of *Stonore* is in the County of *Kent, &c.* and gave him 20 Marks for the Damage he sustained by the aforesaid Transgression.

But notwithstanding this Verdict, by *Thorne's* own Acknowledgement, this Town of *Stonore* was under the Jurisdiction of the Mayor of *Sandwich*; whose Usages and Power, as claimed by him, *Thorne* gives us as follows:

First of all, After the *Monday* after *St. Andrews*, when the Mayor of the Town of *Sandwich* is, according to Custom, elected and sworn, the said Mayor by his common Serjeant caused his common Horn to be blown at certain Places in the Town of *Stonore* the next Week after, or when he sees fit, and made Proclamation by the said Serjeant for the meeting of the Community of *Stonore*, at a certain Place appointed for this Purpose. When the said Mayor with his Fellows the Jurates and the whole Community of *Stonore* were met, the Mayor appointed some honest Man of the said Town to exercise and occupy the like Office of Mayoralty in all Things as the Mayor of the Town of *Sandwich* occupies it there, except in giving Judgments; because every Judgment or Sentence, of whatsoever Condition and Nature it is, is given by the Mouth of the Mayor of *Sandwich* within the Limits of the Town of *Stonore, viz.* from the aforesaid Town to *Henneberge* and *Peperness*. The Mayor likewise at this Meeting caused to be there solemnly read by his Clerk the same Ordinances which they have in the Town of *Sandwich*. *Item*, The Mayor and Barons of *Sandwich* had Power to oversee all Orphans in the Town of *Stonore* every Year, as often as there was Occasion, and well and faithfully to dispose of the said Orphans with their Goods

Goods and Chattels, for their Benefit and Security. *Item*, They had the Cognizance before them of the Rents of the Lands and Tenements in general and particular as they had in the Town of *Sandwich*, and the inrolling them in their common Register, according to the Nature of the Recognition. *Item*, They had the Administration of intestates Goods, as well Freemen as Foreigners, who died without a Will at Sea or on Shore, whether they died within the Liberty or without, so long as the Goods of the Intestate were found in any Place within the Limits of the said Liberty; and appointed two Executors of the Deceased's near Friends, who should swear to make a faithful Inventory of all his Goods and Chattels as they ought to do before their Ordinary, and under the Eye of the Mayor himself, should dispose of the Goods of the Deceased for his Soul, according to the quantity of Goods. *Item*, All Pleas of whatsoever Condition they were, *viz.* Pleas of Battery, Bloodshed, Debt, &c. were to be determined from time to time before the Mayor of the Town of *Sandwich*, and the Bailiff of the Abbat for the Time being, and the Judgment of every Plea was to be given by the Mouth of the Mayor. *Item*, When any Freeman was amerced for a false Claim, or for any other in a Plea of Debt or Transgression, or in Pleas of Lands, the Abbat's Bailiff could not enter his Tenement or distrain him for his Amercement, untill he was taxed by the Mayor and Jurates; but by the Precept of the Major and Jurats on the Taxation of that Amercement, it was forthwith to be levied for the Abbat's Use by the Bailiff aforesaid, and the Mayor's Serjeant, if they made any Opposition. *Item*, All Pleas of the Crown of Life and Limbs were wont to be determined within the said Town of *Stonore*, before the Mayor and Jurats according to their Nature, after the accustomed Form of the Town of *Sandwich* used in these Pleas. Saving an Appeal for counterfeiting the King's Coin, Sedition, speaking against the King or Queen, falsifying the King's Seal, which are Things that pertain to the Court of *Shipway*. Neither is there in the Town of *Sandwich* and *Stonore* any Judge of the Crown who is commonly called *Coroner*, but the Mayor himself with his Jurates.

These

These Claims of the Mayor of *Sandwich* on the Town of *Stonor*, &c. *Thorne* calls a *Yoke of Slavery*, and intimates, that the Men of *Stonor* chose rather to be subject to it and live under it, than to be governed by the antient Liberty of their Country: Because they thought it an easier Yoke than that which the Abbats of St. *Augustines* would have made them wear, by making their Town a Parcel of their Barony, and bringing them within the Jurisdiction of their Court.

There having been a long Dispute betwixt the Abbat of St. *Austins*, and the Prior of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, about their Lands, Rents, Customs, and maritime Rights at this Place, the Difference was at length referr'd by Robert Abbat of St. *Au-* A. D. 1242,
stins, and Roger Prior of *Christ-Church*, to some prudent Men to adjust in a friendly Manner, who drew up the following Award, so far as it relates to this Place, viz. ' That the Prior
' and Chapter shall enjoy all the Maritime Customs in the Port Coll. N. XVII.
' of *Sandwich*, on both Sides of the River, according to the
' Tenor and Usage of their Charters, within the Bounds con-
' tained in the said Charters, because they have hitherto en-
' joyed them: So that, notwithstanding, the Abbat and Con-
' vent in their Town of *Stonore*, and the Lands thereunto be-
' longing, shall have the Lordship and accustomed Usage. But,
' if any Discords or Contentions shall arise between any Persons
' in the said Town of *Stonore*, or in the Lands of the said
' Abbat and Convent, or on the River, within the Bounds
' aforesaid, Justice shall be done upon them according to the
' quality of the Offence, as heretofore has used to be done.
' But beyond the Place called *Hennebrigge* near *Stonore*,
' towards *Clyvesende, Ramesgate, Margate, Westgate*, or in the
' other Lands of the said Abbat and Convent, as well in *Tenet*
' as out of it, and of the other Side of the Sea, in their Te-
' nement of *Northbourne*, the said Abbat and Convent shall
' receive all the maritime Customs or Dues on Account of
' their a Moorings and their Land, except as is distinguished, *Sax. monu,
' so that they receive no Droits or maritime Usages on the Sea,
' except as is distinguished, on account of Moorings and their
' Land: nor shall hinder, or procure that the Prior and Chap-
' ter by their Servants may not receive and take the Droits and
' Customs on the Sea, according to the Tenor of their Char-
' ters:

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

ters: nor shall seek any Occasion, nor do any thing to lessen the Droits and maritime Customs of the said Prior and Chapter. In like Manner, the said Prior and Chapter shall receive or hinder no Droit or maritime Custom beyond the Place called *Hennebrigge*, which may accrue to the Abbat and Convent, on account of mooring and their Land. Nor shall procure that any Ships which have a Mind to moore on the Lands of the Abbat and Convent, and to pay them the maritime Customs for such Moorings, shall not do so: Nor shall seek any Occasion, or do any Thing by which the Droits and Customs of the Abbat and Convent on their Land, be in any Thing lessened, but that both use freely their own accustomed Places.

A. D. 1365.
• four.

In the 39th Year of King *Edward III.* there happened hereabouts a terrible inundation of the Sea, for the space of above a three Miles in length, viz. from *Clyvesende* to *Stonore*, so that the Town of *Stonore* was almost destroyed by it; and it was apprehended, that, unless some speedy Help could be had, all the low Lands or Marshes, in the Hundreds of *Ryngesloe*, *Wyngbam*, *Preston*, and *Downe-hamford*, (i. e. all the Levels from the Sea to *Wingham*, *Canterbury*, &c.) would be overflowed. Wherefore the King commissioned Sir *Ralph Spigurnel* or *Spigornel*, Constable of *Dover* Castle, *John Cobham*, *Robert Belknap*, and others, to enquire into the true State of this Matter, and to endeavour to secure the Houses, Lands, &c.

*Chron. apud
Decem
Scriptor.*

• *Chr. Church.*

But what is said to have ruined this Town was, the firing of it by the *French*, A. D. 1385. *Thorne* thus relates the Story: *Simon Burley*, at that Time the King's Chamberlain, Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, having invited the *French* to invade the Kingdom, made an Overture to the Prior and Chapter of *Trinity-Church, Canterbury*, to remove *Thomas Becket's* Shrine, and the Treasure of their Church to *Dover* Castle, where he pretended, it would be more secure, than it could be in an unfortified City; tho' the Truth was, *Thorne* says, all this pretended Care of his, was owing to the * thirst he had after the inestimable Gold of the Martyr's. On his being disappointed therefore of his expected Prey, he got eighteen Galleys, (part of the Fleet which the

* Inestimable Martyris aurum fitiens.

French

The Parish of STONORE.

201

French were providing, the others being kept in their Ports by contrary Winds) and with them he procured the Town of *Stonore* to be first plundered, and afterwards set on Fire and burnt. Of this Attempt the Abbat of St. *Austins* had, it seems, Intelligence; who accordingly got his Tenents together at *Northborne*, and march'd with them arm'd to the Relief of his other Tenents in this Island. But coming to *Sandwich*, he was refused a free Passage into the Island, by the Lord Warden's Order, and so was forc'd to march round by *Fordwich* and *Sturry*, and come into the Island at *Sarre*. This taking up a good deal of Time, gave Opportunity to the Enemy to execute their Design: but no sooner had they an Account of the Abbat's coming against them, but they retired to their Ships, and left the rest of the Island untouched. Some of the Foundations of these Buildings were remaining not many Years ago, and the Traces of them are still visible among the Corn.

At present there is only one Farm-house where *Stonore* anciently stood, about 20 Rods from which, near the Road, on a little rising Ground stood the Church, of which there are now no Remains left above Ground. It is a Rectory, in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and in Archbishop *Parker's* Acts of Visitation 1569. is thus entred:

Stonard Rectoria ex patronatu Henrici Crispe Militis. Rectoria vacat. per mortem ultimi Rectoris ibidem.
Sunt in dicta Parochia domicilia. } *nulli.*
communicantes }

But for many Years past a certain Sum in Money has been paid to the Rector, who is presented by the Proprietor of this Estate, in lieu of, and by way of Composition for, all the Tithes great and small in this Parish.

Payments out of this Rectory of Stonore.

					l.	s.	d.
Tenths	—	—	—	—	00	06	08
Procur. Archiep.	—	—	—	—	00	00	00
Procur. Archidiac.	—	—	—	—	00	05	00
			D d				<i>The</i>

The HISTORY of the Isle of TENET.

The Names of the Rectors of the Parish of Stonore.

1. Robert Harte, Mar. 1569.
2. Richard Webbe, Apr. 9. 1571.
3. Blasius Wynter, Aug. 23. 1581.
4. Thomas Turner, A. M. June 10. 1617.
5. George Stancomb, A. B. Jan. 9. 1630. He had afterwards, on the Ejectment of Dr. Meric Casaubon, the Sequestration or Possession of the Vicarage of Monkton, and was buried at Bir-chington, August 18. 1647.
6. Edward Fellows, A. M.
7. Blasius White, per mortem nat. Fellows, Aug. 15. 1663. Since whose Death or Cession, I don't find any Clerk has ever been presented to this little Rectory, but the Patrons have acted as if it was a Donative and not a presentative Church; and have paid to the Clerks which they have nominated, an annual Sum of Money as was said before, viz. 16*l*. But *Quære quo jure?*

A little to the South-West of this Town is the Ferry or Passage over the *Wantsume* or *Stoure* to *Sandwich*, for the Security of which, a Guard was appointed in antient Times, and the Profits of the Ferry assigned for the Maintenance of it. Thus in the 7th of King *Edw. II.* a Grant was made to *Will. Turke* for Life, of the Passage betwixt *Stonar* and *Sandwich*, and of the Perquisites and Emoluments arising from it: which Grant, in the 18th Year of that King's Reign, was renewed by Patent, and invested for Life, with all its Adherences, in *Ralph St. Laurence* of the Isle of *Tenet*. In the 13th of *Edward III.* this Passage was granted to *John Giboun* *Marmorio suo*, as the Latin Records word it, viz. the Profits of the Passage between *Sandwich* and *Stonar*, for the Defence and Protection of it. Elsewhere I find it said, that this Prince, at the Request of *John Givan*, (perhaps the same with *John Giboun*) of *Sandwich*, granted the Profits of this Ferry to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* near *Sandwich*, founded by *Thomas Cromphorn*, Esq; and *Maud* his Wife, of the Family of the *Sandwiches*, Anno 2 *Rich. I.*

Philpot Vill.
P. 390.
A. D. 1314.

A. D. 1325.
A. D. 1339.

MS. in Arch.
Hospitii St.
Bartholom.
juxta Sand-
wich.

A. D. 1190.

Concerning

The Parish of STONORE.

203

Concerning this Hospital I have since met with the following Memoirs among the Collections of *Peter le Neve*, Esq; Norroy King at Arms. "The Brethren of the House of St. Bartholomew at Sandwich are possessed of all the Profits arising from the Passage over the Water that runs betwixt Sandwich and Stonore." By another Patent of the next Reign 16 Ric. II. it appears, "That this Hospital was for 12 poor People, and that it was endowed with one Messuage, and 132 Acres of Land lying in *Wodnesbergh*." In the present State of it these 12 poor People are one half Men and the other Women, who have each of them an House and Garden, and a Stipend of 16*l. per Ann.* who are all chosen as the Places become vacant, by the Mayor of the Town and Port of *Sandwich* for the Time being.

2 Pars Pat. 23.
Edw. III. m.
22. 12. Julii.

To the Northward of this Town, about the Place, which I suppose, was antiently called *Hennebrigge*, and is now known by the Name of *Little-joy*, is a large Tract of Sand, which was formerly a Warren for Rabbits, and granted by that Name to the Abbat of St. *Austins*; but the Rabbits have been long since destroyed, on Account, I suppose, of the Damage done by them to the Pasture of the adjoining Marshes.

On the Suppression of the Monastery of St. *Austin*, and the Resignation of its Revenue into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* this Manor was resigned with the rest of the Estate belonging to that Monastery: and in the 4th and 5th of *Philip and Mary* was granted to *Nicholas Crispe*, Esq; of *Queaks*, in this Island, in which Family it continued till it ended in four Daughters and Coheirs, one of which marrying *Richard Breton*, Esq; of *Elmes*, in the Parish of *Hougham*, he bought the Interest of the other three Sisters, and had the whole Estate to himself; but after some Years sold it to Sir *George Rook*, Knight, of St. *Laurence*, near *Canterbury*, who left an only Son and Heir, *George Rook*, to whom this Estate will descend when he comes of Age.

This little Parish is now in the Bailiwick of *Bridge and Pe-* Kilburne's
Survey, p. 251.
tham, Lath of St. *Augustine*, otherwise called the Lath of *Be-*
delineth, East Division of the County, and Division of the
Justices of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, whereof it is a

See *Lambart's*
Perambulat.
 p. 36.

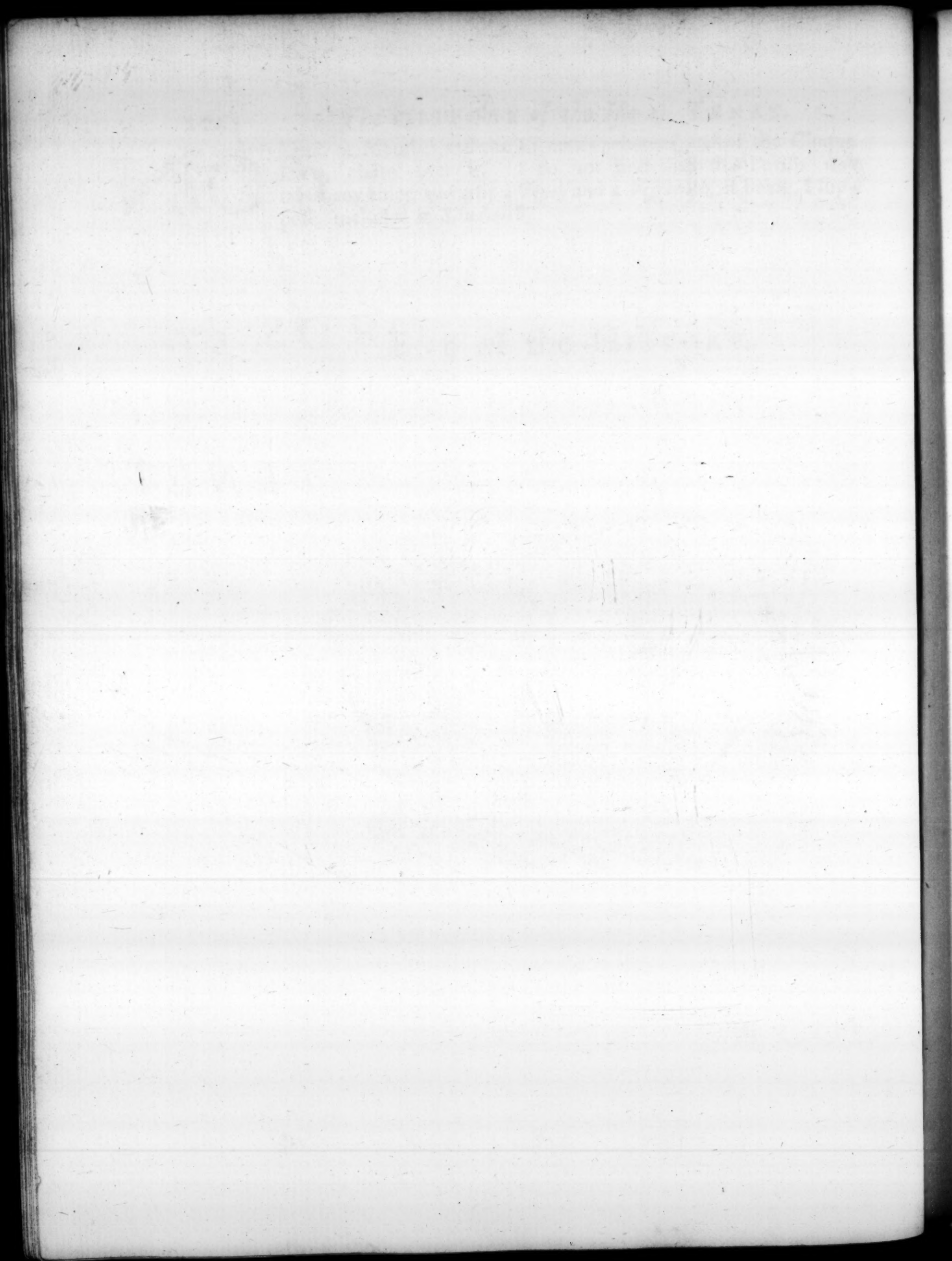
Limb or Member, and the Liberties whereof, and of the Cinque Ports, claim over it. I do not find that this Parish was taxed any thing towards a *Tenth* and a *Fifteenth*, it being, I suppose, included in *Sandwich*.

END of the HISTORY.



BRITISH
 MUSEUM

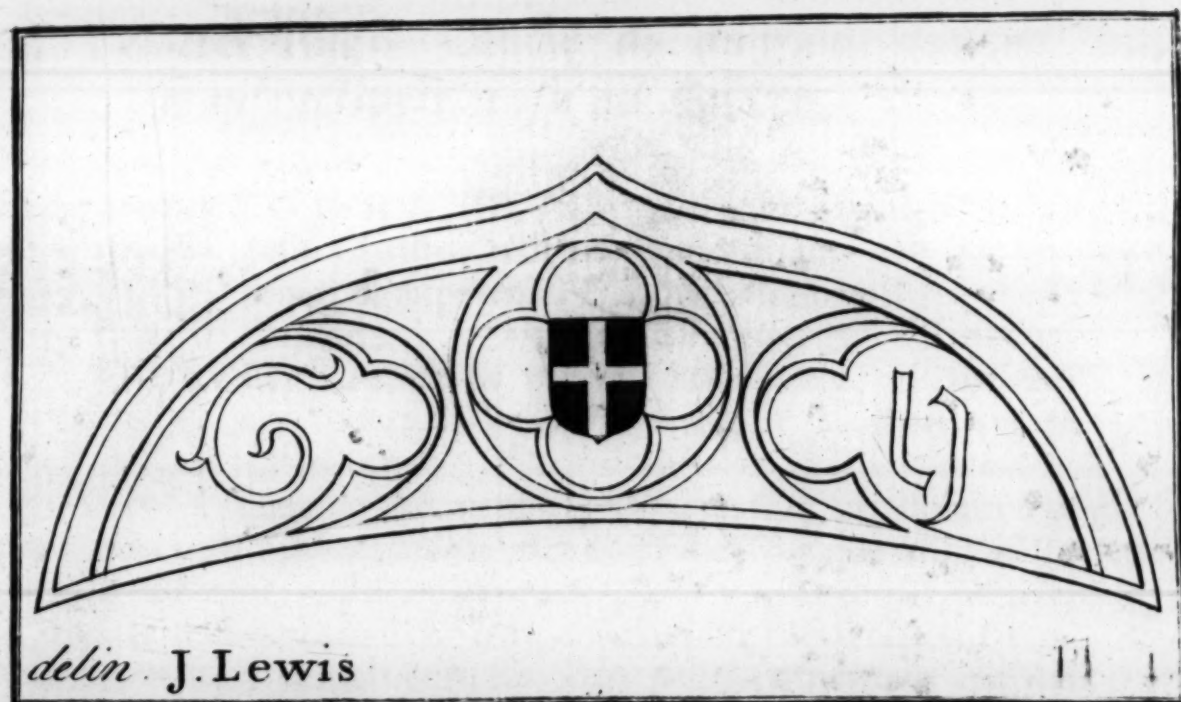
A COL-



A
COLLECTION
OF
PAPERS, RECORDS, &c.

Referred to in the foregoing

History *and* Antiquities of *TENET*.



L O N D O N:
Printed in the YEAR M.DCC.XXXVI

A

COLLECTION

PAPERS, RECORDS &c.

History and Antiquities of TOWN





A
COLLECTION
OF

PAPERS, RECORDS, &c. referr'd to in the fore-
going HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES
of *TENET*.

N^o. I.

*Carta Edberti Regis Cantie de duarum navium Serre.
transvectionis censu ad Serre.*



REGNANTE in perpetuum Domino nostro Jesu Christo, unicuique mortalium vite sue terminus omnipotentis Dei dispensatione incertus esse dinoscitur; Venit enim Dominus ad visitandum servum suum in die qua non sperat, in hora qua non putat. Qua de re Ego * Eadbertus Rex *Cantie* anno 36^o regni nostri una cum consensu & concilio Archiepiscopi *Bregwyni* & principum meorum pro eterna redemptione anime mee aliquid ex his que mihi idem *Annales Monast. S. August. MS. fol. 54.*
Ipse Deus & salvator noster cunctorum bonorum largitor tribuerit, statuens donare decreveram i. e. Duarum navium transvectionis censum, qui etiam juris nostri erat, in loco cujus vocabulum est Ad *Serre*, juxta petitionem venerabilis Abbatisse *Sigeburge* ejusque sane *A. D. 760.*

* *Edbertus* died 748, eleven Years before *Bregwyn* was Archbishop, and was succeeded by *Aedilbertus*, or *Ethelbertus*, who began to reign *A. D. 749.* and was succeeded by *Alricus*, *A. D. 759.* who reigned 34 Years. See *Fastos Savilianos.*

[B]

conver-

conversationis familie in Monasterio *St. Petri* quod situm est in insula *Tenet*, sicut a Regibus *Merciorum Aethilbaldo*, viz. clementissimo & Rege *Offan* longe ante concessum est tributum in loco cujus vocabulum est *Ad Lundentwic*, alterius vero quod nuper edificatum est in Monasterio ejusdem religiose Dei famule omne tributum atque vectigal concedimus, quod etiam a Thelonearijs nostris juste impetitur publicis in locis qui appellantur *Fordwic & Beore*. Hinc igitur precipio & precor in nomine omnipotentis Dei, Patriciis, Ducibus, Comitibus, Theloneariis, Actionarijs, publicis Dignitatibus, ut hec nostra concessio in Dei donationem eternaliter sit confirmata, ita nec Mihi nec alicui successorum meorum Regum sive principum, seu cujuscunque conditionis Dignitatibus nefario temeritatis ausu de supradicta donatione aliquid fraudare, vel minuere liceat. Si autem contigerit ut navis ista rupta & confracta sit, vel nimia vetustate consumpta, five item, quod absit, naufragio perditam, ut alia in loco illius ad utilitatem ibidem Deo servientium famulorum Christi & famularum construatur, ad hanc, viz. conditionem, Ut quicquid in suis mercimonijs in diversis speciebus acquirere possint, nobis fideliter inoffense offerre debeant, simul cum ipsa navi ad locum qui appellatur *Fordwic*. Et quicumque de hac donatione nostra, quod & spiritualiter omnipotenti DEO firmiter concessum est, aliquid nefario caliditatis ausu abstrahere vel minuere temptaverit, sciat se a consortio Sanctorum omnium separatum, & cum Diabolo & Angelis ejus in perpetuum esse dampnandum, qui sanctum locum istum dehonestare conatus est, in quo Primi Apostolorum Principis *Petri* intercessio orationibus assiduis & Eleemosynis floret pro omni populo Christiano. Iccirco vivens benedictione Dei carebit, & moriens maledictioni debite subiacebit, nisi digna satisfactione emendaverit, quod inique studuit depravare. Quicumque vero hec augenda custodierit sit benedictus in perpetuum, & beatissimam vocem audire mereatur cum sanctis, *Venite benedicti Patris mei*. ✠ Ego *Edbertus* Rex hanc donationem a me factam propria manu signo S. Crucis roboravi.

- ✠ Ego *Bregwynus* Archiepiscopus ad petitionem *Edberti* Regis signum S. Crucis expressi.
- ✠ Signum manus *Jamberti* Abbatis.
- ✠ Signum manus *Daene* Abbatis.
- ✠ Signum *Bruni* Abbatis.
- ✠ Signum manus *Baltbeardi* Comitis.
- ✠ Signum manus *Ealtbun* Principis.
- ✠ Signum manus *Redfridi*.
- ✠ Signum manus *Budda*.
- ✠ Signum manus *Ethelberti*.
- ✠ Signum manus *Eadda*.
- ✠ Signum manus *Egesafi*.
- ✠ Signum manus *Aldred*.

N^o. II.

THEOBALDUS, Dei gratia Cant. Archiepiscopus & totius Anglie Primas, Gualterio Archdiacono Cantuarie, totique Capitulo de *Raculphre*, salutem & benedictionem : sciatis quod petitione & presentatione *Radulphi Picoti* & *Elie de Crevequer* dedi & concessi, in elemosinam perpetuam, Ecclesiam Beati *Egidii* de **Serres** Religiosis Canonicis nostris de **Ledes**, cum omnibus ad eandem Ecclesiam justè pertinentibus, quecunque scilicet aliqua personarum ejusdem Ecclesie canonicè ibidem possedisse dinoscitur. Eorundem vero Canonorum assensu & bona voluntate concessimus eam *Normanno* clerico in vita sua tenendam & recognoscendam de ipsis Canonicis singulis annis per duos solidos in solemnitatem Paschali super Altare sancti *Nicholai* de *Ledes* persolvendos ; quos sicut ille Canonicis subtrahere non poterit, ita nec illi ab eo amplius exigere non poterunt. Post vitam vero predicti *Normanni* ecclesia illa in dominium Canonorum libere redibit. Teste *Johanne de Pagham*, *Rogero de Ponte Episcopi*, *Gilberto de Clara*, *Gwaltero de Murry*, *Radulpho de Luxoniis*, *Johanne de Cantuaria*, *Thomâ de Londonia*, *Alano de Welles*, *Malgerio* sacerdote, *Guydone de Prissinuaco*, *Ricardo* castellano, *Radulpho* elemosinario, & multis aliis.

*Ex antiquo
Cartulari Pri-
vatus de Ledes
penes D. Edvar-
dum Filmer
Baronettum.
fol. 4. a.*

N^o. III.

*An Extract from the Letters Patents of Henry VIII. to
the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, 1542.*

—— Damus etiam ac per præsentes concedimus præfatis Decano & Capitulo omnes & omnimodas Decimas granorum, lanæ, & fœni, ac alias decimas quascunque omnium illarum terrarum & tenementorum vocat. **Vintners** in **Barsted** in dicto Comitatu nostro **Kancie**, ac etiam in **winchepe** juxta & prope dictam Civitatem nostram **Cantuarie**, nec non omnes & omnimodas decimas Ecclesiæ sive Rectoriæ Sti. **Egidii** in insula de **Chanett** in dicto Comitatu nostro **Kanciae**. Quæ quidem decimæ prædictæ cum suis pertinentijs dicto nuper Monasterio de **Ledys** dudum spectabant & pertinebant, aut parcellæ possessionum ejusdem nuper Monasterij extiterunt.——

N^o. IV.

St. Nicholas at
Wade.

A Terrier of the Glebe-land belonging to the Vicarage of St. Nicholas at Wade within the Isle of Thanet, June 10. A. D. 1630.

Impr. A Close commonly known by the name of * *All-ballows* Close, contayning by estimation one Acre and a halfe of land, bounding upon the lands of Sir *William Curteen* toward the North, East and West; and unto the high-way South.

Itm. A parcell of land conteyning by estimation one Acre lying at a place called *Hangman's-bush* corner, unto the lands of Sir *Henry Cumpton* South, East and West, and unto Sir *Nicholas-Court* land toward the North.

Itm. A piece of land containing by estimation five rods more or less, lying at a place called *Crow-hill* unto the lands of Sir *Henry Cumpton* toward the North and West, the lands of *Thomas Paramor*, Esq; toward the South, and *Nicholas-Court* land toward the East.

Itm. Another parcel of land conteyning by estimation one Acre and called by the name of *Dorman Acre*, lying at a place called *Bobdalewood* unto the lands of *Henry Cutts* Gent. toward the South, unto the land of *Valentine Everet* Gent. toward the West, and unto the lands of *Avery Savin* toward the North and East.

Itm. A large rod of land commonly called *Tristram's rod*, bounding upon *Bobdalewood* South, the lands of *Mary Fetherstone* widow North, and the lands of *Avery Savin*, East and West.

Itm. Another piece of land containing by estimation half an Acre, bounding upon the highway that leadeth from *Byrchington* to *Sarre* toward the West; the lands of *Avery Savin* toward the East; the land of *Valentine Everet* toward the South; and the Church-land toward the East.

Itm. Another parcel of land containing by estimation half an acre, lying upon a place called *Myles-hill* unto the lands of *Thomas Paramore* Gent. toward the South and East, and unto the lands of Sir *Henry Cumpton* North and West.

Itm. Another piece of land contayning by estimation five rods, lying at a place called *Patting-street* unto the High-way there toward the North; unto the lands of *John Tilden* toward the South and West; and the lands of *Daniel Pamphlet* toward the East.

* This I suppose is the Land on which the Chapel of *All-Saints* stood.

Itm.

Itm. A Close commonly known by the name of *Vicar's Close*, conteyning by estimation two acres and a rod of land, bounding to *Nicholas-Court* land toward the West ; and unto the Highway South, and unto the lands of *Sir Henry Cumption* North and East.

Itm. Another parcell of land contayning by estimation three rods, bounding upon the lands of *Sir Henry Cumption* toward the South and East ; unto the lands of *Thomas Paramor* Gent. toward the West ; and unto the parsonage land toward the North.

Itm. A small spot of land contayning by estimation Nine perches more or lesse, bounding upon the highway toward the North ; unto the lands of *Sir Henry Cumption* toward the West , and unto the lands of *Thomas Paramor* Esq; toward the South and East.

Itm. Another small parcell of Land conteyning by estimation twelve perches more or lesse, bounding upon the lands of *Thomas Paramor* Gent. toward the North ; unto the highway East ; and unto the lands of *Sir Henry Cumption* South and West.

There is other land concealed as the report goeth.

Henry Blaxland
John Blaxland
Ralph Emptage.

Rich. Marlow
Abrab. Niddet
their Marks.

} Church-
wardens.

Thomas Turner
Ecclesiæ D. Nicho-
lai Minister.

William Goatly.
Sylvester Grant.
Thomas Tilden.
Henry Martin.
their Marks.

} Sidesmen.

N^o. V.

St. NICHOLAS. Funeral Monuments.

North Chancel.

1. *A Marble Monument fix'd on the North Wall, with the following Inscription in Letters of Gold-colour.*

HERE lieth buried the bodye of *Thomas Paramor* Gentleman, who had fower wives ;
The first *Alice* the Daughter of *John Rye*,
The second *Alice* Daughter of *Stephen Heyward*,

The

The third *Jone* the Daughter and Choheir of *John Hasleburst*, and by her had Issue one Sone, *Henry* now lyvinge and one Daughter named *Jone* who dyed unmarry'd, his fourth wife was *Margret* daughter of *Edmund Slyfeeld* Esquier, and by her had Issue one Sonne named *Thomas* now living. He lived in this Parish XXXIII Yeres and dyed the IX day of *October* 1593, and in the 67th Yere of his Age.

2. On the same Wall, A polished black Marble with this Inscription in Letters of Gold-colour :

Hic jacet Margarita filia Gulielmi Willoughby militis, Uxor Thomæ Paramor Primogeniti Henrici Armigeri, Fœmina pia, prudens ; pudica, Conjux placida, morigera ; ex octo quos peperit liberis tres superstites, Thomas, Henricus & Joanna. Occubuit septimo die Julij. Anno Domini 1627. Ætatis suæ tricesimo quinto.

3. On a Brass Plate, fix'd to a Stone laid flat on the Ground :

Here lyeth buried the bodies of *Valentyne Edvarod Gentleman*, who had two wyfes *Agnes* and *Joane*, by *Agnes* he had IIII sones and two daughters, and also by *Joane* his second wife III sones and VI daughters, which *Valentyne* decessed the XXV day of February in the yere of our Lord God M.C.C.C.C.C.LIX. after whose decease the sayde *Joane* maryed with *Thomas Paramore*, and by him had a sonne and a daughter, and the said *Joane* decessed the fyfth day of April in the yere of our Lord God M.C.C.C.C.C.LXXIII. whose soules God hath taken to his mercy.

4. In the same Chancel :

Here lie buried the bodies of *Valentine Everard Gent.* who dyed the 15th of *June A. Dom.* 1618. and *Mary* his wife who decessed the 17th of *July* 1624.

5. Here lieth interred the body of *John Bridges Yeoman* late of this Parish, who departed this life *September* the 7th *Anno Dom.* 1704. the 30th year of his Age.

He

He took to wife *Sarah* the daughter of *William Pett* also of this Parish, by whome he had Issue surviving him one sone and one daughter

Thomas and Sarah.

And as I am so must they be
Therefore prepare to follow me.

6. Here lieth interred the bodys of *Thomas and Sarah Bridges* son and daughter of *John Bridges* late of this parish, and of *Sarah* his wife.

Thomas departed this life the 8th of *May* 1706 the 3d year of his Age.

Sarah the 28th *Sept.* 1715 in the 16th year of her age.

In the Middle Chancel, on Stones laid on the Ground, are the following Inscriptions :

1. Here lyes in expectation of a glorious Resurrection the body of *Katherine* the beloved wife of *Nic. Chewney* Vicar of this Parish, by whom he had two sones, viz. *Nicholas* and *John* both deceased & lye here interred. She departed hence the 15th of *Feb.* Anno 1650 and in the 24th year of her Age.

Pignus { Am } oris.
 { Dol }

A loyal loving wife a mother dear
Twixt her two babes doth lye interred here,
Whose Souls sit crowned in that Heavenly Quire
Of endless joy fill'd with Coelestial fire.
And yet my tears even in their passion would
Recall you from that Kingdom if they could.
Pardon my dear this my distracted zeale
And you my Babes to whome I do appeale.
My los being great my grief must needs be foe,
The more I strive 'gainst tears the more they flow.
Till I approach your blisse, O who can tell
Your happy welcome, or my sad farewell.

2. Here

2. Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. *Steven Huffam* late Minister of this Parish, who deceased *May 6th 1629*. He had issue 6 sonnes and 7 daughters, surviving *John* and *Susan*.

He was a burning and a shining light: and yee were willing for a season to rejoyce in his light.

John 5: 35.

Exul eram; exilii locus, orbis: Patria, Cœlum:
Vita, via, exilii Mors mihi finis erat.

3. Here lieth interred the body of *Thomas Smelter* Master of Arts, formerly of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, and late Vicar of this Church near 30 years. He departed this life the 26th day of *November 1700* in the 60th year of his Age.

4. Here lieth interred in expectation of a glorious resurrection the body of *Edward Philpot* of *St. Nicholas* gent. He deceased the 15th day of *October, Anno Dom. 1677* and in the 45th year of his Age. He had issue by his dearly beloved wife *Jane Philpot* the daughter of *Paul Kerby* of *St. Peters* 5 sons and 2 daughters viz. *Ralph, Edward, John, Ralph* and *Ralph* and *Kathern*.

Whereof *Ralph* senior departed this life the 30th day of *May* in the sext year of his age *Anno Dom. 1670* and *Ralph* the second was baptized the 9th day of *May Anno Domini 1671* and was buried the 13th day of *June 1671*.

5. Here lyes the body of * *Thomas Napleton* of *Shouart* in this Parish gent. who married *Sarah* the daughter of * *Thomas Napleton* of the Town of *Feversham* in this County *Esq*; and had one only daughter named *Elizabeth*.

He departed this life the 5th of *December* in the year of our Lord 1702 and in the 34th year of his Age.

6. Here lieth interred the body of *Martha* the daughter of *Moses Napleton* late of this Parish gent. and of *Mary* his wife. She departed this Life the 4th day of *August Anno 1711* in the 44 year of her Age.

* See *The History, &c. of the Abby and Church of Faversham*, Collection, &c. p. 4.

Under the Communion Table :

Here lieth interred the Body of *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Cullen* gent. and wife unto *Moses Napleton* gent. of this Parish, by whome he had issue fower sones and two daughters, viz. *Moses, John, Moses, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Martha.* She departed this life the 9th day of *October Anno Domini 1669.* and in the two and thirtieth year of her Age.

Here also lieth interred the body of *Moses Napleton* late of this Parish gent. who departed this Life *June 9th day 1693.*

Aged Years.

Here under lieth buried the body of *Henry Blaxland* the elder late of this Parishes who died the 29th day of *April Ao. Do. 1631* and in the 60th year of his Age, who had two wives, viz. *Sarah* the widow of *David Wallbanke* by whome he had issue two sones, *John* and *Henry,* and three Daughters *Anne, Sarah, and Mary.* His second wife was *Anne* the widow of *Laurence Bennet* by whome he had no issue.

In the Nave or Body of the Church :

Here lieth buried the body of *Anne* late the wife to *Edward Emptage* of the Parish of *St. Nicholas at Wade* who in her life was towards God religious, to her husband loving and comfortable, over all his children (having no issue of her own body) tender and careful, who living unto the Age of 51 years made a godly end the 27th of *January Anno Dni. 1622.*

N^o. VI.*Extract of the WILL of John Finch of Limpne.*

Item, I Give and Devise unto my loving Nephew *Henry Heyman* of *Wye* Esq; all that one Messuage or Tenement with the Barn Stable Gardens Outhouses and one Hundred and five Acres more or less Arable and Marsh Land with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging called *Chambers-Wall* scituate lying and being in the Parish of *St. Nicholas Atwade* in the Isle of *Tbanet* in the

[C]

County

County of *Kent* now in the Occupation of *John Nemes* or his Assigns to have and to hold the said Messuage or Tenement and Land called *Chamberswall* with their Appurtenances to my said Nephew *Henry Heyman* during his natural Life and no longer. *Provided* that he pay unto my loving Niece Mrs. *Katharine Heyman* his Sister one Annualty or Yearly Rent Charge of *Twenty Pounds* of lawful Money of *England* to be issuing going received and taken out of that my said Messuage of *Chamberswall*, with the Lands and Appurtenances thereunto belonging to be payable half-yearly by equal Portions that is to say *Ten Pounds* at *Midsummer* and *Ten Pounds* at *Christmas* without any manner of Deductions for Taxes Repairs &c. But in case the said Annualty or Yearly Rent Charge shall be behind or unpaid in Part or in the Whole for the Space of *Thirty Days* after any of the said Days of Payment that then it shall and may be lawful for the said *Katharine Heyman* or her Assigns to enter into the said Messuage Lands and Premises to make distress for the Payment of the said Annualty or Yearly Rent Charge or any Part or Parcel thereof which shall be behind or unpaid for the Space of *Thirty Days* as is aforesaid. And in case the said *Henry Heyman* shall die before the said *Katharine Heyman* his Sister then I give and devise the said Messuage Lands and Tenement of *Chamberswall* with the Appurtenances to the said *Katharine Heyman* during her natural Life and no longer. And it being my Will that the said Messuage Lands and Tenement of *Chambers-Wall* be kept in good and sufficient Repair during the Life of the said *Henry Heyman* and *Katharine Heyman* in case they shall neglect to do it I do hereby empower the Minister Churchwardens and Overseers of the said Parish of *St. Nicholas Atwade* to take up from time to time so much of the Rents of the said *Chambers-Wall* which may put it in sufficient Repair and imploy it accordingly. And from and immediately after the Death of the said *Henry Heyman* and *Katharine Heyman* I give and devise the last devised Messuage called *Chambers-Wall* with the Land and Appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the Ministers Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parishes of *St. Nicholas Atwade* and *Wye* in the County of *Kent* and to their Successors for ever on this Trust in them reposed that the Rents and Profits of the same shall be by them for ever from time to time and at all times after the Death of the said *Henry Heyman* and *Katharine Heyman* equally distributed half yearly to eight of the eldest poorest and most honest industrious and diligent labouring Men of each of the said Parishes of *St. Nicholas Atwade* and *Wye* that is to say (to sixteen in all) that never received any Alms or Relief of those said Parishes or any other Parish. *Ac in alio paragrapho dict. Testamenti continetur*

tur prout sequitur, viz. Item, It is my Will that the Writings of my Lands be immediately after my Death delivered into the Hands of the Ministers Churchwardens and Overseers to whom the Lands aforesaid are given in Trust for the Uses afore-mentioned and shall be lodged in the Hands of such of those Ministers Churchwardens and Overseers who are to have the greatest Share in the Lands before divided except the Writings of the Lands in *Wareborn* which shall remain in the Hands of my Executrix. And I do herein Will and Declare that in case any of the Trustees the Ministers Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parishes aforesaid shall at any time hereafter alter or contradict the true Intent and Meaning of my Charity herein before expressed and convert and apply the same or any part thereof to any other Use or Uses, Then my Will and Meaning is and I do hereby Will and Order that the Devise and Devises of the Lands Tenements and Hereditaments so given and devised to the said Trustees that shall so alter or contradict my Will or misapply or divert the said Rents and Profits as aforesaid to any other Use or Uses than is herein before expressed shall cease and determine. And then I give and devise the said Messuage Land Tenements and Hereditaments unto the Ministers Churchwardens and Overseers of the other Parishes to whom I have before given and devised any of my said Lands Tenements and Hereditaments that shall strictly observe and perform this my Will according to my true Intent and Meaning herein before expressed and to their Successors for ever to be applied to the Uses of the Poor of the said several Parishes in such manner as is herein before expressed.

Ac etiam in quodam alio paragrafo dicti Testamenti continetur prout sequitur, viz. Item, It is my Will that none of my Charity before given shall be distributed to any other Poor then to those only who shall be * be Members of the Church of *England* as it is now established by Law. *In Witness, &c.* * Sic in

Exaiatur cum Testamento † orili præfati Testatoris defunct † Originali.

Pa Lukin Regrii Deputat.

N^o. VII.

Monkton.

An Extract of the WILL of Sir John Spyoe,
Vicar of Monkton, 1450.

e Curia prero-
gat. Cantuar.

* wher.

in this wise; that is to say 20^l to a newe Vestment with a
 Chesibill and 2 Tunyculys and the apparell therto unto *Monkton*
 Church and 10 Marc in the same forme and manner unto the
 Church of *St. Nicholas* att *Wade* if the Parishioners there will or-
 dayn therto 2 Tunicles for to make a sorte. And if they wole not
 than the same 10 Marc shall be for a Priest's Salary, one whole yere
 to pray for my soule my fadyr soule my modyr soule and all crys-
 tyn soules and 40^s to eavery Parish Church yn *Thenet* * ther divyne
 fervis ys contenaue. And to the Amendment of the soule way at
Gorestrete 100^s. Also Y wyll that myne executor dispose for me on
 the day of my sepulture 26^s. 8^d and on my monyth day 40^s
 and more if it will be, and 40^s on my 12 monyth-day and more if
 it may be. Further yn the day of my sepulture Y wyll that my
 Executors distribute yn every Church in the Isle where divine ser-
 vise is maynten'd and contened in this wyfe; 6^s. 8^d unto Prests
 and Clerks to do exequies and masses for me and all Christen sowlys.
 to every Sexteyne be himself 16^d for ryngyng and 2^s to the Church
 works in every of the said Churches.

N^o. VIII.MONKTON. *Funeral Monuments.*

In the Nave or Body of the Church :

The Pourtraiture of a Priest in his Habit on Brass, but the Plate
 on which the Inscription was, is lost.

On a Brass Plate :

Here lyeth Christofer Blechenden Gentleman late of the Parish of Mounkton with Ames and Margaret his Wives which deceased the furste day of July An. 1554.

Above this Plate were the Effigies of Mr. Blechenden and his two Wives with their Coats of Arms, but they are long since gone.

On a Brass Plate :

Here lyeth the body of *Nicholas Robinson* Gent. who sometime dwelt in the Isle of *Tenat* in the Parish of *Monkton* at *Gore-stret*, who departed this present life the 23 of *June* 1594, who had issue by *Frances* his wyfe three sones and two daughter.

Respice finem.

On a Mural Monument on the South Wall by the Font :

Here lyeth interred the body of that modest gentlewoman *Frances Blechenden* eldest daughter of *Thomas Blechenden* Gent. She injoyed three husbands, *Thomas Epps* of *New-Romney* Gent. her first ; *Nicholas Robinson* of this Parish of *Monkton* Gent. her second ; and *John Blechenden* of *Aldington* Esq; She had by each of them Issue, she lived 48 years wanting twelve days, departing this world in the true faith of Christ the 25th of *December* 1611.

On a flat Stone :

Here lyeth buried the body of *Margaret Parkar* who had two Husbands, I *George Robinson* Gent. by whom she had no issue, the said *Margaret Parkar* deceased the 11 of *Mar.* Anno Dom. 1607 and in the 88 yeare of her natural Age.

On

On a flat Marble:

Aspice
Respice Prospice.

Under this Marble lyeth
the body of Mr. *Abraham Terrey*
late of this Parish of *Monkton*, who dyed
February the 23, in the year of our Lord
God 1661 and in the 44. year of his age.
He took to wife *Ann* the daughter of
Mr. *John Tomlin* of *St. John Baptist*
leaving issue by her two sons
and four daughters; viz. *Abraham*,
Isaac, *Ann*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth* and *Hannah*.

Refurgam

On the same Stone:

Here also lyeth the body of Mrs
Ann Terrey the beloved wife of
Mr *Abraham Terrey* who departed
this life the 16 day of July in the
88 year of her Age, *Anno Dom.*
1704.

On a flat Stone at the West-end of the Church:

Here lieth the body of Mr. *John Ayling*
late Vicar of this Church 48 years
who married *Eliz.* the daughter of Mr
Abraham Terrey sometime of this
Parish, by whome he had issue 4 chil.
viz. *Eliz. Seth*, *Ann* and *Elizabeth*, two
surviving, *Seth* and *Ann*. He departed
this life *Dec. 4. 1710* aged 74 years.

N^o. IX.*Ordinatio Vicariæ de Monketon.*

U Niverfis, &c. ut supra de verbo ad verbum ufque Vicariam perpetuam in Ecclefia fupradicta de *Eaftri* loco cujus fcribo de *Monketon* præfatis Religiofis viris ut premittitur reftituta Ordinamus facimus & creamus per præfentes Portionemque Vicarii & Vicariæ Ecclefie fupradictæ de *Monketon* Ordinamus facimus & limitamus fubfcripto modo confiftere debere in perpetuum videlicet quod Vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem habebit Aulam cum duabus cameris, coquinam, unum columbarium & unam curtilagium pro ftatu fuo competent. cum claufura fufficienti infra manfum porcionis quam nuper Elemofinarius habuit in eadem in præfenti extantes fitas & edificatas fumptibus Vicarii hujufmodi in futurum continue reparandas nec non oblaciones legata & obventiones quafcunque ac decimas lanæ agnorum vitulorum butiri lactis casei lini canabi * aucarum anatum porcellorum ovorum * ancaram, ceræ mellis pomorum pirorum columbarum pifcariarum aucupationum venacionum negociacionum molendinorum feni herbagii filvæ cæduæ & aliorum quorumcunque ad ipfam Ecclefiam de *Monketon* feu Capellas quafcunque ab eadem dependentes qualitercunque provenientes. Ac xii libr. & xx denar. bonæ & legalis monetæ ad Fefta Sanctorum Michaelis & Pafchæ per æquales porciones a Priore & Capitulo prædicto annuatim perpetuo in futurum fideliter Vicario qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem perfolvendas. Quæ quidem oblaciones legata proventus & decimæ cum columbar. præd. prout per inquisitionem fuper valore annuo eorumlibet captam fimus informati una cum dict. xii^b & xx denar. annuatim ut præmittitur percipiend. ad xxiii^b bonæ monetæ communibus annis fe extendunt. Porcionem tamen fuam hujufmodi in dictis oblacionibus obvencionibus legatis decimis & xii libr. & xx denar. præd. ut præmittitur confistent. propter cafus fortuitos qui contingere poterint in futurum ad decem libras argenti duntaxat limitamus & taxamus juxta quarum decem librarum argenti taxam Vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem decimam in futurum ipfam Ecclefiam contingentem pro porcione fua duntaxat folvet fubibit & agnofcet. Invenietque dictus Vicarius unum capellatum in capella de *Birchington* ab eadem Ecclefia de *Monketon* dependente fingulis diebus fi & quatenus commode poterit celebraturum. Inveniet etiam idem Vicarius unum alium Capellatum

E Registro
Principalis Se-
dis Archiepif.
Cant.

Capellanum in capella de *Wode* ab eadem & Ecclesia de *Monketon* dependentem singulis diebus Dominicis & iiii^{is} ac vi^{is} festis celebraturum. Qui capellani dictas capellas officiabunt ut præfertur debite in divinis. Inveniet & cereos processionales superpellicia ligabit & libros invencionem Rectoris concernentes librosque hujusmodi inventos suo periculo custodiet necnon omnia alia onera infra dictam Ecclesiam & Capellas per Rectorem loci consueta suis sumptibus subibit & expensis. Hoc excepto quod præfati Religiosi viri Cancelli dictarum Ecclesiæ & Capellarum in omnibus suis membris & particulis reparabunt & si diruti fuerint reedificabunt suis sumptibus & expensis. Quas quidem Ecclesia de *Monketon* prædicta restitutionem & reduccionem Vicariæ ordinationem ipsiusque Vicarii portionis limitationem in eadem & onerum impositiones antedictas ipsos & eorum quemlibet ut premittitur concernentes ac omnia alia & singula hujusmodi restitutionem & reduccionem ordinationes limitationes ac impositiones contingent. Vocatis primitus in forma juris in hac parte vocandis cæterisque solemniis in omnibus per nos observatis cum plena causæ cognitione firma stabilita & cunctis temporibus futuris firmiter observanda fore debere dictamque portionem sufficientem & congruam esse Vicario hujusmodi pro omni tempore futuro de communi assensu & consensu Capituli nostri pronunciamus diffinimus & declaramus per presentes. In cujus, &c. Dat. apud Le Ford ii Non. Augusti Anno Domini Millesimo ccc^{mo} Sexagesimo Septimo, & nostræ Translationis Primo.

Langham, fol. 130.

Concordat cum Registro
facta collatione per me
Willielmum Angier Notarium publicum.

* ad

In eodem Registro extat Ordinatio quædam de contributione Capellarum *Birchington* & *Wood* * at reparationes Ecclesiæ de *Monketon*. Dat. 2^{do} Non. Augusti A. D. 1367.

N^o. X.

Ex parte Rememor. primorum fructuum & decimarum.

INter Recorda remanent. penes rememoratorem primorum fructuum & Decimarum in sacchario Domini Regis apud *Westm.* de veris annuis valoribus omnium & singulorum Ecclesiasticorum Beneficiorum nec non aliarum possessionum spiritualium infra Com. *Kanc.* capt. per In.

Inquisic. virtute cujusdam Commissionis Anno vicesimo sexto *Henrici* octavi nuper Regis Angliæ, secundum tenorem & effectum cujusdam Actus Parliamenti in ea Parte Edit. provisi (inter alia) continetur ut sequitur, viz.

Decanatus de *Westbere*.

Ecclesia de *Monketon* cum capellis de *Byrchenden* & *Wodde* appropri. Priori Ecclesie Christi *Cantuar.* *Harry Marshall* Vicar there in one Pension received yerely of the Priory of *Christchurche* l. d.
in *Canterbury* ————— xii xx

In tythes prediall and personall oblations and other l.
yerely Profettes ————— xi.

l. d.

Summa xxiii. xx

Whereof deducted for ii Prests that is to say one Prest at *Birchington*, and the other at *Wode* chappels annexed to the said l. s. d.
Church of *Monketon* ————— ix xiii. iv.

l. s. d.

Rem. xiii. viii. iv.

s. d.

Ex. 18 die *Novembris* 1674

Decima pars inde

xxvi. x.

Per me *William Pretyman*.

Nº. XI.

A Terrier of the Houses and Gleabe land belonging unto the Vicarage of Mouncton in the Isle of Thanet, taken July 7. 1630.

Imprimis, **T**HE Vicarage house with one kitchen, one garden, one Pigeon house, together with three Rodds of land, the totall conteining one acre more or less, lying to the King's high way South; the Rectory of *Mouncton* and the lands thereof East and North, and the lands of *Mouncton Court* West

Henry Paramor, Francis Saunders,
Thomas Giles, Jeffery Sandwell.

Andrew Sympson Curate
William Watson } Church-
John Archer } wardens.

N^o. XII.*A Terrier of the Houses and Lands belonging unto the Church of Mouncton taken the day and yeare aforesaid.*

Imprimis, ONE Parcell of Marsh now in the occupation of *Francis Sanders* gent. conteining one rod more or less, [lying to] the lands of the Mannor of *Mouncton Court*, East, North, and South, and the lands of *Henry Robinson* gent. West.

Item, One tenement with an Orchard and Garden, Kitchen and barne thereunto belonging, now in the occupation of *Edward Baker*, the lands of *Sheriffs Court*, East, of *Thomas Nut* gent. South and West, and the King's high way North.

Item, One Messuage or Tenement and barne with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with one orchard, garden and fower acres of land more or lesse, now in the occupation of *William Clun*. The King's high way East, the lands of *Henry Robinson* gent. South and West, and the lands of *Mouncton Court* North, one parcell of the said lands being about thirty yeares ago exchanged for a like parcell of lands of *Henry Robinson's* gent. conteining about one rod more or less, bounding upon the lands of *Mouncton-court*, East and North, upon the lands of *Henry Robinson* aforesaid West, and the Church land South, that other Parcel of the Church land being converted into an highway as it yet remaineth.

Item, Three acres of errable land more or lesse now in the occupation of *Alice Mount* (formerly *Palmer*) knowne and called by the name of *Mouncton Church* land, bounding to the lands of the heirs of *Roger Wells* towards the East, and to a certain Lynch there, commonly called the *Procession Lynch*, being between the Parishes of *Minster* and *Mouncton*, and to the lands of the said *Roger Wells* toward the West, and to *Bramling Close* towards the North, and the *Procession Lynch* aforesaid towards the South.

Henry Paramor
Thomas Giles

Francis Saunders
Jeffery Sandwell
William Watson
John Archer.

Andrew Sympson

} Church-wardens

N^o. XIII.

*In testamento sive ultima voluntate Henrici Robinson
nuper dum vixit parochiæ divæ Margarete Civitatis
& Archidiaconat. Cant. Gener. defunct. gerente dat.
decimo tertio die mensis Maij anno Domini 1642
penes Registrum Domini Archiepiscopi Cant. remanen.
inter alia continetur prout sequitur, videlicet,*

Item, I Do will and bequeath unto the now present Vicar of
Mounkton in the Isle of *Thanett* in the Countie of *Kent*
and to his Successors for ever Vicars of the said Parish my five acres
of arable land called by the name of *Flete close* lieing and being in
the Parish of *St. Laurence* in the Isle and Countie aforesaid, now in
the occupation of *Thomas Crosse*, and my five acres of meadow
ground, now in the occupation of *Thomas Heath*, lieing and being in
the Parish of *Chistlett* in the Countie of *Kent*, upon trust and confi-
dence neverthelesse in him and them reposed, and to the only end
and purpose that the said Vicar and his Successors shall and will
with this my gift let, sett, receive, disburse and distribute the
Rents and Revenues of the aforesaid arable and meadow ground for
and towards the relief of four poor widows exceeding the age of
threescore years, two of which widows shall from time to time be
dwelling and abiding in the Parish of *Mounkton*, and the other two
in the Parish of *Birchington* in the said Isle of *Thanet* and Countie
of *Kent*, and this order I desire may be observed carefully accord-
ing to my honest intention. Probatum fuit Testamentum, &c. 20
Septem. A. D. 1642.

N^o. XIV.*Birchington.*

A Copy of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Anna Gertruy Crispe as for so much thereof as concerns the devise of lands to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Birchington and Vill of Acole.

Item, I Give and bequeath to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Birchington* and *Ville of Acole* and their Successors for ever, All those my peeces of Land containing by estimation Fourty and Seaven acres more or lesse lying and being in the Parishes of *Birchington* aforesaid and *Monkton* in the Isle of *Thanett* in the County of *Kent* and now in the occupation of *John Troward*; and *Thomas Troward*, at eighteene pounds yearly rent, and the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof in trust and for the use and benefitt of the poor of the said parish of *Birchington* and of the said *Ville of Acole* and other uses following (that is to say) That the said Overseers and their Successors out of the Rents, Issues and Profitts to *Ellen Windowe* Widow and *Ann Price* her Sister Spinster and the Survivour of them during life, do pay the yearly summe of three pounds by quarterly payments at the feasts of the Annuncion of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, of Saint *John* the Baptist, of Saint *Michael* the Archangel, and the Nativity of our blessed Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*; the first payment thereof to begin at such of the said feasts as shall happen next after my decease. And also that they yearly for ever out of the said Rents, Issues and Profits do pay to the Clarke of the said Parish of *Birchington* for the time being twenty Shillings at the Feast of the Nativity of our Blessed Lord for and towards his care and pains in keeping cleane, and looking after the said Isle belonging to *Quex* as aforesaid, and the *Monuments* there set up and to be set up, and that they look that he do the same. And also that they out of the said Rents, Issues and Profits yearly for ever pay to Five poor Widows of the parish of *Birchington* and *Ville of Acole* aforesaid five pounds in manner and use following (that is) To three Widows of *Birchington* and two Widows of *Acole* each of them twenty Shillings at the feast of the Nativity of our blessed Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ* to be laid out in wearing apparell for their better appearing at Church, which the Overseers are to see if observed. And also that they out of the said Rents, Issues, and Profits for ever yearly keep at School with an able Dame or Schoolmaster

master living in the Parish of *Birchington* the number of Twelve boys and girls of the Parish of *Birchington* and *Ville* of *Acole* aforesaid, to be taught and to learn to read and to write, and the Girls to work needle work, to be educated in good manners, and to be at Church orderly, and having learned to read to give to each at leaving the School a Bible, and also that they out of the said Rents, Issues, and Profits take yearly to themselves Ten shillings. And also that they from time to time dispose the remaining Rents, Issues and Profits after the yearly payments made as aforesaid, and deduction of Quit-rent, Taxes, and other incident disbursements, for and towards the binding some of the boys kept at School Apprentice and Apprentices to some handicraft trade when a competent fit Sum is remaining for that purpose. And also that they keep a Book and therein fairly write the Tenant or Tenants name and names that hired and used the said Lands from *Michaelmas* to *Michaelmas*, or from what time in every yeare, and at what yearly rent, and the particulars of the payments by them made pursuant to the directions aforesaid, and the payment of Quit-rent, Taxes and other incident charges in every yeare out of the said Rents, Issues and Profits, and to write the remaining Summ of the Rents, Issues and Profits for that Yeare and in whose hands the same Rents to be disposed or hath been disposed, according to the Trust and directions aforesaid. And also that they at passing their yearly accounts before Justices of the Peace, according to the Statute in that case provided, shall produce and shew forth to the said Justices the said yearly Account in the book for that purpose to be kept, that they may examine and see how well they have performed the said Trust, and also that they shall provide a Copy fairly written of the Tenants Name and yearly Rent, and the payments and several disbursements entred in the said book, and the Summ remaining as entred in the said Book in every yeare, and subscribed by the Overseer of that Yeare, and shall yearly within ten days after the Feast of the Nativity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ* hang up the said Copy of the past year ending the *Michaelmas* before in the Chancel of the Parish Church of *Birchington* there to remaine for publick perusal, and to see how the Trust pursued and performed. Provided always nevertheless and upon condition that if the said Overseers or their Successors shall neglect or refuse to perform and execute the said Trust and to dispose the said Rents Issues and Profits according to this my Will and Direction that then in such case the said Devise and bequest to the said Overseers and their Successors shall cease and be void, and then and thenceforth I give and bequeath the said Lands to the right heirs of me the said *Anna Gertruy Crispe* to have and to hold the said lands to them and their heirs, In
trust

trust neverthelesse and to dispose the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof pursuant and according to the Uses and Directions —

February 13th, 1707.

N^o. XV.

A Note of the Corn due unto the Clerk of Birchington taken out of an olde book by which the Clerk beere-tofore hath gathered these tithes of long time.

	Wheat	Barly
S IR <i>Henrie Crispe</i> paid	3 coppes of wheat	3 of barly
Brooksend house —	2 coppes	2 coppes
Goreend house —	1 coppe	1 coppe
Painotts house —	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe
Abram's house —	1 coppe	1 coppe
Cooper's house —	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe
Val. Cauty's —	4 Sheaves	4 Sheaves
Holden —	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe
Grant's house }	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe	$\frac{1}{2}$ coppe
John Petits }		
John Cauty's for the 100 acres of Bookman's land }	1 coppe	
M. Wigfells house —	4 Sheaves	4 Sheaves
Philder's —	1 coppe	1 coppe
Johnson —	4 Sheaves	4 Sheaves
Michaelmas Quarter besides 1580.		

	s.	d.
Mr. Browne at Queckes —	2	0
Richard Harties ounce —	10	
Brooksend house —	1	02
Haman Pierce —		06
John Underdounne —		08
Valent. Cautys —		04
The rest after the rate of Cottages.		

No. XVI.

N^o. XVI.

An assessment made by we the Parishioners of the Parish of Birchington and the Vill of Woode rating their lands at xii^d. the Score and Cottagers at iiii^d. for the Clarke his Wages. 1638.

Orders for Buryalls.

<i>Impr.</i> THE great bell for a knell	_____	iiii ^s . iiii ^d .
<i>Itm.</i> the second bell	_____	iii.
<i>Itm.</i> the littell bell	_____	ii. 10 ^d .
<i>Itm.</i> A Coffend grave	_____	viii
<i>Itm.</i> noe Coffend grave	_____	vi
Diuties belonging to the Clarke for Churchinges	_____	iii

N^o. XVII.

All-Saints Birchington. Funeral Monuments.

In the middle Chancel on a brass Plate, with the Effigies of Mr. Heynys, in his Mass Habit, over it :

Hic requiescit Magister Johannes Heynys Clericus nuper Vicarius de Monkton qui obiit nono die Octobris anno domini M^o. V^c. XXIII.

In the Vestry on a brass Plate :

Here lieth Mistriss Margaret Crispe late the wyffe of Master John Crispe the younger dowter and Ayer unto Gorge Rotheram Esqyer whyche Margaret dyed the xviii. day of May the yere of our Lord God MV^cVIII.

In

In the Ckancel belonging to Queaks, on a brass Plate, the Effigies over it being gone :

* The Brass is here cut off.

* _____ of *John Crispe* Esqyer and *Agnes* hys Wyffe whyche *John* decessed the _____ day of _____ yn the yere of our lord god MV^c _____ and the seyde *Agnes* decessed the VI day of June the yere of our lord MV^cXXXIII. whos soules I-hu have mcy.

On a brass Plate, with the Effigies over it :

Hic jacet Johannes Felde qui obiit XIII^o die Februarii Anno Domini Millmo CCCC^oIV^o.

On a brass Plate, with the Effigies over it :

_____ *Margaret Cryppys* late the wyfe of *John Cryppys* the younger, which *Margarett* decessyd the XII day of Maye in the yere of our Lord god, MV^cXXXIII.

On a brass plate, with the Effigies over it :

Hic jacet Ricus Quek qui obiit XVIII^o die mensis Marcij. Anno Dni M^oCCCClix^o

On a brass Plate, with the Effigies over it :

Hic jacet Johannes Quek qui obiit XXI^o die Octobr. A^o dni MCCCCXLIX.

On a brass Plate, with the Effigies over it :

_____ *Alys* late the wyfe of *John Cryspe* the younger which *Alys* decessyd the XVIII day of February An^o Dm. MV^cXVIII. on whole soul I-hu have mercy.

On

On a mural Monument on the South Wall:

Homo Bulla.

Here lieth the Bodie of *Marie*
Crispe, eldest daughter of
Sir Anthony Colepepyr of
Bedgeburie, descended of the
Honorable familie of the Lorde
Dacres; she married *Henry*
Crispe of *Queke* Esquier & had
by him Fower sonnes viz. *Nicholas*,
Henry, *Anthony*, & *Henry*, &
one daughter viz. *Anne*, of
w^{ch} *Nicholas* and *Henry* only
survive there Mother :

Whoe departed
this Life.

Octob. 31. A^o Dni 1618.

Ætatis suæ 34.

Under the Effigies of Henry Crispe kneeling :

Our Sinnes us here as exiles did detaine
And thus on earth our daies in woes we spent,
Our Faith in Christ redeemed us home again,
And so in's mercy not our worth he sent
His Herald Death, by sommons to recalle,
Us wandring, wearied, faint, with sorrows rent.
Thus death to us advantaige was not smale
Whoe by this meanes gained rest and heaven wall

Under the Effigies of Marie Crispe :

Wit, Beautie, Honour, Meekness, Vertue, Grace,
Croune her with Life entombed in this place.
Ah ! cruel death, if her thou wouldst not spare,
What must we look for, who far meaner are ?
Soe chaste, religious, modest, void of strife,
So kind a neighbour, such a loving wife.
In whom by how much Vertue more did shine,
By so much more her *Crispe* in woe doth pine.

On a mural Monument on the North Wall, in which are several Busts.

Under the Bust of John Crispe, Esq;

Neare this lieth interred the bodies of Sir *Hen. Crispe* of *Queakx* knight, and of *John Crispe* Esq; his son and heir: and of Sir *Henry Crispe* of *Queakx*, kt. the only son of *John Crispe* aforesaid; Sir *Hen.* the granfather married first one of the daughters of *Tho. Scott* of *Scotts Hall* Esq; and by her has issue only one son who married sole daughter of the Lord *Cheyney* and died without issue; Sir *Hen.* married also for his seconde wife *Anne* the daughter of *John Haselhurst* Esq; by whom he left fouer sones and two daughters and died A° 1575.

Under the Bust of a Lady on his Right Hand :

John Crispe Esq; Son of Sir *Henry Crispe* Kn^t first married *Margaret* the daughter of *Tho. Harlackenden* who left no issue, and died A° 1576.

Under the Bust of a Lady on his Left ::

John Crispe Esq; married for his second wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Tho. Roper*, of *Eltham* Esq; and by her had issue one Son and she died Anno 1626.

Under the Bust of Sir Henry Crispe, over the former :

Quis jacet hoc tumulo, quæras si forte viator;
Expediam paucis dicere, qualis homo,
Inter opes multas quo non minus ullus avarus,
Inter & ærumnas non mage fortis erat;

Quo

Quo mage munificus non vixit; amicus egenis,
Nec mage divitibus nobilis hospes erat.
Languidus extremis, quo nec patientior ullus,
Funderet ardentis, nec mage morte preces,
Talis in hoc tumultu corpus mortale reliquit;
Mens immortalis, coelica regna tenet.
Hoc monumentum pietatis ergo composuit,
Hen. Crispe Armiger A° 1651.

Under the Bust of his first Lady on his Right Hand :

Sir Henry Crispe Kt. married his
first wife Mary the daughter
of Sir Edward Monings of Wal-
dershire, neare Dover, by
whome he had noe issue. She
died A° Dni. 1606.

Under the Bust of his second Lady on his Left Hand :

Sir Hen. Crispe of Queakx Kt.
married Anne the daughter
of Tho. Nevins of Eastrie
Esq; for his second wife, by
whome he had no issue. She
died Anno 1629.

On a mural Monument on the same Wall :

M. S.

Of Anna Gertruy Crispe fourth Daughter, and one of the Coheirs
of Thomas Crispe of Quex Esq; she lived an example of Piety and
Charity, died March the 23d 1708. much lamented. By will dated
February the 13th 1707. devised to overseers of the poor of Birching-
ton and Vill of Achole and their Successors for ever 47 acres of land
in Birchington and Monkton then in lease at 18 l. p. ann. in trust to
pay Ellen Window for Life 3 l. to the Clerk of the parish yearly 20 s.
to keep clean the Isle and Monuments belonging to Quex, to 3
widows of Birchington 3 l. to 2 widows of Acole 2 l. for wearing
apparel to appear at Church, to keep at School with dame or ma-
ster 12 boys and girls, and to give to each at leaving the School
a bible, the Overseers to take yearly ten Shillings, to dispose the re-
maining money for binding a school boy apprentice; that the over-

[E 2]

seers

seers fix up a yearly account of receipts, and paiments and pass the same before a Justice of Peace. This Monument pursuant to the will erected by *Frances Wiat* (wife of *Edwin Wiat* of *Boxley* Serjt. of Law) her sister and Excecatrix.

On a flat Tomb :

Here lyeth the body of *Anne* the wife of *Roger Smith* Gent. & third daughter of Sir *Anthony Colepeper* of *Bedsbury* Kt. who left this life *Feb. 26th 1636.*

On a flat Stone :

Here lyeth the body of Sir *Nicholas Crispe* of *Quax* Kt. who died *November 1657.*

On a flat Stone :

Here lieth the body of *Thomasine* daughter of *Thomas Denne* of *Denne-bill* Esq; and wife to Sir *Nicholas Crispe* of *Quax* who departed this life in *March 1679.*

On a flat Stone :

M. S.

Of *Christopher Clapham* Esq; Son of Sir *Christopher Clapham*, of *Clapham* in *Yorkshire*, he mareyed *Elizabeth* third daughter and coheir of *Thomas Crispe* of *Quexe* Esq; by her hath left issue *Christopher* his only Son Posthume born he departed this life *November the 15th 1677.*

On

On a flat Stone :

Here lieth interred the
body of *Henry Crispe* of
Queakes Esq; who married
for his first wife *Mary* the
daughter of Sir *Anthony*
Culpeper of *Bedbury*, she
died *November* the third.

1618.

His second wife *Frances*, the
widow of *John Hooper*, Esq;
and daughter of Sir *Thomas*
Roberts of * *Glassenbury*,
died *November* the ninth 1646..
He departed this life the
25th of *July* An^o Dⁿⁱ 1663.

* In the Parish
of *Cranbrook*.

On a flat Stone :

Here lieth buried the body of *Thomas*
Crispe late of *Quex* Esq; who left
four daughters and coheirs *Maria*
Adriana the eldest married to *Richard*
Breton of *Elmes* in *Hufham* in this
County Esq; *Frantofr* alias *Frances* the
second daughter married to *Edwin*
Wiat of *Maidstone* in this County
Esq; *Elizabeth* the third daughter
married to *Christopher Clapham* of
Wakefield in *Yorkshire* Esq; *Anna*
Gertruy the fowerth daughter yet
unmarried. He died the 27 of *April*
1680..

Nº. XVIII.

Concessio Libere Warrenne in terris dominicis de Mynstre pro Abbate Sancti Augustini Cantuar.

*Cart. 54 Hen.
III. M. 10.*

REX Archiepiscopis &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac Carta nostra confirmasse dilecto nobis in Christo Abbati Sancti Augustini Cantuariensi qui pro tempore fuerit & ejusdem loci conventui quod ipsi & eorum successores imperpetuum habeant liberam Warrennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Mynstre in Insula de *Tenet, Chistelet, Stureye, Stodmers, Liteleburn, Kenniton, Stanes, Burewaremarys, Lenham, & Plumsted* in Com. *Kanc.* dum tamen terre ille non sint infra chaceas aut Warrennas nostras. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warrennam pertineat sine licentia ipsorum abbatis & conventus vel successorum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Concessimus etiam et hac carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem abbati & conventui quod ipsi & eorum successores imperpetuum habeant unum Mercatum apud predictum manerium suum de *Plumsted* singulis septimanis per diem Martis et quod habeant ibidem unam feriam singulis annis duratur per tres dies videlicet in vigil. & in die & in crastino sancti Nicholai nisi mercatum illud & feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum & vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus &c. sicut predictum est. Hijs Testibus *Guidon de Locunato, & Willielmo de Valens*, fratribus nostris, *Thom. de Clar. Roberto Anguilon, Will. de Wintreshull, Benedicto de Blackham, Stephano de Eddewith, Rogero de Wauton, Petro Everard* & alijs. Datum per manum nostram apud *Westm.* primo die *Aprilis*.

Nº. XIX.

N^o. XIX.

Concessio Abbati Sti. Augustini libere Warrenne in terris dominicis suis de Menstre pro Abbate de Sancto Augustino Cantuar.

Cart. 24 Edw.
III. N. 11.

EDWARDUS Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ & Aquitaniæ Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justic. Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ballivis, Ministris, & omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali concessisse pro nobis & heredibus nostris dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati & Conventui de Sancto Augustino Cantuar. quod ipsi & successores sui imperpetuum habeant liberam Warrennam tam in omnibus dominicis terris suis propriis quam tenentium suorum in Insula *Taneti*. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warrennam pertineat sine licentia & voluntate dictorum Abbatis & Conventus aut successorum eorundem super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum dum tamen terre ille infra metas foreste nostre non existant. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris quod predicti Abbas & Conventus & successores sui imperpetuum habeant liberam Warrennam tam in omnibus dominicis terris suis propriis quam tenentium suorum in Insula predicta. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warrennam pertineat sine licentia & voluntate ipsorum Abbatis & Conventus & successorum eorundem super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum dum tamen terre ille infra metas foreste nostre non existant sicut predictum est, hijs testibus venerabilibus patribus, S. Archiepiscopo Cantuar. tocius Angliæ primate. *W. Winton* Episcopo Cancellar. nostro, *Richardo Arundell*, *Thoma de Bello Campo Warwick* Comitibus, & *Guidone de Brion* Senescallo Hospicii nostri, & aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud *Westm.* xx die *Novembris* Anno Regni nostri tricesimo quarto.

Per breve de privato Sigilló.

N^o. XX.

N^o. XX.*Pro hominibus et tenentibus Abbatis Sancti Augustini Cantuar.*

Claus. 3. Edw.
III. M. 15.

REX Vicecomiti Kanc. salutem. Cum celebris memorie dominus *Edwardus* nuper Rex Anglie pater noster ad prosecutionem hominum et tenentium dilecti nobis in Christo Abbatis sci. *Augustini Cantuar.* de Manerijs suis de *Menstre* in Insula de *Tbaneto*, *Chistelet*, *Stureye*, *Liteleburn*, *Northburn*, *Lenham*, et *Plomstede*, ei per petitionem suam coram ipso patre nostro et concilio suo exhibitam suggerentium quod *Borghesaldri* et quatuor homines de qualibet *Borgha* eorundem maneriorum tempore quo ipsi ad Turnos Vicecom. in eodem comitatu ad ea que visum Franci Plegii contingunt presentanda venerunt, et quendam redditum qui Turnus Vicecom. nuncupatur secum detulerunt, et quod in quodam placito nuper in curia ipsius patris nostri coram eo inter predictum Abbatem et *Johanem Malemeyns* de *Hoo* tunc Vicecomitem ipsius patris nostri comitatus predicti per breve suum moto pretextu quarundam cartarum eidem Abbati per progenitores nostros quondam Reges Anglie et dictum patrem nostrum factarum consideratum extitit quod idem Abbas et successores sui imperpetuum haberent visum Franci Plegii et ea que ad hujusmodi visum pertinent in Manerijs antedictis per quod presentationes et alia que ad hujusmodi visum pertinent de hijs que infra eadem maneria contingunt in curia ipsius Abbatis Maneriorum predictorum et non alibi fieri deberent et quod quidam postea Vicecom. ipsius patris nostri comitatus illius ipsos homines et tenentes nihilominus pro eo quod omnes *Borghesaldri* cum quatuor hominibus de qualibet *Borgha* ad dictos Turnos Vicecom. post considerationem illam ad redditum illum deferendum non venerunt, sicut ante considerationem predictam venire consueverant quanquam eundem redditum postea Vicecom. ejusdem comitatus per unum hominem a tempore considerationis illius miserunt, graviter distrinxit, comperto per Recordum et processum placiti predicti et etiam per quandam certificationem per dictum postea Vicecomitem inde in Cancellariam ipsius patris nostri de mandato suo nuper factam que coram ipso et Concilio suo postea venire fecit quod prefatus Abbas visum predictum et ea que ad hujusmodi visum pertinent in manerijs illis habere deberet eidem tunc Vicecomiti mandasset quod distractionibus quas

quas fecit eisdem hominibus et tenentibus ad veniend. ad turnos ipsius tunc vic. per eosdem Borghesaldros et quatuor homines de qualibet Borgha ad predictum redditum ibidem deferend. supersederet omnino et districtiones eis ea occasione factas sine dilatione relaxaret eisdem proviso semper quod redditus ille dicto patri nostro in eisdem turnis per unum hominem integraliter solveretur sicut ex parte ipsorum hominum et tenentium intelligi nobis datur et jam ex querela eorundem hominum et tenentium acceperimus quod tu ipsos ad veniend. ad turnos tuos per Borghesaldros et quatuor homines de qualibet Borgha ad redditum illum tibi deferend. jam de novo distrinxisti et adhuc distringis in ipsorum hominum et tenentium dispendium non modicum et gravamen et contra tenorem mandati ipsius patris nostri supradicti super quo nobis supplicarunt sibi per nos de remedio provideri. Nos ad hoc quod in eisdem recordo et processu in Cancellaria nostra jam existentibus inter cetera continetur quod hujusmodi visus Franciplegii in predictis maneriis habend. eidem Abbati incuria dictorum progenitorum nostrorum necnon ipsius patris nostri allocatus fuit et ad hoc quod ad dictam petitionem ipsorum hominum et tenentium per prefatum patrem nostrum et concilium suum extitit concordatum quod mandaretur Vicecomiti de supersedendo districtionibus faciend. ad veniend. per Borghesaldros et quatuor homines de qualibet Borgha ad predictum redditum deferend. et ad mandatum ipsius Patris nostri prefato tunc Vicecomiti inde factum ut predictum est considerationem habentes nolentes prefatos homines et tenentes contra allocationes considerationem et mandatum predicta in hac parte indebite pregravi Tibi precipimus quod districtionibus quas facitis eisdem hominibus et tenentibus ad veniend. ad Turnos tuos per eosdem Borghesaldros et quatuor homines de qualibet Borgha ad predictum redditum ibidem deferend. supersedeas omnino et districtiones eis ea occasione factas sine dilatione relaxes eisdem proviso semper quod redditus ille nobis in eisdem Turnis per unum hominem integraliter solvatur.

Teste REGE apud Farnham xvij die Julij.

Nº. XXI.

Pro hominibus Insula de Taneto in Com. Kant.

REX universis & singulis Vicecomitibus, Majoribus, Ballivis & Pat. 33. Edw. ministris aliis fidelibus suis, ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod III. p. 1. m. cum nuper assignaverimus Insulam de *Taneto* in Com. *Kanc.* dilecto & 33.

[F]

fideli

fideli nostro *Radulfo* de Ferrariis Capitano ville nostre *Calesii* pro providenciis suis de victualibus pro expensis hospitii sui in eadem villa *Cales.* pro denariis suis inde solvendis in eadem insula quociens opus fuit faciendum prout in literis nostris patentibus inde confectis plenius continetur. Nos ex causa predicta volentes cum hominibus insule predictae agere graciose suscepimus ipsos ac res et bona sua quecunque in eadem insula existencia in protectionem & defensionem nostras speciales. Nolentes quod aliqua providencia huiusmodi victualia in eadem insula ad quos opus nostrum vel aliorum nisi solummodo pro expensis hospicii predicti *Radulfi* ut predictum est per provisos pro hospicio nostro seu alterius cujuscunque fiant sine mandato nostro speciali in cujus, &c. prout prefatum *Radulfum* capitaneum dicte ville nostre *Cales* fore contingerit duratur. Teste Rege apud *Westm.* xv die *Februarii*.

N^o. XXII.*Mynstre.**Narratio Insurrectionis Tenentium de Menstre.**ThorneChron.*

A NNO sequenti tenentes de *Menstre* propter diversas districtiones eisdem per abbatem & suos ministros non immerito factas pro diversis detentionibus tam redditus quam aliorum Articulorum curiam ipsius Abbatis de *Menstre* & visum franci plegii concernentium, juxta numerum 600 virorum die Veneris proxima ante festum *S. Nicholai* & sic continuando per quinque septimanas proximo sequentes, aggregata sibi adhuc majori multitudine malefactorum ad maneria Abbatis apud *Menstre* & *Salmanston*, hostiliter cum arcubus, sagittis, gladiis & baculis pluries accedentes, illa obsederunt, & insultus diversos ibidem fecerunt, & ignem, quem secum tulerant pro maneriis illis comburendis, portis apposuerunt: Pre timore quorum excessuum, monachi & servientes, videlicet frater *Willelmus Biholte* & *Willelmus de Middleton* monachi & alii tunc inibi existentes manerium de *Salmanston* per quindecim dies exire non audebant. 7 carucas & 7 carectas ac harnesia ad abbatem spectantia in campis tunc ibidem existentia vi & armis, scilicet cum gladiis & baculis, fregerunt, dilaceraverunt, & in minutas partes secuerunt, & arbores Abbatis ibidem & apud *Menstre* ad valentiam 40 lib. succiderunt & asportaverunt, & fratrem *Henricum de Newenton* monachum in manerio apud *Cliveshende* in festo Sancti *Nicholai* obsederunt, & domos ibidem discoperuerunt & fregerunt, & ipsum monachum ibidem imprisonaverunt per 6 dies, & postmodum illum
cuidam

cuidam *Waltero Capell* pro 4 s. ac si in terra guerrina fuisset, venderunt; & tam in homines & servientes Abbati pro custodiis maneriorum predictorum in pleno mercato de *Menstre* insultum fecerunt, verberaverunt, vulneraverunt, & male tractaverunt, & predicti malefactores confederationes illicitas per sacramentum & scriptum inter eos fecerunt, collectas & tallagia diversa inter se assederunt, ad summa 26 li. & per hujusmodi confederationes & collectas, alios malefactores de quinque portubus aliquid ad perdendum non habentes, in multitudine non modica sibi attraxerunt, quare Abbas justiciam in curia Regis prosequi non auderet. Impedierunt etiam ballivos Abbatis per tumultum & clamorem nimium, ne possit tenere curiam suam apud *Menstre*. Unde jurati per dominum *Bartholomeum Badelesmer*, & alios justiciarios domini Regis, pro hujusmodi causa per ipsum Regem assignati, dicunt per sacramentum suum, quod predicti malefactores fuerunt culpabiles de omnibus transgressionibus & excessibus predictis, sicut eis imponitur ad dampnum Abbatis 600 li. Et consideratum est quod Abbas recuperaret versus eosdem dampna sua, que taxata fuerunt ad 600 li. & predicti malefactores caperentur, & usque ad solutionem debiti *Cantuariæ* incarcerentur. Col. 2034, 2035.

N^o. XXIII.

Composicio inter Abbatem & Conventum Sancti Augustini Cant. & tenentes eorum de Menstre & Hengrave in Taneto.

Ex Originali
sub sigillo Ab-
batie.

PRefens scriptum quintipartitum factum inter *Georgium* permissione divina Abbatem monasterii Sancti *Augustini* extra muros Civitatis *Cant.* & ejusdem loci Conventum ex parte una: & *Nicolaum Wolton*, *Willielmum Manston*, *Johannem Septvanns*, *Thomam Lomerik*, *Rogerum Manston*, *Thomam Seyntnicholas*, *Johannem Chirch*, *Johannem Berton*, *Edmundum Wykes*, *Johannem Daundelyon*, *Johannem Gotelee*, *Johannem Sandweye*, *Willielmum Humfrey*, *Thomam Paulyn*, *Robertum Wodechyrche*, *Petrum Attestone*, *Johannem Herne*, *Richardum Bakare*, *Willielmum Aldelond*, *Richardum Notsfeld*, *Nicholaum Gotyslee*, *Nicholaum Smith*, *Willielmum Gotyslee*, *Thomam Northwoode sen.* *Thomam Northwoode*, *Thomam Colnare*, *Johannem Smith*, *Richardum Lederare*, *Willielmum Crowe*, *Willielmum Saundre*, *Thomam Graunt*,

Graunt, jun. Thomam Rook, jun. Willielmum Lucas, Petrum Hurdes-
bergh, Willielmum Sayer, Willielmum Schank, Willielmum Liderare,
Thomam Davy, Petrum Lyderare, Robertum Jordan, Simonem Kempe,
Jacobum Curling, Willielmum Spracklyng, Willielmum Estone, Thomam
atte Stone, Johannem Curling, Johannem Bast, Stephanum Goring,
Johannem Lucas, Willielmum Cornwaleys, Johannem Draper, Tho-
mam Wyles, Thomam Wolnerith, Johannem Thomelyn, Johannem Frost,
Willielmum White, Thomam Terry, Johannem Paulyn, Stephanum Pa-
nyell, Robertum Jankyn, Robertum Saundre, Laurentium Saunder,
Stephanum Taylor, jun. Robertum atte Broke, Willielmum Cbeke, Tho-
mam Harbewyn, Thomam Saunder, sen. Richardum Theicher, Tho-
mam Thomelyn, Stephanum Taylor, sen. Willielmum Saunder, Thomam
Lambyn, Richardum Underbell, Stephanum Curlyng, Thomam Goore,
Johannem Harris, sen. Thomam Goldestone, Johannem Fawer, Step-
hanum Hamon, Willielmum atte Weye, jun. Thomam Dyering, sen. Jo-
bann. atte Cowmbe, Thomam Aldelond, jun. Thomam Norkyn, Tho-
mam Wodechyrich, Thomam Aldelond, sen. Johan. Byer, jun. Williel-
mum Petyt, Thomam Dyering, jun. Stephanum Cowper, Edmundum
Harris, Thomam Herdeman, Thomam atte Broke, jun. Johannem
Saundre, Robertum Reede, Nicholaum Sprakelyng, Nicholaum Reede,
Edmundum Stone, Richardum Cbeke, Johannem Baard, Michaelem
Sompnor, Willielmum Porter, Richardum Grove, Andream Sakett, Ed-
mundum Sakett, Henricum Northwoode, Nicholaum Kempe, Richardum
Graunt, Richardum Culmer, Nicholaum Wolverych, Johannem Sefowll,
Nicholaum Lucas, Willielmum Copyn, Willielmum Fatte, Johannem
Cantes, Johannem atte Stone, Thomam Northwode de Flete, Johannem
Copyn, Johannem Taylor, sen. Thomam Saundre, jun. Symonem Pau-
lyn, tenentes ipsorum Abbatis & Conventus maneriorum suorum de
Menstre & Hengrave in Insula de Taneto ex altera parte, testatur;
Quod cum predicti Abbas & Conventus & predecessores sui seifiti
fuerunt, habuerunt & habere debent de predictis tenentibus ipsorum
Abbatis & Conventus de quadraginta septem Swyllingis terre, &
triginta & octo acris terre de Swyllingland, quas predicti tenentes te-
nent in presenti infra precinctum maneriorum ipsorum Abbatis &
Conventus de Menstre & Hengrave in Insula de Taneto predict. abs-
que aliqua allocacione per tenentes ibidem inde petend. Unde que-
libet Swyllinga continet ducentas & decem acras terre; unde qua-
draginta & due Swyllinge, & quarta pars unius Swyllinge, & triginta
& octo acre terre de Swyllingland tenebantur, & adhuc tenentur
de predictis Abbate & Conventu & predecessoribus suis per fidelita-
tem & relevium & per redditum & servitium vocatum Penigavell,
viz. reddendo annuatim eisdem Abbati & Conventui & eorum suc-
cessoribus de qualibet Swyllinga dictarum 42 Swyllingarum in festo
Sancti Martini in hyeme decem & novem solidos & octo denarios,
 &

& de predicta quarta parte unius *Swyllinge* in eodem festo annuatim quatuor solidos & undecim denarios, & pro qualibet acra dictarum 38 acrarum terre de *Swyllingland* in eodem festo secundum ratam porcionis redditus easdem 38 acras terre contingentis. Et in festo Annunciacionis beate *Marie* annuatim de qualibet earundem *Swyllingarum* sexdecim solidos & octo denarios, & duo quarteria ordeï palmalis & dimid. solvendo & liberando ad Granarium dictorum Abbatis & Conventus in manerio de *Menstre* predict. ante solis occasum. Et consimili modo in eodem festo annuatim pro predicta quarta parte unius *Swyllinge* & predictis 38 acris terre de *Swyllingland* secundum ratam porcionis denariorum & ordeï illas quartam partem unius *Swyllinge*, & 38 acras terre contingentis, vel per servitium reddendum pro quolibet quarterio ordeï ad predictum festum Annunciacionis non solvendum sex solidos & octo denarios, & sic secundum ratam porcionis alicujus partis ordeï inde eodem die non solvend. Ac per servitium reddendum eis annuatim in festo Pasche de qualibet *Swyllinga* dictarum 42 *Swyllingarum* quinquaginta ova, & de predicta quarta parte unius *Swyllinge* & 38 acris terre de *Swyllingland* secundum ratam porcionis illas quartam partem, & 38 acras de *Swyllingland* de ovis predictis contingentis. Et per servitium faciendum sectam ad Curiam ipsorum Abbatis & Conventus de *Menstre* predict. de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, & per servitium solvendum relevium tam post mortem cujuslibet tenentis inde aut de aliqua parte inde decedentis seistiti, quam post quamcunque alienacionem inde vel alicujus inde partis in feodo factam; videlicet pro qualibet acra inde duos denarios, & sic pro minori parte minus secundum ratam porcionis. Et quod quatuor *Swyllinge* & dimidia & quarta pars unius *Swyllinge* residue tenebantur & tenentur de predictis Abbate & Conventu per fidelitatem & relevium & per redditum & servitium vocatum *Corngavill*, viz. reddendum annuatim eisdem Abbati & Conventui & successoribus suis viginti & sex solidos & sex denarios de qualibet *Swyllinga* earundem quatuor *Swyllingarum* in festo Nativitatis Sancti *Johannis Baptiste*, & de predictis medietate & quarta parte unius *Swyllinge* in eodem festo secundum ratam porcionis illas medietatem & quartam partem unius *Swyllinge* de predictis 26^s. 6^d. contingentis. Et reddendum eisdem Abbati & Conventui & successoribus suis annuatim in festo Sancti *Michaelis* Archangeli de qualibet *Swyllinga* earundem 4 *Swyllingarum* quindecim quarteria & quinque bushellos ordeï palmalis & 15 quarteria & 5 bushellos avenarum, & predicta medietate & quarta parte unius *Swyllinge* secundum ratam porcionis ordeï & avenarum illas medietatem & quartam partem inde contingentis, deferend. & cariand. ad costas & expensas predictorum tenentium usque ad granarium dictorum Abbatis & Conventus infra Monasterium Sancti *Augustini*

Augustini predicti, vel per servitium reddendum pro qualibet acra dictarum quatuor *Swyllingarum* in eodem festo Sancti *Michaelis* octo denarios & pro dictis medietate & quarta parte unius *Swyllynge* secundum ratam porcionis illas medietatem & quartam partem unius *Swyllynge* de predictis ordeo & avena contingentis, in casu quo predicti tenentes predict. ordeum & avenam in eodem festo in forma predicta non solverint. Et per servitium faciendum sectam ad Curiam predictam de *Menstre* de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, & per servitium faciendum & reddendum, fidelitatem & relevium, ut superius declaratur. Ac etiam cum predicti Abbas & Conventus & predecessores sui seifiti fuerint ibidem de tenentibus predictis de quodam redditu vocato *Present* solvendo in festo Sancti *Martini* in hyeme, videlicet, porcorum, aucarum, & gallinarum prout patet in Rentalibus, servitiis, evidentiis ipsorum Abbatis & Conventus & predecessorum suorum de redditu predicto. Ac per servitium reddendum in festo Sancti *Petri*, quod dicitur *ad Vincula*, de *Romescot* quinquaginta & quinque solidos. Ac per servitium vocatum *Garsberde* faciendum sive solvendum, prout patet in Rentalibus, sive aliis evidentiis ipsorum Abbatis & Conventus & predecessorum suorum de servitio predicto. Et similiter per servitium quod singuli tenentes omnium & singularum dictarum *Swyllingarum* & 38 acrarum terre de *Swyllingland* ad Curiam dictorum Abbatis & Conventus de *Menstre* proxime post festum Sancti *Michaelis* Archangeli annuatim tentam seu tenendam, eligent & eligere debent de qualibet *Swyllinga* unum de seipsis, qui nominabitur *Swyllingmannus*, qui in officio illo morabitur per unum annum integrum, & eundem *Swyllingmannum* sic electum Seneschallo pro tempore existenti in eadem Curia presentabunt. Qui quidem *Swyllingmannus* coram eodem Seneschallo corporale prestabit sacramentum ad levandum & colligendum ratam porcionis tam denariorum, quam granorum, porcorum, aucarum & gallinarum in forma predicta levand. & ad fidelem compotum Bedello dictorum Abbatis & Conventus ibidem pro tempore existente reddendum, & denarios ibidem per ipsum *Swyllingmannum* sic collectos prefato Bedello singulis annis persolvendum. Ac cum predicti tenentes & omnes antecessores sui tenentes dictarum *Swyllingarum* & 38 acrarum terre de *Swyllingland*, & omnes illi quorum statum ipsi habent in eisdem, ratione tenure predictae facere debent, & a tempore quo non extat memoria, facere consueverunt sectam ad Curiam ipsorum Abbatis & Conventus tentam apud *Canuariam* infra monasterium Sancti *Augustini* predictum vocatum *Heyb-court* de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas per quatuor homines tenentes tenure predictae. In qua Curia quilibet quatuor hominum dictorum defaltam faciens a toto tempore predicto amerciari solebat ad 6 s. 8 d. pro qualibet defalta ad Curiam illam facta, & amercia-

mentum

mentum illud de terris & catallis suis ad opus eorundem Abbatis & Conventus levare. Et quia tenentibus predictis videbatur onerosum facere omnia, consuetudines, redditus & servitia predicta, ad instantiam diversorum & nobilium virorum, dicti Abbas & Conventus volunt & concedunt pro se & successoribus suis per presentes, quod predicti tenentes *Swyllingarum* predictarum, seu tenens inde alicujus parcellae, heredes nec assignati sui, nec aliquis eorum distringantur seu distringatur per predictum Abbatem seu aliquem successorum suorum pro predictis redditibus seu servitiis, seu aliqua eorum parcella, nisi pro secta Curie predictorum Abbatis & Conventus & successorum suorum Manerii sui de *Menstre*, & similiter pro secta alte Curie infra monasterium Sancti *Augustini* predicti, & similiter pro fidelitate & relevio, cum acciderint, in forma predicta. Sub hac condicione quod si predicti tenentes sive tenens & heredes sui & assignati sui *Swyllingarum* predictarum, seu alicujus inde parcellae, annuatim solvant seu solvat pro qualibet acra ducentarum acrarum terre in & de qualibet *Swyllinga* predictarum *Swyllingarum* predictis Abbati & successoribus suis per manus *Swyllingmannorum* singularum *Swyllingarum* predictarum per ipsos tenentes, heredes suos vel assignatos, ut premititur, eligendorum, viz. pro qualibet acra ducentarum acrarum terre in qualibet *Swyllinga* de predictis *Swyllingis* vocatis *Corngavill* sex denarios & obolum, scilicet in festo Nativitatis Sancti *Johannis Baptiste*, vel infra 8 dies extunc proxime sequentes, annuatim tres denarios. Et in festo Sancti *Michaelis* Archangeli, vel infra 8 dies extunc proxime sequentes, 3^d ob. Et pro qualibet acra 200 acrarum terre in qualibet *Swyllinga* predictarum *Swyllingarum* vocatarum *Penygavill* tres denarios viz. in festo Sancti *Martini* in hyeme, vel infra 8 dies extunc proxime sequentes, annuatim 1^d ob. Et in festo Annunciationis Beate *Marie*, vel infra 8 dies extunc proxime sequentes, annuatim 1^d ob. Ac etiam predicti Abbas & Conventus concedunt pro se & successoribus suis, quod ubi ab antiquo usitatum fuit quod quilibet illorum quatuor hominum, qui fecerat defaltam secte alte Curie supradicte, amerciaretur ad 6 . 8^d. de cetero quilibet illorum faciens defaltam ad Curiam predictam, ut prefertur, non amercietur nisi tantum ad 12 . pro defalta illa, & quod amerciamentum illud levetur ut supra. Et talem defaltam vocamus, si ante diem Curie predictae secta non fuerit erupta, nec in ipsa Curia fuerit debita apparentia. Et si contingat predict. 6^d. ob. solvend. de qualibet acra predictarum *Swyllingarum* vocatarum *Corngavill* ad festa & dies superius limitata, seu aliquam inde parcellam, seu predict. 3^d solvend. de qualibet acra predictarum *Swyllingarum* vocat. *Penygavill*, seu aliquam inde parcellam ad festa & dies superius limitata a retro fore non solut' dicto Abbati, aut successoribus suis, per manus *Swyllingmannorum* ibidem pro tempore existentium, quod ex tunc bene liceat predicto

* Sic MS. pro
rehabere.

† Sic MS. pro
rehabere.

A. D. 1441.

predicto Abbati & successoribus suis resortiri ad singula servitia sua antiqua predicta, & eadem servitia reseisire & * rehere' & pro eisdem distringere super & in illis acris pro quibus predicti denarii non fuerint sic soluti. Proviso semper quod si contingat prefatum Abbatem & successores suos resortiri ad servitia antiqua predicta, & eadem servitia reseisire & † rehere', quod extunc presens compositio sive scriptum indentatum nulli partium predictarum cedat in prejudicium seu gravamen, nisi tamen tenentibus illis tenementorum illorum, de quibus predicti denarii in forma predicta non fuerint sic soluti. Proviso etiam quod presens compositio sive scriptum indentatum non se extendat ad aliqua alia, redditus, consuetudines, seu servitia, nisi solummodo ad redditus, consuetudines, & servitia pertinentia ad *Swyllingland*, ut superius declaratur: Nec cedat in prejudicium alterius compositionis prius edite de visu *Franciplegii*. In cujus rei testimonium quatuor partibus hujus scripti quintipartiti penes prefatos tenentes remanentibus prefati Abbas & Conventus Sigillum suum commune apposuerunt, quinte vero parti hujus scripti quintipartiti penes predictum Abbatem & Conventum remanenti prefati tenentes sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. primo die mensis Junii, Anno Regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie decimo nono.

N^o. XXIV.

De Capella de Shorne, vel Thorne, in Insula Taneto.

MS. Somner.
in Archi. Ecclesie Christi.

THOMAS permissione divina Abbas Monasterii Sancti *Augustini*, discreto viro perpetuo Vicario de *Menstre* in *Tanet*, vel ejusdem loci capitulo parochiali, salutem in salutis autore: Quia nuper intelleximus quod dominus *Henricus* de *Thorne* parochianus ecclesie de *Menstre* predict. in prejudicium ipsius matricis ecclesie non modicum & gravamen, ac plurimorum perniciosum exemplum, in quodam oratorio privato apud *Spinam* in manerio suo contra canonicas sanctiones missas publice facit celebrari; Et quia ex incumbente nobis officio talia sub dissimulatione ulterius pretermittere non possumus, nec de jure debemus; Idcirco vobis injungimus & mandamus quatenus ipsum oratorium nuper antea per nos interdictum ecclesie supponatis interdicto, inhibentes sub pena anathematis ne quis in ipso oratorio

oratorio propria temeritate de cetero talia facere presumat in prejudicium matricis ecclesie antedictæ. Dat. Cant. 7 Kal. Januarii Anno Domini M. CCC^{mo}.

N^o. XXV.*Avercorn de Menstre debet solvi in mensura.*

NOverint universi, quod cum temporibus retroactis quidam tenentes Abbatis Sancti *Augustini* in Manerio de *Menstre* quoddam servitium annuum, quod *Avercorn* vocatur, sub mensura minus certa, prout ipsis tenentibus videbatur, eisdem Abbati & Conventui apud *Menstre* solvere tenerentur, ad petitionem dictorum tenentium, idem Abbas & Conventus, divinæ pietatis intuitu, quod sub incerto, ut dicti tenentes asserebant, solvebatur, futuris temporibus certum facere cupientes, concesserunt pro se & successoribus suis, quod pro mensura, quæ usque ad hujus scripti confectionem eis tenentibus videbatur incerta, fiat mensura continens duos bussellos & dimidium regalis mensuræ tempore confectionis presentium existentis: per quam mensuram iidem tenentes & eorum heredes omnibus futuris temporibus dictum redditum qui dicitur *Avercorn* terminis consuetis in perpetuum persolvent, &, ut antea solebant, ad granarium dicti Manerii de *Menstre* dictum bladum portabunt, & extra binnam super eorundem tenentium proprium pannum mensurabunt, & totidem mensuras certas & rasas omnibus futuris temporibus persolvent, quod antea solvere consueverunt sub incerto. Acta Anno Domini M. CC. lxiij die Dominicæ Annunciationis.

Thorne Chron.
col. 1912.

N^o. XXVI.

A Composition made Anno 1242. between the Abbot and Convent of S. Austin's and the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church Canterbury, about divers things, especially maritime Customs at and about Menster and Sandwich.

Appendix to
Somner's An-
tiquities of
Canterbury.

¶ feudo, Thorne.
¶ civitate, Thor.

Fletum de
Menster.

¶ quæ, Thorne.

NOverint universi presens scriptum inspecturi, quod cum inter viros religiosos dominum *Robertum* Abbatem & Conventum *S. Augustini* ex parte una, & dominum *Rogerum* Priorem & Capitulum Ecclesie Christi *Cant.* ex altera, super terris, redditibus, consuetudinibus maritimis, juribus varijs & diversis agitata esset diutius materia questionis, tandem de communi voluntate & assensu partium, de consilio virorum prudentium, amicabiliter in hunc modum con-
quievit, viz. quod Abbas & Conventus prenominati pro bono perpetue pacis concedunt, quod Prior & Capitulum memorati terras & redditus de feodo || *S. Augustini* quas dicebantur hactenus occupasse, de cetero habeant tam in || *Cant.* quam extra : Ita tamen quod equivalentes terras ac redditus permutationis nomine alibi recipiant ab iisdem. Simili modo concedunt Prior & Capitulum memorati Ab-
bati & Conventui predictis in similibus similem permutationem : Ita tamen quod de cetero neutra pars terras vel redditus alterius partis intrabit, vel sibi appropriare presumet, nisi licentia super hec petita prius & optenta. Item pro bono pacis concessum est a Priore & Capitulo antedictis, quod de cetero ad *Fletum* de *Menster* per flumen de *Sandwico* liber sit accessus per navigium & recessus, hoc adjecto, quod si in ipso Flumine ante dictum *Fletum* aliqua navis anchoram fixerit vel levande navis, vel negotiandi, seu merces alias transferendi causa, se ibidem exoneraverit, dicti Prior & Capitulum consuetudines maritimas habeant. In *Fleto* autem antedicto nihil juris de cetero vendicabunt, sed omnes consuetudines & emolumenta liberè percipient Abbas & Conventus predicti ratione fundi in eodem. Ita tamen quod tenentes dictorum Prioris & Capituli liberi sint & quieti ab omni consuetudine, de || qua hactenus liberi esse consueverunt, nec dictum *Fletum* malitiose ampliabunt Abbas & Conventus predicti in dictorum Prioris & Capituli detrimentum. Simili modo provisum est, quod Prior & Capitulum memorati omnes consuetudines maritimas

mas habeant in portu de *Sandwico* ex utraque parte Fluminis, secundum tenorem & usum cartarum suarum, infra terminos in ipsis cartis contentos, quia sic hactenus usi sunt. Ita tamen quod dicti Abbas & Conventus in villa sua de *Stanore* & in terris suis dominium habeant & usum consuetum: quod si in dicta villa de *Stanore*, sive in terris dictorum Abbatis & Conventus, sive in flumine infra dictos terminos inter quascunque personas discordie vel contentiones emerferint, secundum qualitatem delicti iustitia super his fiet, sicut hactenus fieri consuevit. Ultra locum autem qui vocatur *Hennebrigge* prope *Stanor* versus *Clivesende*, *Ramegate*, *Margate*, *West-gate*, sive in aliis terris dictorum Abbatis & Conventus tam in *Thaneto* quam extra, & ex alia parte maris in tenemento ipsorum de *Northborne*. Idem Abbas & Conventus omnes consuetudines maritimas, ratione applicationis & terre sue, percipient; * preterquam ut distinctum est. Ita quod in mari, nil juris vel consuetudinis maritime percipient, preterquam ut distinctum est, ratione applicationis & terre sue, nec impedient nec procurabunt quo minus dicti Prior & Capitulum per suos Ministros in mari, secundum tenorem cartarum suarum & usum, jura & consuetudines maritimas recipere & capere || possunt, nec aliquam querent occasionem, vel aliquid facient, per quod dictorum Prioris & Capituli jura & consuetudines maritime infra suos terminos maris & terre in aliquo minuantur. Similiter dicti Prior & Capitulum ultra dictum locum, qui dicitur *Hennebrigge*, nil juris aut maritime consuetudinis, que dictis Abbati & Conventui ratione applicationis & terre sue provenire possunt, accipient, vel impedient, nec procurabunt quo minus naves, que applicare voluerint ad terras dictorum Abbatis & Conventus, applicent, & consuetudines maritimas reddant, que ipsis ratione applicationis & terre sue debentur; nec aliquam querent occasionem, vel facient aliquid per quod dictorum Abbatis & Conventus jura & consuetudines in terris suis in aliquo minuantur, sed locis suis utrique libere utantur consuetis. Item concedunt liberaliter Prior & Capitulum memorati, quod in navicula ipsorum predicti Abbas & Conventus & eorum familia propria transitum habeant liberum in portu antedicto, sed hanc passagij libertatem ad tenentes dictorum Abbatis & Conventus, qui non sunt de eorum familia propria, non extendent. Item quoniam per Clericos recusatos a Capitulo Sancti *Augustini* & a Capitulo Ecclesie *Christi Cant.* aliquando ad monachatum admissos, & e converso, sepius consuevit discordie fomes seminari; concessum est ab utrisque, quod de cetero ex causa culpe vel defectus recusatus ab alterutro capitulo a neutro recipiatur.

Portus de
Sandwich.

Villa de *Stanore.*

Hennebrigge
Clivesende
Ramegate
Margate
West-gate.

* Ita tamen
quod, *Thorne.*

|| possint, *Thor.*

N^o. XXVII.*A Terrier of the Parsonage and Vicarage of
Minster in Thanet.*Ex. Sept. 11.
1615.

TO the *fourth* Article concerning the Churche's Possessions, wee say, that the Parsonage called *Allen-Grange*, and the Lands therto belonging, conteyneth by estimation six score acres of arable land, whereof the greater part is bounded to the lands of Sir *Francis Rusbe*, and the *Mildred-Linche* on the West part, and the lands of Mr. *Valentine Pettit* on the North and East, and the *Mildred-Linche* on the North, and the highe way on the East, and the lands of Dr. *Newman* and Mr. *Edward Crispe* on the South: The residue thereof neer the high way West, and the land of Sir *John Roper* in the North, and the land of Mr. *Edward Crispe* and *William Barbet* the elder on the East, and the high way on the South.

The *Vicarage* land conteyneth by estimation fourteen Acres of Mershe ground, and lyeth to the common Drove on the North, all the other bounds lye East, West and South to the Mannor of *Minster-Court*. Beside other Nine Acres by estimation of Arable land lye to the lands of *Geoffry Sandwell* on the West and North, the Vicarige house and yard, and the lands of my Lord *Wotton*, the lands of *Richard Edenden*, the lands of Sir *Henry Carey*, the lands of *John Fuller*, and the Lands of *Geoffrey Sandwell* of the East, and the Drove way on the South.

Assistants	} Geoffry Sandwell, Chu.	} William Binge.
	Thomas Iddenden.	
	Roger Wells.	

Terrier made
May 13, 1630.

Itm. One Vicaridge House together with one Barne, one Stable, one Gardner to put Corne in, one Dove-house, one Orchard, and one peece of errable land conteining by estimation eight Acres, bounding upon the lands of the heires of *Richard Sandwell*, and the brothers of St. *John's* Hospitall near *Canterbury* West, to the lands of *Jeffery Sandwell* North, to the lands of *Edward Fuller* East, and to the King's high way South.

Itm.

Item. Two Merthes conteining by estimation 14 acres bounding to the lands of the Lord *Falkland* East, South and West, and to the King's high way, North.

John Picard Curat.

<i>Marke Ambrose</i>	} Church-	<i>John Evanes</i>	{ Assist-
<i>Daniel Pamflette</i>		<i>John Twyman</i>	
		<i>John Hewett.</i>	
		<i>Robert Webb.</i>	

N^o. XXVIII.

Compositio inter Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, & Abbatem Sancti Augustini Cant.

Ex libro nigro
Archidi. Cant.
X. scriptores
col. 1883.

NOverint universi per presentes presens scriptum inspecturi vel audituri, quod cum inter Dominum *Edmundum* Dei gratia Cant. Archiepiscopum, totius Angliæ primatem, Magistrum *Simonem* de *Langeton* Archidiaconum Cant. ex una parte; & Dominum *Robertum* Abbatem & Conventum Sancti *Augustini* Cant. ex altera: Controversia diutius mota fuisset super Ecclesia de *Chislet* & Jurisdictione coercedi homines & Clericos ipsorum Abbatis & Conventus || in *Dioecesi Cantuar.* extra septa sui Monasterii, que continent elemosinariam extra portam eorum: Nec non ordinatione Vicariarum in Capellis spectantibus ad Ecclesiam de *Minster*, & pulsatione Campanarum, quæ fieri consuevit, ut dicunt, in Ecclesiis suis in adventu ipsius Abbatis, & de inclusione Anachoritarum, & de annuis præstationibus, quas in diversis Ecclesiis sui patronatus dicti Abbas & Conventus ab antiquo perceperunt, & super Ecclesiis de *Middleton*, & de *Feversham*: Nec non super custodia ecclesiarum vacantium de patronatu ipsorum & clavibus & fructibus medij temporis & sequestris & missione in corporalem possessionem & procuracionibus & benedictione Abbatis sine exactione professionis in Monasterio Sancti *Augustini* per Archiepiscopum facienda, ut omnis materia litis amputetur in futuro & hæcenus mota conquiescat, ad perpetuam pacem super articulis prænotatis, tandem amicabiliter sic convenit Archiepiscopus siquidem memoratus inspecta compositione inter bone memorie predecessorem suum *Ricardum* & *Rogerum* tunc Abbatem Sancti *Augustini* cum consensu Conventus utriusque olim facta sub || sigillo eorundem, ||

delinquentium,

Sigillis.

[Angliæ.

[Richardum.

[electis, Th.

[Electus, Th.

[Abbacie.

[discussionem
facti.[delinquen-
tium, Th.

dem, & sub sigillo Illustris quondam Regis || *Henrici* de verbo ad verbum testificata accusationi privilegiorum Sancti *Augustini* pro se & Conventu suo, sicut predictus predecessor suus ante fecerat, cum consensu dicti Archidiaconi renunciavit. Idem etiam Archiepiscopus inspecta sententia bone memorie *Alexandri* Pape contra prefatum || predecessorem suum & successores ipsius, communicato fratrum consilio promulgata: Inspectis etiam privilegijs Romanorum Pontificum *Lucii & Urbani*, qui dictam sententiam ex certa scientia confirmarunt, pro se & successoribus suis concedit in futuro benedictionem impendere || clericis Sancti *Augustini* in eodem Monasterio sine exactione professionis, cum ad hoc fuerit requisitus. Cum autem dictus Archiepiscopus ad benedicendum electum, ut dictum est, venit cum processione & pulsatione [Campanarum] a Conventu recipietur; non tanquam Ordinarii, sed tanquam Domini Pape ministri ad hoc faciendum ratione privilegiorum dicti Monasterii specialiter destinati: Ita ut per hoc in nullo eorum Privilegijs derogetur, vel idem aliquid juris possit ea vice vel alia infra septa dicti Monasterii & contra tenorem privilegiorum suorum vendicari. || Clericus vero beati *Augustini* statim in acceptione benedictionis mitram geret & insignia Abbatis ejusdem loci consueta: De subjectione autem Clericorum & hominum Abbatis & Conventus Sancti *Augustini* sic convenit: Quod Clerici eorum & homines maneriorum & || Abbatis, Archiepiscopo *Cantuariensi* & Archidiacono & eorum Officialibus in spiritualibus subjacebunt ratione delicti extra septa antedicta perpetrati, hac distinctione servata, quod Clerici sive servientes capitales in maneriis ipsorum, cum sint de familia Abbatis, si aliquid fecisse dicantur, aliquid quod excommunicationem inducat majorem vel minorem, ante || disquisitionem factam, nisi forte factum esset notorium, vel antequam confessi fuerint vel convicti, vel in opere deprehensi, vel contumaces post legitimam citationem extra septa Monasterii sibi factam ab Ordinariis nec excommunicari poterint nec suspendi. Si quis verò taliter extra septa || delinquens ad Monasterium confugerit, Abbas vel is qui pro tempore presuerit Monasterio, compellet eum stare juri coram eisdem, vel expellet eum de Abbacia, omni tamen jurisdictione ordinaria seu coercione infra septa Monasterii cessante. Institutiones etiam Personarum seu Vicariorum in Ecclesiis Sancti *Augustini* ab Archiepiscopo, vel ejus Officiali, fient ad presentationem Abbatis & Conventus Sancti *Augustini*. Ita quidem quod cum Personam vel Vicarium in ipsorum Ecclesiis decedere contigerit, retentio clavium penes Abbatem & Conventum residebit, donec ad presentationem eorum aliquis instituatur, & post factam institutionem missio fiat per Archidiaconum in corporalem possessionem, salva tamen interim Jurisdictione Archidiaconi debita, si ad illius Ecclesias accedat vel mittat. Fructus vero medii temporis inter Abbatem & Archidiaconum dimidiabuntur,

tur, & ei qui institutionem vice Archidiaconi faciet missionem, Abbas & Conventus tradent clavem, Archidiaconus vero vel ejus nuncius omnem residuam faciet solemnitatem, similiter etiam erit dimidiatio sequestratorum. Item pro bono pacis concedunt Abbas & Conventus, quod Archidiaconus, quando visitationis exercet officium in Ecclesiis eorum, sicut in aliis Ecclesiis Diocesanos Cantuariensis, procuratorem recipiat consuetam, exceptis propriis eorum Ecclesiis, scilicet de *Menstre*, *Northburne*, *Cheslett*, *Faversham*, & *Meddleton*, quæ cum suis Capellis immunes erunt in futuro tam a donis quam a procuratone Archidiaconi & ejus Officialis. Item || pro litibus sopiendis in futuro concedunt Abbas & Conventus, quod in Ecclesiis ipsorum Institutiones Personarum & Vicariorum fiant per Archiepiscopum vel ejus Officiale, & per Archidiaconum, ut premissum est, missio in corporalem possessionem. Prenominate tamen proprie ipsorum Ecclesie libere erunt ab omni suspensione & interdictione ordinariarum in perpetuum, cum eis a sede Apostolica sit indultum, ne Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus vel Archidiaconus, seu ejus Officialis, Ecclesias eorum suspendere possint vel supponere interdicto; salva tamen omni || Jurisdictione Ordinariarum in Personas, ut dictum est. In Capellis vero de *Minster* scil. Sancti Petri & Johannis, & Laurentii, presentabunt Domino Archiepiscopo idoneos Capellaneos perpetuos ad altaragia, ita tamen quod singula altaragia valeant decem Marcas, qui hac portione tantum || erint contenti sub poena amissionis dicte portionis, si coram Judice quocunque ex certa scientia aliquando plus petierint, presertim cum Vicarius matricis Ecclesie de *Menster*, cui est sufficiens || materia ab antiquo taxata in eisdem ratione Vicarie sue minutarum percipiat decimam decimarum, agnorum videlicet, & porcorum, & obventiones ex matrimoniis & purificationibus post partum, & corporum || quorumcunque sepultura provenientes, aliis Ecclesiarum suarum Capellis, in quibus fuerint Vicarii, in suo statu remanentibus. Prefatus siquidem Archiepiscopus, cum consensu Archidiaconi, inspectis Romanorum Pontificum Privilegiis & Predecessorum suorum || Sancti Theobaldi, Richardi memorati, & Huberti, necnon & Capituli sui — & Illustrum Regum Angliæ scriptis authenticis, memoratas Ecclesias scilicet de *Menstre*, *Northburne*, *Chislet*, *Faversham*, & *Middleton*, cum Capellis suis & Decimis, quas ratione earum perceperunt ab antiquo, & omnibus pertinentiis suis, lite mota per predecessores suos non obstante, concedit & confirmat eisdem cum Prebenda de *Guttiston*, usibus ipsorum perpetuis || retinendas cum libertate supra dicta, salvis Vicariis consuetis in omnibus, dum tamen Vicarius de *Cysteletb*, qui pro tempore fuerit, de sua Vicaria, ad quam spectant omnes obventiones & minores decime, preter garbas & foenum, quinque Marcas annuas solvat eisdem. Quod autem pulsatio Campanarum || fiat de cetero * coram Abbate in Ecclesiis Abbatis & Conventus

|| quamvis, Th.

Sic MS. pro interdictione.

|| jurisdictione, ut dictum est, in Personas, Th.

Sic MS. pro erunt.

|| Vicaria, Th.

|| quorundam, Th.

|| scilicet Sancti Theobaldi, Th.

|| pacifice retinendas, Th.

|| fiet, Th. * contra Abbatem, Th.

ventus predictorum, secundum quod fieri consuevit, Archiepiscopus
 ¶ Ecclesiis, Th. sustinebit. Anachoritæ vero de cetero non fient in ¶ Ecclesia Sancti
Augustini ab Abbate nisi per Ordinarium, nec per Ordinarium nisi de
 consensu Abbatis. Pro annuis autem pensionibus, quas, ut premis-
 sum est, in diversis Ecclesiis sui Patronatus, Abbas & Conventus
 ¶ dictus, Th. hactenus perceperunt, concedit eisdem ¶ Dominus Archiepiscopus in
 Ecclesia de *Preston* vel de *Selling*, quam citius vacare contigerit, viginti
 ¶ Ita tamen, Th. Marcas annuas perpetuo percipiendas: ¶ Ita quod cetera eorum Ec-
 clesie de cetero sint libere ab huiusmodi prestationibus & pensio-
 nibus. Et dicti Abbas & Conventus nihil amplius in illa nec in
 aliis Ecclesiis, quas nunc in proprios usus non habent, aliquam ap-
 ¶ vendicabunt, Th. propriationem de jure ¶ vendicet in futuro, nisi de novo eis conce-
 dantur. Ut autem tollatur omnis sinistra suspicio, dicti Abbas &
 Conventus nullam Ecclesiam sui patronatus de cetero habebunt ad
 ¶ qua, Th. firmam, nisi de consensu Ordinariorum. Si ¶ que vero partium pre-
 dictarum contra istam compositionem aliquid nunc impetravit vel
 impetraverit in futuro, irritum habeatur & inane, compositione nihil-
 ¶ firmum ro- ominus ¶ robur firmius obtinente. Facta est autem hec Compositio
 bur, Th. Anno ab incarnatione Domini M.CC.XXXVII. Pontificatus Do-
 mini *Edmundi Cantuariensis* Archiepiscopi 4°. His testibus inter alios,
Nicholao de Bareford tunc Officiali Domini *Cantuariensis* Archiepi-
 scopi, *Richardo de Wych* nunc Cancellario Domini *Cantuariensis*.

Nº. XXIX.

*Bulla de Confirmatione Ecclesiarum de Menstre cum
 Capellis, & de Faversham cum Capella S. Jacobi.*

Annal. Mo-
 nast. S. *August.*
 MS. fol. 84.

Alexander Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis Filiis Priori &
 Conventui Monast. S. *Augustini Cantuar.* Salutem & *Benedictio-*
nem. Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere con-
 sensum, & vota que a rationis tramite non discordant, effectu sunt
 prosequente complenda. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino Filii, vestris
 justis Postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, Ecclesiam de *Minstre*
 cum omnibus Capellis & pertinentiis suis, Ecclesiam de *Faversham*
 cum Capella S. *Jacobi*, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis canonicè vobis
 concessas, sicut eas rationabiliter possidetis, vobis & per vos Mona-
 sterio vestro autoritate Apostolica confirmamus, & presentis scripti
 patrocinio communimus. Preterea devotioni vestre duximus indul-
 gendum

gendum, ut liceat vobis in Parochialibus Ecclesiis vestris Clericos eligere, & Diocesano Episcopo presentare, quibus, si idonei fuerant, Episcopus curam animarum committat, ut sibi de spiritualibus, vobis autem de temporalibus debeant respondere. — Volentes & providere incremento & utilitati Monasterii vestri, autoritate Apostolica prohibemus, nec liceat Abbati vel Priori predicti Monasterii vestri Possessiones, Ecclesias, vel Obedientias ad idem Monasterium pertinentes, absque consensu Capituli, aut majoris & sanioris partis alicui concedere aut assignare. Decernimus ergo, ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre Confirmationis & Constitutionis infringere, vel ei aliquatenus contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, & Beatorum Petri & Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Dat. Terentum, 2 Id. Feb.

N^o XXX.*Carta concessionis Mercati apud Menstre in Taneto.*

Henricus Rex Anglie, Radulpho Cantuarie A. Episcopo, & Wilhelmo de || Hammesford Vicecomiti, & omnibus Baronibus & Fidelibus suis de || Kent, Salutem. Concedo Deo & S. Augustino Cantuar. & Hugoni Abbati, & omnibus successoribus suis, habere mercatum in Insula de Thanet, & homines illuc venientes & redeuntes omnes firmam pacem meam habeant, ne aliquis eos disturbet, neque injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Et ita habeat Abbas in pace, & quiete & honorifice Mercatum || ipsum, cum omnibus consuetudinibus, & forisfactis, & placitis suis, sicut || habeat aliquam terram vel rem S. Augustini melius, & quietius, & honorificentius. Test. Roger' Episcopo Sar', & Ranulph' Canc. & Nigello de Alb' apud Westmonaster'. Ibid. fol. 69.
Aynelfort, Th.
Chent, Th.
suum, Th.
habet, Th.

N^o XXXI.*St. Mary's Menstre. Funeral Monuments.**In the Chancel:**On a flat Stone.*

Here lieth interred the body of *Francis Saunders* Esq; Captain of a select company in the Isle of *Thanet*, Son and Heir to *Edward Saunders* of *Northboure Court* Gent. which *Edward* married the heir of *Francis Pendrik* Esq; Grandmother to this *Francis*, who was Nurse to Queen *Elizabeth*; which *Francis Saunders* married *Frances*, daughter to Sir *Adam Sprackling* Knt. who had Issue six sons, *Edward*, *Francis*, *Edward*, *John*, *Adam*, and *Emor*, and three daughters, *Katherine*, *Frances*, and *Anne*; who departed this natural life the 24th day of *March*, *An. Dom.* *Ætatis sue* 66.

A Man not meanly accomplisht and qualified,
Both with Nature's and Art's best endowments,
Ingenious, Active, Affable, Liberal, and Religious.

Here under lieth interred the body of *John Blaxland* of *Minster* in the Isle of *Thanet*, Yeoman, who took first to wife *Katherine*, the daughter of *Henry Archer*, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, and after he took to wife *Mary*, the daughter of *John Sommers*, by whom he had one son; and lastly he took to wife *Sibbell*, the daughter of *Steven Tomlin*, by whom he had one son, and one daughter. He departed this life the 15th of *Aprill*, 1649, in the 48th year of his Age.

*In the Middle Isle:**On a flat Stone.*

Here lies the body of *Thomas Jenken*, the only son of *William Jenken*, who married two wives, *Elizabeth Curling*, the daughter of *Anthony Curling*, of whom he had five sons and one daughter, viz. *William*, *Thomas*, *William*, *William*, *Daniel*, and *Mary*. His second wife was *Margaret Jenken*, the daughter of *Henry Jenken*, of whom he had three sons, *Henry*, *Robert*, *John*, and one daughter, *Margaret*. He died the 29th of *September*, 1666. aged 49 years.

On

On a plain Mural Monument fixed on the East side of the South Pillar of the Cross, next the Nave of the Church.

Near unto this place are interred the bodies of *Bartholomew Saunders* Gent. and *Mary* his wife, daughter to *Henry Oxenden*, late of *Wingham* Esq; deceased, having had IV. sons and two daughters, in memory of whose Parents *Henry Saunders* Esq; their eldest son, who married *Jane*, the eldest daughter of *Thomas Paramore* Esq; hath caused this small Monument to be erected, assuring future Ages confidently, that

Religiously his Parents liv'd, as Man and Wife should live,
To please each other, next to GOD, they mutually did strive.
They so well loved living, that the Wife dying soone,
The Husband sorrowing his Wife's death, in Heav'n her found anone.
Within one Week they both did die, they both receive reward,
By Christ, their Souls in Heaven, their Corps in Earth, his Angels guard.

Nos Monumenta monent vitarum perbrevitatem,
Post obitum nostrum vita perennis erit
per meritum Christi.

Vos igitur Christum cum totis viribus istum
Qui nos, te, incolumem reddit, amate, cole.

On a Mural Monument on the West Wall of the North end of the Cross, underneath the Effigies or Pourtraitures of Mr. Paramore and his Wife, kneeling.

Neere to this place lie entered the bodies of *Thomas Paramore* Esq; sometime Mayor of the Citie of *Canterburie*, and *Anne* his first wife, by whom he had issue 3 sons and two daughters viz. *Michael* and *Thomas* who died in his life time, and *Henry* surviving who married *Marie* the daughter and heir of *Tho. Garth* of *London* Esq; *Jane* wife to *Henry Saunders* of *Canter.* Esq; & *Bennet* married to *Thom. Foach* of *Wotton* Gent. his second wife was *Marie* the widowe of *Tho. Garth* of *London* Esq; he departed this Life the vii of *July* A^o Dⁿⁱ 1621 resigning his soule to GOD that gave it.

Under his Effigies.

Canterb.

Tanet.

Thanks Isle of *Thanet* for this Champion.
Of's never dying name my chiefe glorie,
His Trophie hath made me companion
Unto the proudest by his Victorie.
Indeed thy countrie and unpeopled plaine
Unworthie were his wit & employment,
And gladly doe receive him home againe,
Resting contented with his monument.

Under her Effigies.

Fair she was, better in her now kept life,
Rich she was, better still a loving wife,
Basilike and prudent in oeconomie,
Loved and feared in her familie.
That was not all, for she chose *Maries* part,
She heard the word, and loved it in her heart.
Let those that knew her, verifie my verse,
What I believe, I truly do rehearse.

At the North end of the Cross:

On a flat Stone.

Here lieth the body of Mrs *Mary Paramor* the
last wife of *Thomas Paramor* the elder, Esq;
who departed this natural life the 18th of
August A. D. 1656. An. *Ætat.* 73.

In the North Isle:

On a flat Stone.

Here under lieth interred
The Body of *Frances* the Wife
of *Jeffery Sandwell*, Gent.
And daughter of *Francis Saunders*
Esq; who had issue by her said
Husband 4 Sons and 6
daughters, she departed this
Life on the 29th day of *May*
1650, in the 35th year of her Age.

On

On a flat Stone.

Hic jacet *Henricus Paramor* Armiger
Thomæ Paramor Armigeri filius, e vita
 discessit Jan. 8. 1646. Ætat. suæ 49.

On a flat Stone:

Hic jacet Corpus *Thomæ*
Paramor Armigeri
 Filius *Henrici Paramor*
 Armigeri
 Obiit x1^o Maij Anno Dom.
 MDCLII.
 Ætatis suæ
 XXIX^o.

On a flat Stone.

Here lieth *Th. Paramor* Min^r
 of the Gospel, son of *Joshua*
Paramor of *Statenborough* Gent.
 In *Eastery*, who married *Mary*
 the eldest daughter of *Hen. Paramor*
 of *Mounkton* Esq; by whom
 he had one son, and dyed the
 7th of *Aprill*. 1654.

In the North end of the Cross:

On a flat Stone.

Under this Stone lie buried the bodies of
Tho. Paramor Esq; and *Ann* his wife,
 to whose pious memory in the opposite Wall
 is erected a larger Monument.

N^o XXXII.

Cartulæ fidei Terrarum, Manentium, Censuum & Vectigalium ad Monasterium S. Mariæ vel Apostolorum Petri & Pauli apud Menstre in Insula de Teneto pertinentium, depromptæ ex libro MS. penes Magistrum & Socios Aulæ S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses, cui Titulus: Annales Monasterii S. Augustini, &c.

N^o 1.

Carta Oswyni de terra in Sturreya, quam dedit Aebbe, als. Dompneve Abbatisse de Menstre.

Annales Monast. S. August. MS. fol. 34.

IN nomine Domini Jesu Christi Salvatoris, Ego * *Oswynus* Rex Cantuariorum aliquod munusculum pro Deo destino dare, ut sit refrigerium anime mee in perpetuum, & vigilet mea memoria cum Sanctis in sublimis. Anno 2^{do} Regni mei, Indictione autem 3^a, sub diem 6^o *Cal. Febr.* pro remedio anime mee, & absolutione peccatorum meorum, ecclesiastico jure concedo quandam terram, que dicitur *Sturrie*, i. e. decem manentes ex ea, cum silvis & campis, ac paludibus, cum fluminibus & fontibus, cum pratis & pomeriis, & cum omnibus utensilibus, in ipsa quantitate sicut Principes a Regibus antiquitus perdonatum possederunt, Alme *Aebbe* Abbatisse atque carnali propinquitate proxime, in Deoque Matri Monasteriali, jure dono perpetuo trado, quatinus habeat, possideatque proprio arbitrio, &

* No such Name occurs in the List of the Kings of Kent. The Kings who reigned whilst *Theodore* was Archbishop, i. e. from 668 to 689, were *Egbert*, *Lotharius*, and *Edricus*. And so this Annalist himself names them: *Lotharius junior, frater Egberti post illum regnavit, Edricus filius Egberti post Lotharium dinoscitur successisse.* *Annal. Monast. August. MS. fol. 35.* *Brompton* mentions one *Oswyn*, as being King of the *Northumbrians* together with *Oswin*, and says he was killed by *Oswin's* Command; and that he was *aspectu venustus, natura sublimis, affatu jocundus, moribus civilis, manibus largus, & ideo ab omnibus dilectus, & frequenter a Nobilibus cujuscunque Provincia visitatus.* Chronicon col. 787.

cuicumque voluerit, vivens vel moriens, habeat integram facultatem condonare, tantum in Domino. Istud autem territorium a me modo commemoratum, ac pro Deo perdonatum, in presentia Principum meorum, qui ad presens haberi possunt, hoc est, Cantuariorum, quos jure ac propria nostra potestate adipiscimur, pro testimonio confirmationis, ad subscribendum ac ad consentiendum michi huic donationi, conduximus in hunc locum, qui dicitur *Dorovernis*. Confirmamus stabiliter in eternum, ut quisquis hanc donationem meam mente malevola disrumpere temptaverit, sciat se coram Deo & sanctis Angelis ejus eterno anathemate reum. Quisquis vero bene addendo custodierit, sit benedictus in secula:

- + *Theodorus* gratia Dei Archiepiscopus, rogatus a Rege subscripsi.
- + Ego *Oswynus* Rex propria manu subscripsi ac consensi.
- + Ego *Suebardus* consensi ac subscripsi.
- + Ego *Adrianus* Abbas indignus subscripsi.
- + Signum manus *Ecce*.
- + Signum *Osfridi*.

N^o 2.

Carta ejusdem Oswyni, de terra 18 manentium in Taneto, quam dedit eidem Aebbe Abbatisse de Menstre.

IN nomine Dei nostri Jesu Christi: Ego *Oswynus* Rex *Cantuariorum*, gratias refero miseranti Deo omnipotenti, qui confirmavit me in regno Patrum meorum, & dedit mihi domum cognationis mee. Quamobrem placuit mihi, ne ingratus beneficiis Domini viderer, & terram que sita est in Insula *Tanet*, 18 manentes continentem, quam aliquando *Yrminredus* possidebat, & aliqua pars ipsius Archiepiscopi erat, ipso tamen consentiente, & aliam a nobis accipiente, Monasteriali servituti subjeci, nuncque in presentia, adjuvante Deo, perpetravi. Sub manus Christicolarum Gubernatrici *Aebbe* perpetuali donatione redegei, ut teneat, possideat ipsa semper, successorumque ejus incommutabili decreto defendant: atque ad confirmationem istius cartule, cespitem terre supradicte sacro altari superposui, ut omnis quicumque ausus fuerit aliquid ex ea temerare aut minuere, vel etiam transmutare sine voluntate possidentium, sciat se alienum a participatione regni celestis effici, & a cetu fidelium segregatum, nisi regulariter emendaverit.

+ Signum

- + Signum S. Crucis propria manu expressi.
- + Signum manus *Oswyni* Regis.
- + Ego *Suebhardus* consensi & subscripsi.
- + Signum manus *Acces*.

N^o 3.

*Carta Regis * Suabhert de Taneto & Sturigao
Aebbe Abbatisse.*

|| INSUDANEIE,
juxta Th.

IN nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi Salvatoris: Ego *Suabherdus* Rex *Cantuariorum*, Anno 2^o regni nostri, indictione 4^a sub diem Cal. Mart. cum consilio venerabilis Archiepiscopi *Theodori*, atque consensu primorum meorum, & cum consilio quoque ac consensu Patris mei *Sebbe* Regis, terram que dicitur || *In Sudaneie* intra insulam *Tanet*, que & continet antiquo jure 44 manentes, quibus modo addidimus Curtem 12 manentes, habentem † ultra Insulam in loco qui dicitur *Sturgeb*, cum silvis & paludibus, cum fluminibus & fontibus, cum pratis & pomerijs, cum domibus, cunctisque utensilibus, & omnibus ad eandem pertinentibus rebus, in ipsa quantitate, sicut antiquitus Principes a Regibus sibi perdonatam habuerant, *Aebbe* Abbatisse jure ecclesiastico, & monasteriali, & quibuscunque successoribus ipsa voluerit delinquere, tantum in Domino, in sempiternum possidendam perdonamus: Ita ut nec nobis, nec alicui successorum nostrorum, Regum sive Principum, aut etiam ecclesiasticarum dignitatum gradibus, nefario temeritatis ausu aliquando infringere vel minuere de ea liceat, sed pro remedio anime mee, & absolutione peccatorum meorum, ita ut predixi, famulis Dei perdonata, absque aliqua cessione in evum permaneat. Igitur hanc terrarum prescriptarum largitionem non solum pro pecunia, & quadam sui propinquitate, sed mercede quoque ab omnipotente Deo, *Aebbe* Abbatisse eternaliter possidendum concedimus & confirmamus. Hanc autem donationem meam cum consensu & voluntate precellentissimi Regis *Edilredi* fecimus. Quisquis autem heredum, successorumque meorum Regum *Cantie*, vel si quilibet secularium dignitatum aut ecclesiasticarum

* This Man, the Monks pretend, held the Kingdom of Kent by force, during the Life of King *EGBERT*. *Annal. Monast. St. August. MS. Thorne Chron. col. 1770.*

† This seems to have been a Blunder of the Forger of this pretended Charter, since at *Canterbury*, where it is said to have been made, *STURREY* is on this Side of, not beyond the Isle of *TENET*.

carum de supra dicta donatione, quam pro eterna remuneratione anime mee omnipotenti Deo ad utilitatem famulantium ej, in Jus Monasteriale constat esse largitam, aliquid disrumpere aut immutare, vel irritum facere temptaverit, sciat se sine dubio omnipotenti Deo fraudem facere, & perinde coram eo, & sanctis Angelis ejus, eterno anathemate reum. Quicumque vero hec que largita prediximus, sub pia protectione custodierit, vel pro Dei intuitu misericorditer auxerit, sit benedictus in secula, audiatque in die novissimo tremendi examinis ab ipso Judice omnium, Christo Domino, eterne benedictionis vocem, *Venite, benedicti patris mei, percipite regnum quod vobis paratum est ab origine mundi.* Manentem igitur hanc cartulam in sua semper firmitate, cum religiosis testibus signo Dominice crucis in hoc loco, qui dicitur *Dorovernis*, stabiliter in evum confirmamus.

- + Ego *Sueaberdus* Rex *Cancie* suprascripte signo S. Crucis per propriam manum roboravi.
- + Signum manus *Gumberedi*.
- + Signum *Gebredi*.
- + Signum *Offridi*.
- + Signum *Verbaldi*.
- + Signum *Hagona*.
- + Signum *Egisani*.
- + Signum *Bernhardi*.
- + Signum *Sebbe* Regis.
- + Signum *Ecce*.
- + Signum *Raban*.
- + Signum *Alberti*.
- + Signum *Gudhardi*.
- + *Theodorus* gratia Dei Archiepiscopus subscripsi.
- + Ego *Osumum* propria manu subscripsi.
- + Signum manus *Edilredi* Regis *Merciorum*, dum ille adfirmaverat terram nostram, in hoc loco || erat, qui dicitur *Mura-* || Sic MS.
feld atque *Stayulford*, anno ab Incarnatione Christi 676. in-
dictione 4^a, octavo die mensis *Januarij*, prima feriâ.

Ibid. fol. 35.

*Carta ejusdem Suabherti eidem Aebbe Abbatisse, de
terris in Sturrigia & Botdesham.*

IN nomine Salvatoris. Ego *Suabertus* Rex *Cantuariorum*, miserationum Domini memor quas erga me exercuit. Ideo ergo rectum judicavi, ut pro eterna salute anime mee atque meorum, aliquod munusculum Domino impendere, i. e. terram que sita est in *Sturrige* 2 aratrorum, atque trium aratrorum in loco qui dicitur *Botdesham*, monasteriali potestati, atque regulariter viventibus subjicerem, quod hodierna die, Domino auxiliante, complevi, dedique venerabili *Abbatisse Aebbe*, ut ibi servientium Deo preces protelentur, atque pro vita mea sine defectu in conspectu Dei effundantur. Et ad confirmationem donationis istius, signum S. Crucis expressi, necnon & Principes meos, ut similiter faciant, rogavi; sicque fecerunt, ut si aliquis ausu nefarie temeritatis aliquid ex ea auferre vel imminuere voluerit, noverit se alienatum a Deo in resurrectione Justorum.

- + Signum *Suabherti* Regis.
- + Signum *Gumberti*.
- + Signum *Aeti*.

*Carta Wihredi Regis, pro terra quatuor aratrorum
in Taneto Aebbe Abbatisse de Menstre, eodem anno
quo || Brithwaldus in Archiepiscopum fuerat ordinatus,
cujus Carte tenor iste est:*

|| *al.* Bertual-
dus.

IN nomine Domini Dei Salvatoris, ego *Wythredus* Rex *Cancie*, una cum conjuge mea *Kynigitha*, referens gratias largitori bonorum Domino, qui dilatavit terminos nostros juxta paternam antiquitatem, in commune pertractavimus aliquam partem terre nobis colate ad vicem repend', ne ingrati beneficiis videremur largitoris nostri: Qua de re a presenti die & tempore, tibi religiose *Aebbe* *Abbatisse*

batisse, Deoque dicatæ femine, terram juris nostri que sita est in In-
sula *Teneti*, que quondam appellata est || *Hummatum*, aratrorum qua-
tuor, contulimus, in perpetuum possidendam, ut [cum omnibus ad OPMATON &
LEDENE, Th.
eandem pertinentibus Pratis, Campis, Fontanis, Silvis, Piscariis,
Fluminibus, Marisco, & quicquid ad supradictam terram pertinet,
a quatuor partibus Orientis, Occidentis, Aquilonis, & Meridiei, tuo
usui ditionique subjicias, teneas, possideas, dones, commutes, ve-
nundes, vel quicquid exinde facere volueris, liberam habeas potesta-
tem, successoresque tui defendant in perpetuum, nunquam me here-
desque meos contra hanc Cartulam descriptionis nostre aliquando
esse venturos. Ad cuius cumulum etiam affirmationis cespitem hu-
jus supradictæ terre supra sanctum Altare posui, & propria manu,
pro ignorantia literarum, signum S. Crucis in hac Cartula expressi,
sed & *Kynygytha* id ipsum fecit. Principes quoque meos, ut pari
modo propriis manibus facerent, rogavi, quorum nomina subtrus an-
necta sint. Si quid, quod absit, contra hanc Cartulam a me factam,
vel heredes mei contrarie presumpserint, noverint se a participatione
corporis & sanguinis D. nostri Jesu Christi esse alienos, & a cetis
fidelium segregatos, hic & in eternum. Quam sepe dictam Cartu-
lam scribendam dictavi, & tibi *Eabbe* Abbatisse tradidi conservan-
dam. Actum 16 Cal. Augusti * Indict. 7. Anno regni nostri † 3°.

- + Signum manus *Withredi* Regis.
- + Signum manus *Kynygythe* Regine.
- + Signum manus *Bernhardi*.
- + Signum manus *Allumardi*.

* *Withred's* Accession to the Kingdom of *Kent* was A. D. 693. Indict. 6. According to which Account the 3d Year of his Reign must be Indict. 9.

† In the Title of this Charter, it is said to have been made the same Year in which *Brithwald* was ordained Archbishop, which was the first Year of this King's Reign. See *Engl. Savilian*.

*Carta ejusdem Withredi Regis, Eabbe Abbatisse, de
terra vocata Haeg, 40 manentium.*

Ibid. fol. 48.
|| Deest MS.

EGO *Witbredus* Rex *Cantuariorum*, consentiente Regina *Aedilburga*, atque [|| *Britbwaldo*] gratia Dei Archiepiscopo non solum consentiente, sed etiam persuadente, una cum omnibus provincialibus Principibus, anno regni mei 6º, secunda feria *Aprilis*, terram nominatam *Haeg* 40 manentium, pro anima mea atque meorum, absolutam ab omni secularium dominorum, in Dei tributum, Abbatisse *Eabbe* in propriam possessionem atque monachilem regulam perhenniter perdonavi, ut Deo servientium preces sine mutatione pro vita mea protelentur. Qui autem ausus fuerit aliquid aut auferre, aut transmutare sine licentia possidentium, quod absit, reddet rationem Christi genitrici *Marie* in die judicii, in cujus suffragio perdonavi. Quam perdonationem, cum signo Crucis ornatam, omnium presentium manus adfirmant, ut qui sine voluntate Dei refrugerit audax, Crux Christi super eum in vindictam veniat, nisi regulariter emendaverit.

- + Archiepiscopi *Berēualdi*.
- + *Ageſimundi*.
- + *Witbredi* Regis.
- + *Germani*.
- + *Wibtgari*.
- + *Gesfredi*.
- + *Cynyadi*.
- + *Gubtardi*.

N^o 7.

Carta ejusdem Withredi, de defensione hominum & rerum Mildrede Abbatisse in Taneto, & successoribus ejus qui fuerint in regimine Monasterii illius.

IN nomine Domini nostri Salvatoris, Ego *Wytbredus* Rex *Cantuariorum*, anno 5^{to} regni nostri, cum concilio *Brithwaldi* Archiepiscopi, *Adriani* Abbatis, & omnium Ecclesiasticorum graduum, una cum * *Getmundo Rouestciestre* Episcopo, dabo & concedo propinque mee *Mildrythe* Abbatisse, & suis successoribus futuris in regimine Monasterii sui in *Taneto*, ut defensio ejus in hominibus & in omnibus rebus sit sicut Regum antecessorum nostrorum fuerunt. Si quis autem hanc donationem meam minuerit, sciat se separatum esse a societate Sanctorum omnium. Actum est hoc in loco qui dicitur *Berkamystede*, Indictione 9^a. Anno regni nostri 5^o, in mense *Februarij*. Ibid. fol. 47.

+ Signum manus *Wytbredi* Regis donatoris.

+ Signum manus *Brithwaldi* Archiepiscopi.

+ Signum *Adriodi*.

+ Ego *Adrianus* Abbas indignus subscripsi.

+ Ego *Gemundus* expressi.

N^o 8.

Carta Ethelberti filii Regis Wythredi, de terra unius aratri, circa flumen Limene.

IN nomine Dei Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi. Quoniam spes spirituum his mercedem pollicetur eternam, qui pro intuitu caritatis servis & ancillis Dei aliquod temporale subsidium misericorditer tribuunt: Iccirco Ego *Eathelbertus* filius gloriosi Regis *Wythredi*, cum consensu illius, terram unius aratri circa flumen *Limene*, quam Ibid. fol. 208

* He died A.D. 692. the Year before *Wythred's* Accession, and five Years before the Date of this pretended Charter. See *Fest. Savil.*

dudum possederunt, qui in *Veſtaham* pro tempore habitabant, cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus rebus; & tria jugera prati, in locum qui dicitur *Hammespot*, dedi & do *Mildrithe* religioſe Abbatiffe, & venerabili familie ejus in perpetuum poſſidendum: A quibus id primum potiſſimum quero, ut memores mei aſſidue ſint in orationibus ſuis, poſterisque earum precipiant hoc ſedulo agere. Quisquis igitur ſucceſſorum heredumque meorum hoc tantillum & primitivum donum meum integrum illibatumque eſſe permiferit, mercedem benevolentie ſue & ipſe a Deo, qui largiſſimus non tantum piorum actuum, verum etiam & voluntatum bonarum remunerator eſt, habeat. Si quis vero non permiferit, ipſe ab eodem Domino, qui juſtiſſimus impiorum & voluntatum & operum ultor eſt, vindictam percipiat, niſi prevenerit debitum illius judicium cum correctione digniſſima. Actum die 11 *Julij* menſis, anno 33^o regni Regis *Witbredi*, indi-
 ctione || ſeptima.

|| 8^a.

+ Ego *Aethelbertus* preſentem donationem meam ſignum Crucis ſcribendo firmavi, teſtesque quorum nomina ſubtus digeſta ſunt, ut ſubſcriberent, petii.

+ Ego *Witbredus* Rex *Cantuariorum*, rogatus a dilectiſſimo filio meo *Aethelberto*, preſentem donationem illius conſenſi & ſubſcripſi.

+ Ego *Berchtualdus* gratia Dei Archiepiſcopus, expetitus ab inclito *Aethelberto*, hanc donationem illius ſubſcripſi.

+ Ego *Eadbertus*, ad petitionem germani mei *Aethelberti*, preſentem donationem ipſius conſenſi & ſubſcripſi.

+ Signum manus *Putan*, teſtis.

+ In another of theſe fictitious Charters, K. *Witbred* is repreſented as making the Sign of the Croſs *pro ignorantia literarum*, or becauſe he could not write his Name.

Ethelbaldus Rex Merciorum, Mildrede Abbatisse de Menstre in insula Taneti, dedit libertatem Thelonei, ac totam exactionem navisearum, sibi & antecessoribus suis jure publico in Londoniensi portu primitus competentem, Cartaque sua confirmavit, cujus Tenor est iste:

IN nomine D. Dei Salvatoris nostri *Jesu Christi*. Si ea que quis- Ibid. fol. 50.
que pro recipienda a Deo mercede hominibus verbo suo largitur & donat, stabilia jugiter potuissent durare, supervacaneum videretur, ut literis narrarentur ac fulcirentur: Sed dum ad probanda donata, ad convincendumque volentem donata infringere, nihil prorsus robustius esse videtur, quam donationes manibus auctorum ac testium roborate, non immerito plurimi petunt, ut que eis prestita dinoscuntur, paginaliter confirmentur. Quorum postulationibus tanto libentius tantoque promptius consensus prebendus est, quanto & illis qui precatore sunt, utilior res secundum hoc visibile seculum nunc impertitur, & illis qui concessores existunt, pro impertito opere pietatis uberior fructus secundum invisibile postmodum tribuatur. Quamobrem ego *Aethelbaldus Rex Merciorum* presentibus apicibus indico, me concessisse & donasse, pro anime mee salute, *Mildrithe* religiose Abbatisse, ejusque venerabili familie, que una cum ea conversatur in insula *Tenet*, totam exactionem navisearum, michi & antecessoribus meis jure publico in *Londoniensi* portu prius competentem, quemadmodum mansuetudinem nostram rogarent. Que concessio atque donatio, ut in perpetuum firma & stabilis sit, ita ut nullus eam Regum, vel Optimatum, vel Theloniariorum quilibet ipsorum, in parte aut in toto, in irritum presumat ut possit adducere, manu propria signum S. Crucis subter in hac pagina faciam, testesque, ut subscribant, petam, proculdubio sperans, quia sicut ego quod poposcerunt libenter concessi, sic illi, quod promiserunt erga orationes pro me ibidem celebrandas, implebunt fideliter. Quisquis igitur id quod pio animo donavi, ita ut donatum est, illibatum permanere permiserit, habeat communionem beatam cum presente Christi Ecclesia atque futura. Quisquis autem non permiserit, separetur a societate non solum sanctorum hominum, sed etiam Angelorum, manente hac donatione nostra in sua firmitate coram universis.

versis qui recta diligunt & custodiunt. Actum est die 4^o Cal. Novemb. anno || 22^o regni mei, indictione * 15, in loco qui dicitur *Wil-lanbalch*.

- + Ego *Aedbalus* Rex *Merciorum* hanc donationem meam firmavi & subscripsi manu mea.
- + Signum manus *Wori*.
- + Signum manus *Cottan*.
- + Signum manus *Cuirici*.
- + Signum manus *Wilfrid*.
- + Signum manus *Lullan*.
- + Signum *Cuthredi*.
- + Signum manus *Oban*.

N^o 10.

Ibid. fol. 51.

De pretaeto Ethelbaldo Rege Merciorum, qui dedit, die & anno quibus supra in Carta precedente, Mildrithe Abbatisse de Menstre, navis onuste transvectionis censum, & concessit, ut ubique in regno libera de omni regali tributo maneat, & Carta sua confirmavit, cujus tenor est iste:

EGO *Ethelbalus* Rex *Merciorum*, Deo omnipotenti gratiarum actiones, in quantum possum, persolvo, qui me ad tantum sublimitatis gradum eligere dignatus est, de tam humili & inquieta vita, quam per tot annorum spatia transégi. Idcirco pro remedio anime mee michi in potestatem reducta, & pro munificentia sanctarum orationum fervorum & ancillarum Dei, largifica munera summi Salvatoris Domini nostri Jesu Christi libenter Ecclesiis Dei impendo, & tibi *Mildrithe* Abbatisse singulariter, & Ecclesie tue navis onuste transvectionis censum, qui a theloneariis nostris tributaria exactione impertitur, perdonans attribuo, ut ubique in regno nostro libera de omni Regali fisco & tributo maneat. Si quis hanc donationem a nobis perdonatam infringere vel in maximo vel in modico tempta-

* This falls on the Year of our Lord 737. about sixty seven Years after *Dompneva's* begging the Land for building her Abby.

verit, sciat se alienum a nostra communione, & maxime a cetu San-
ctorum manere.

+ Signum manus *Aetbilbaldi.*

+ Signum manus *Cuthbredi.*

+ Signum manus *Seleredi.*

+ Signum manus *Worres.*

+ Signum *Cottan.*

+ Signum manus *Cynrices.*

+ Signum manus *Wilfridi.*

+ Signum manus *Luffan.*

+ Signum manus *Oban.*

Actum est die 4^{to} Cal. *Novembris,*

Anno 22^o Regni nostri, in loco qui dicitur *Willanbalch.*

N^o 11.

Carta Ethelbaldi Regis Merciorum Edburge Abbatisse, Ibid fol. 52.
qua donavit eidem dimidium vestigal unius navis,
& tributum quod sibi de jure spectabat.

IN nomine Domini Salvatoris nostri. Omnem hominem qui se-
cundum Deum vivit, & remunerari a Deo sperat & optat, oportet
ut piis precibus assensum ex animo hilariter prebeat, quoniam cer-
tum est, tanto facilius ea, que ipse a Deo poposcerit, consequi posse,
quanto & ipse libentius hominibus recte postulata concefferit, quod
tunc bonorum omnium largitori Deo acceptabile fit, cum pro ejus
amore & utilitate famulantium ei peragitur. Quocirca Ego *Aetbel-*
baldus Merciorum, &c. juxta petitionem vestram tibi *Eadburge* Abba-
tisse, tueque familie conversanti in Monasterio beate Genitricis *Marie,*
quod situm est in Insula *Taneti,* necnon & in Monasterio Apostolo-
rum *Petri & Pauli,* quod tu ipsa non longe a predicto Monasterio
construxisti, unius Navis quod a *Leubuco* nuper emisti dimidium ve-
stigal atque tributum, quod meum erat, pro intuitu superne mercedis,
& amore consanguinitatis religiose Abbatisse *Mildrede,* cujus venera-
bile corpus, a priori sepultura translatum, in ipso Monasterio Apo-
stolorum decenter posuisti.... accipiendum possidendumque eterna
donatione concedo, & cuicunque volueritis heredum, successorumque
vestrorum, se quorumlibet hominum hoc ipsum de jure in re vestra
perdonare liberam habeatis potestatem. Hinc igitur precipio & pre-
cor, in nomine Dei omnipotentis, Patriciis, Ducibus, Comitibus,

[K]

Thelo-

Theloneariis, Actionariis, ac reliquis publicis dignitatibus, ut hec inoffensa donatio per presentes ac posteros percurrat. Si autem contigerit, ut Navis ista dirupta ac confracta sit, vel etiam vetustate detrita, aut, omnino quod absit, naufragio perdita, tunc quoque ad cumulum hujusce donationis hoc addo & concedo, ut alia in hujus donationis locum & conditionem construatur & habeatur: Et hoc non solum me vivente in hac vita, sed etiam post obitum meum per succedentes semper generationes precipio, & per *Christum Jesum* Judicem omnium postulo fieri. Quisquis vero heredum successorumque meorum, vel aliorum quilibet hominum, sive secularium sive ecclesiasticorum, huic pie donationi nostre in aliqua re contraire quoquo tempore fuerit ausus, noverit se, quisquis ille sit, audacis malicie sue rationem esse redditurum coram omnipotente Deo nostro, qui judicabit orbem terre in equitate, reddens unicuique secundum opera sua. *Jesus Christus* filius Dei, filius *S. Marie* semper virginis, cujus filius in prefato Monasterio sacris atque magnificis indefinenter die noctuque frequentatur & adoratur precibus, judex seculi ipse *Jesus Christus* Dominus noster, Amen. Igitur, manente hac cartula in sua semper firmitate, quam propria manu, sacro signaculo roborare curavi, & testes nonnullos, ut id ipsum consentientes agerent, feci, quorum nomina infra tenentur. Actum mense *Majo*, in civitate *Lundonia*, indictione || 14^a, anno ab Incarnatione Christi 748.

|| 12^a.

+ Ego *Aethilbaldus* Rex *Mercie*, superscriptam donationem meam Signo S. Crucis in hac Cartula expresso diligenter confirmavi.

+ Ego *Aedbeortus* Rex *Cancie* testis consentiens subscripsi.

+ Signum manus *Cuthberti* Archiepiscopi.

+ Signum *Milredi* Episcopi.

+ Signum *Egenulfi* Episcopi.

+ Signum manus *Obani* Ducis.

+ Signum manus *Kyniberti*.

+ Signum *Eoppani*.

+ Signum *Fridurici*.

+ Signum *Ealbmundi*.

+ Signum *Panti* Thelonearii.

Carta Offe Regis Merciorum, de navis onuste trans- Ibid. fol. 54.
vectionis censu, quem dedit primitus Rex Mercio-
rum Ethilbaldus.

IN nomine regnantis in perpetuum. Ego *Offa* Rex *Merciorum*, illam donationem, quam Rex gloriosus *Ethilbaldus*, Deo omnipotenti gratiarum persolvens actiones, *Mildrithe* Abbatisse de navis onuste transvectionis censu, qui a Theloneariis exigebatur, conferre voluit, pro remedio anime mee, & pro munificentia orationum sanctorum, tibi *Sigeburge* ejusdem Monasterii Abbatisse condonans attribuo. Ad hanc conditionem signum Salvatoris nostri + propria manu firmavi, & testes, ut subscriberent, rogavi.

- + Ego *Bregwynus* Archiepiscopus consensi ac subscripsi.
- + Signum *Cottan* Episcopi.
- + Signum *Milredi* Episcopi.
- + Signum *Egwlfi* Episcopi. [*Helmam*]
- + Signum *Eardulfi* Episcopi. [*Londoniensis*]

N^o XXXIII.

Quoddam scriptum chirographatum de Capella de
Dane in Thaneto.

MS. Somner
 in archi. Ecc.
 Xti Cantuar.

OMnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris, S. John Bapt.†.
Rob. Dei gratia Abbas Sancti *Augustini* Cantuar. & ejusdem loci Conventus, eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit Universitas vestra, nos ad instantiam Domini *Henrici* militis de *Sandwico*, & ob favorem specialem quem erga ipsum vel propter ipsum erga suos gerimus, sibi concessisse, quod in manerio suo apud *Den* in *Thaneto* possit Oratorium construere, & in presentia sua, & heredum suorum, & succ. suorum, in eodem loco per Capellanum suum propria divina facere celebrari: Ita tamen quod Capellanus in eorum presentia ibidem pro tempore moraturus, secundum variationem temporis & per-

¶ Sic pro item.

sonarum nobis & Ecclesie nostre sacramentum persolvat in futuro, quod de oblationibus ibi factis nobis fideliter rationem reddet, & parochiam nostram de *Menstre*, ¶ idem Capellas ipsius, quantum ad testamenta, vel obventiones personales seu prediales, in nullo ledet, nec per se nec per alium in magno vel in minimo ledi procurabit, sed omnia jura parochialia, tam matri ecclesie de *Menstre*, quam Capellis ad ipsam spectantibus, integra & illibata pro suis viribus conservabit. Et si deprehendi aliquo modo possit, quod contra premissa venerit, dummodo coram nobis judicialiter propter hoc convictus fuerit, vel confessus, absque difficultate aliqua per sacristam nostrum inde amovebitur absque omni titulo reclamandi, & de injuriis & damnis, si que nobis & Ecclesie de *Menstre* sive Capellanis ipsius idem Capellanus intulerit, dominus ipse qui pro tempore fuerit, absque contradictione & calumnia nobis satisfaciet competenter. Qui quidem dominus si spiritu contumacie alicujus autoritate contra premissa aliquod attemptare presumpserit, dummodo super hoc coram nobis judicialiter convictus sit vel confessus, liberum erit nobis preconcessa revocare, & Oratorium memoratum subtrahere, Cantariam & inhibemus de damnis & injuriis nobis satisfaciet, ut est prelocutum. In cujus rei testimonio presenti scripto chirographato Sigillum Capituli nostri, & Sigillum dicti Henrici militis ultrinsecus sunt appensa. Valeat Universitas semper in Domino.

Nº XXXIV.

An Original
under the Ab-
by Seal.

Donatio Manerii de Dene in Insula Thaneti, Monasterio S. August. Cant.

SCiant presentes & futuri, quod nos *Juliana* de *Leybourne* Comitissa *Huntyngdon*, dedimus, concessimus, & hac presenti Carta nostra chirographata confirmavimus Thome Abbati Monasterii Sancti *Augustini* Cant. & ejusdem loci Conventui, manerium nostrum de *Dene*, & quoddam tenementum, vocatum *Austone*, cum mariscis, brocs, molendinis, servitiis, tenentium redditibus, releviis, escaets, visibus franciplegii, feditatibus secte con. & omnibus aliis juribus & pertinentiis suis quibuscunque in Insula de *Taneto*, adeo integre, sicut ea unquam habuimus vel tenuimus per descensum hereditarium in manu nostra, habend. & tenend. predicta manerium & tenementum, cum suis pertinentiis, predicto Abbati, & Conventui, & successoribus,

bus, in perpetuum, ad inveniend. & sustentand. de exitibus & proficuis manerii & tenementi predictorum quasdam cantarias, eleemosynas, & alia pietatis opera subscripta, viz. Quod ipsi & successores sui post decessum nostrum, in die Sancte Anne annuatim celebrent in perpetuum unam missam solempnem in choro, ut in duplici festo, & distribuent eodem die centum pauperibus ducentos denarios, viz. cuilibet eorum duos denarios, & Conventui ejusdem loci unam pitanciam sufficientem, annuatim die supradicto. Et in die anniversarii nostri exequias mortuorum cum solempni missa in choro & aliis pertinentibus, ut in duplici festo, annuatim celebrent. Et in eodem die ducentis pauperibus ducentos denarios, viz. cuilibet eorum unum denarium distribuent, & pitanciam eodem die, viz. Abbati dicti Monasterii qui pro tempore fuerit, viginti solidos, Priori ejusdem loci quinque solidos, & cuilibet monacho ejusdem loci de Conventu, duos solidos & 6 d. Et predictus Abbas & Conventus, & successores sui, invenient unum Capellanum idoneum secularem, ad celebrandum in perpetuum, ad altare Sancte Anne in Monasterio predicto, unam missam cotidie, pro Domino *Edwardo* rege Anglie, & pro animabus progenitorum suorum, & animabus antecessorum nostrorum, & pro anima *Laurentii de Hastyns*, & *Johannis* filii ejusdem, & animabus antecessorum suorum, & pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Et quod omnes Monachi ad idem altare celebraturi, habeant specialiter in memoriam animas predictas. Ad quas quidem cantarias, eleemosynas, & alia pietatis opera, ut premittitur, annuatim faciend. & observand. in perpetuum, predicti Abbas & Conventus obligant se & successores suos, manerium & tenementum predict. & concedunt pro se & successoribus suis, quod si contingat predictas cantarias, eleemosynas, & alia pietatis opera, in parte vel in toto a retro esse vel subtracta, extunc bene liceat heredibus predictae Comitisse & attornatis eorum in hac parte in manerio & tenemento predict. distringere, & distractiones retinere, quousque iidem Abbas & Conventus de omnibus subtractis & defectibus plenarie satisfecerint. Et nos predicta Comitissa & heredes nostri predictum manerium & tenementum, cum suis pertinentiis, Abbati & Conventui, & successoribus suis, in forma predicta contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, & defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium nos predicti Abbas & Convent. huic parti carte chirograffate, penes predictam Comitissam remanenti, sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Dat. Cantuar. quinto die mensis Martii, Anno regni regis *Edwardi* tertii, post conquestum tricesimo sexto. Hijs testibus, *Johanne Cozel*, *Stephano de Valozus*, *Thoma Chiche*, *Laurentio de Drende*, *Thoma de Aldon*, *Johanne de Brokhill*, militibus, *Johanne de Chitecroft*, *Johanne de Septvans*, *Edmundo de Stablegate*, *Johanne Droke*, *Johanne Turneye*, *Johanne de Fynchefeld*, & aliis.

A. D. 1362.

Confirmatio

Confirmatio Regis de eisdem.

Chron. W.
Thorne MS. in
Biblio. C.C.C.
Cantab.

E*Dwardus* Dei gratia, &c. quod cum dilecta nobis *Juliana* de *Leyburne* Comitissa *Huntingdon*, de licentia nostra per Cartam suam dederit & concesserit dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati & Conventui S. *Augustini* Cant. Manerium de *Dene*, & quoddam tenementum vocatum *Aufstone*, cum pertinentiis in Insula *Taneto*, habendum & tenendum eisdem Abbati & Conventui & successoribus suis ad quasdam Cantarias & alia pietatis opera in Monasterio ejusdem Abbatie, juxta ordinationem ipsius Comitisse, incipiend. & stabiliend. in perpetuum; dictique Abbas & Conventus virtute donationis & concessionis predictarum de manerio & tenementis predictis cum pertinentiis sunt seifiti, & ea sic teneant in presenti. Nos, contemplatione dicte Comitisse, & ad statum quem prefati Abbas & Conventus habent in manerio & tenement. predictis magis asscurandum & firmandum, remisimus & quietum clamavimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris, Abbati & Conventui & successoribus suis, totum jus & clameum, que in eisdem manerio & tenementis cum pertinentiis hucusque habuimus, vel quocunque jure ratione alicujus Feoffamenti nobis inde facti, vel quovis alio modo habere poterimus in futurum: *Volentes & Concedentes* pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quod iidem Abbas & Conventus, & successores sui, manerium & tenementa predicta, cum pertinentiis, habeant & teneant pacifice & quiete, absque impensione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, &c. juxta formam donationum & concessionum predictarum eis per dictam Comitissam inde factarum in perpetuum
—— Ut est istius dat. 10 die Martii, anno supradicto.

N^o XXXV.*Queen Mary's Letters Patent for the Augmentation of the Vicarage of St. John Baptist in Tenet.*

Ex Originali
penes me.

M*ARIA* Dei gratia *Anglie Francie & Hibernie* Regina fidei defensor & in terra ecclesie *Anglicane & Hibernie* supremum caput. Omnibus ad quos presentes lre pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris dedimus

dedimus & concessimus ac per presentes damus & concedimus dilecto subdito nostro *Thome Hewett* clero vicario ecclie parochis sci *Johan. Baptiste* in Insula de *Thanet* in Com. nostro *Kanc.* in augmentationem victus ejusdem vicarii & successorum suorum omnes & omnimod. decimas agnorum lane porcell. aucarum lini cere & mellis ac alias decimas minutas quascunque annuatim & de tempore in tempus provenien' crescen' & renovan' in *Burgo* & per totum *Burgum* de *Margate* infra predict. parochiam sci. *Johannis* in Insula de *Thanet* predict. Ac etiam omnes oblaciones quatuor principalium dierum & festorum annuatim provenien' infra totam dcam Parochiam sci. *Johannis Baptiste*. Necnon omnes decimas personales & paschal. de omnibus parochian. infra eandem parochiam sci. *Johannis* singulis annis & annuatim crescen. & provenien. Habend. tenend. percipiend. & gaudend. omnes & singulas predict. decimas & oblaciones ac cetera omnia premissa prefato *Thome Hewett* vicario ecclesie parochis sci. *Johannis Baptiste* predict. & successoribus suis in ppetuu Tenend. de nobis & heredibus nostris in puram & perpetuam eleemosynam pro omnibus serviciis & demand. quibuscunque absque aliquo compoto vel aliquo alio proinde nob. heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddend. solvend. vel faciend. Et volumus ac per presentes concedimus prefato *Thome Hewett* qd hbet & hbebit has lras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie debito modo fact. & sigillat. absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quoquo modo reddend. solvend. vel faciend. Eo qd expressa mencio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine premissorum sive eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos vel per aliquem progenit. nostrorum prefato *Thom. Hewett* ante hec tempora fact. in presentibus minime fact. existit aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione sive restrictione inde in contrarium fact. edit. ordinat. sive provis. aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstan. In cujus rei testimonium has lras nostras fieri fecimus patentes *Teste* meipso apud *Westmonasterium* sexto die Novembr. Anno regni nostri primo.

*p bre de privato sigillo & de dat. predict.
auctoritate parlamenti.*

V. Rede.

Nº XXXVI.

N^o XXXVI.

A true Terrier of all the Glebe lands belonging to the Vicaridge of St. John Baptist in Thanet, made at the command and appointment of my Lord's Grace of Canterbury, in his Grace's metropolitall visitation (in anno Domini 1615) by the Churchwardens and Assistants, sworne men of the same Parish, who have hereunto put their hands, together with the Minister there, according to the Canon.

* Part of the Demesnes of the Manor of Dene.

* Land belonging formerly to the Manor of Deane.

First, the scite of the Vicaridge, with the dove-house, garden, conteyning one acre and three roodes more or lesse, doth lye to the tenement of *Edward Toddy* and the land of *John Goodwin*, East: to the Church-yard and * *Deanery* land in the tenure of *Christopher Hayes* West: to the common street and Church yard and tenement of the same *Edward Toddy* North; and to the King's highway South.

One parcell of land conteyning fower acres and one roode more or lesse doth lye at a place called the *Vicars Crosse*, to * *Deanrye* land, and the lands of *Michaell Allen* East; to the King's highway West; to *Deanrie* lands and the lands of the said *John Goodwin* North; and to * *Deanrie* lands South.

One other parcell of land, conteyning fower acres and a half acre more or lesse, doth lye upon *Church-bill* neare *Halles Dane*, to the lands of *Henry Sprackling*, *Halles Dane* way, and the land of *John Goodwin* East; to the lands of *William Parker* and of *Edward Toddy* West; to *East Northdowne* Church way North; and to the lands of *Edward Toddy* and *John Goodwine* South.

One other small parcell, conteyning a roode and half more or lesse, doth lye thereby on the other side of the same *Northdowne* Church way South; and to the lands of *William Parker* East, West, and North; and holden of the Parish for 12 d. *per annum*.

One other parcell, conteyning one acre more or lesse, doth lye on the same furlong to the lands of the said *William Parker* East, to the lands of *John Sackett* West; to the close of *Benjamin Norwoode* Gent. North, and to the sayd *East Northdowne* Church way South.

One

One other parcell conteyning two acres more or lesse, doth lye on *Bennett hill* to the landes of *Thomas Barrow* East; to the landes of *St. John's Hospital* North and West, and to the King's high way South.

One other parcell conteyning one acre and a roode more or lesse, doth lye near *Palmer Dane* to the landes of *Richard Terrye* East and North, and to the landes of *Jeffery Graunt* West and South.

One other small parcell conteyning half an acre more or lesse, doth lye at *Rockin Stayres* to the lande of *Jesus Hospital* East, West, and South, and to the Sea North.

One other piece (as appears by a Terrier made 1561) there should be lying at *Sea-deales* to the landes of *John Hewetts* heyres East, West, North, and South, conteyning by estimation half an acre, which peece is not now known where to be found.

The Church yarde containes three roodes more or lesse.

N^o XXXVII.

An Extract of the Will and Testament of Thomas Toddy of East Northdown in the Parish of St. John Baptist in the Isle of Tenet, proved 12th of March, Anno Dom. 1566.

Item, **I** Bequeath to the poor People of the same Parish of St. *John* the Baptist thirty pounds of good and lawful *Eng-lish* money to be bestowed unto the only use of the said poor people aforesaid in manner and form as hereafter followeth (that is to witt) That my executors or executor all or one of them or their heirs or the executors of them then being alive by and with the assent and consent of the Churchwardens and the chief honest men of the said Parish of St. *John* the Baptist shall how soon they may or can purchase and buy with the said thirty pounds so much land as they may or can purchase and buy with the said thirty pounds and as cheap as possible is within four years at the most and not above after my decease. And the same lands so purchased and bought of them or any one of them by the consent of the Churchwardens and chief honest men of the said Parish of St. *John* to be farmed and lett out for rent to the most value they can. And the

L

same

E Curia pre-rogat. Cant.

same rent yearly for evermore to be distributed dealt and given unto the most poor and needy of the said Parish of St. *John* the Baptist and no where else at two usual terms in the year namely at the feast of the Annunciation of our blessed lady Saint *Mary* the Virgin and at the feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel by even portions, and that by the hands of the Churchwardens of the same Parish then for their time appointed or within three months next ensuing any the said feasts or sooner at the discretion of the same Churchwardens and the chief honest men of the same parish then being alive. And if the said thirty pounds chance to remain in my said executors hands unto the end of the last year of the four years aforesaid and in case in that space they cannot competently find so much land to be purchased then I will that my executors shall for the terme of the said thirty pounds pay yearly for that time remaining in their hands four nobles a year to the Churchwardens of the same parish appointed then for the time to the use of the poor people aforesaid of the same parish, and that at the feasts and terms aforesaid for the same purpose. Provided and if my executors shall detain withhold and keep the said thirty pounds over and above the space of four years next ensuing my death, then I will that the Churchwardens of the said parish of St. *John* the Baptist shall of my executors receive the said thirty pounds and employ the same immediately unto the said use of the poor and needy people aforesaid, and in such form and manner as my executors or executor should have done and in such wise as before unto them of me is prescribed.

N^o XXXVIII.

The Will of Eteldred Barrowe. 1513.

*E Cuius pre-
rogat. Cant.*

IN Dei nomine Amen. Tertio die mensis Januarii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tertio decimo. Ego *Eteldrede Barrowe* de parochia Sancti *Jobannis* in Insula de *Tbaneto* compos mentis saneque memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum: Inprimis do & lego animam meam omnipotenti Deo, beateque *Marie* ac omnibus sanctis celi, corpusque meum sepeliendum in cemeterio ecclesie Sancti *Jobannis* predicti. *Item*, lego summo altari ibidem pro decimis meis oblitis vi^s viii^d. *Item*, lego cuilibet lumini, cujus sum frater, duos modios ordei. *Item*, lego cuilibet consiliorum meorum iiij^d. *Item*, lego *Thome Gooson* xx^d. *Item*, lego *Margarete Chambre*

Chambre meam optimam tunicam vocatam a *Kertyll*. Item, lego *Katharine Curlynge* meam optimam togam de le Blewe. Item, lego *Isabelle Sakett* unum coopertorium precij iii^s & unam partem lin-teaminum, unum lodium, unum candelabrum, & unam cistam, & duas paropsides de le *Pewter*. Item, lego *Agneti Curlynge* filio *Willielmi Curlynge* aliam cistam magnam. Item, lego *Agneti Rockyn* unam paropsidem, & unum candelabrum. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum, debitis & legatis meis solutis, do & lego *Willielmo* || *Hanejoye* & *Willielmo Curlynge*, quos ordino & constituo meos || Havejoye. executores, ut ipsi ordinent & disponant pro salute anime mee, ut ipsis melius videbitur expedire, Deo placere, & anime mee proficere.

This is the last will of me *Eteldrede Barrowe* made the daye and yere above written of and upon all my londs and tenements in whiche londs and tenements *John Sayer* and *William Sayer* by me be infeoffed. First, I will my said Feoffees shall sell my tenement and viii acres of land being at *Horne* forstall by my levyng dayes to comforth me while I leve. And if there be any money leste after my deceffe I wull it shall remayne to the reparation of St. *James* chancell in the church of Saynt *John's*. Item, I wull that *William Curlyng* shall bie my principall tenement and xxv acres of lond payinge therefore xv marke of lawfull money of *Yngland* the money thereof comynge I wull have an honest priest to sing one quarter of one yere for my soule and all cristen soules in the church of St. *John's* immediately after my deceffe. Item, I wull that *William Curlyng* shall kepe me sufficiently as I ought to be kept. Item, I wull that *William Curlyng* shall maynten a yerely eveall while the world endureth that is to say every yere a quarter of malte and vi bushells of whete and vitell accordinge thereto. Item, I wull shall do for me iii l. at my three solemne dayes that is to say every day xx s. and the said *William* shall fulfill all my bequests according to my last will. And I will have a chales price of v marke to be bought v yere after my deceffe.

N^o XXXIX.E Curia prerog.
gat. Cant.*An Extract of John Allen's Will.*May 5. 1594. *Item,*

I Will and bequeath that my said executor under named and his heyres shall for ever heerafter (on Shrove tuesday) freely geve bestowe and distribute unto the poorest people of the said Parish of St. *John's* such as my said executor and his heyres shall yerely for ever hereafter nominate and appoynt to the Collectors for the same poor people two hundrethe of *Wynchestrye* billets and two bushels of wheat to be baked into bread to be distributed and geven to the said poor people at my now dwelling-house *Drapers* in St. *John's* aforesaid. And that in case my said executor or his heyres shall at any time heer after fayle in nominating and appoynting which of the said poor people shall receive and have the said Almes of billets and bredd then I will yt shall be lawful for the collectors of the said poore for the tyme being and their successors to nominate and appoynt such of the said poor as shall receive and have the same with nomination and appoyntment to be delivered by the said Collectors and their successors unto my executor undemaunded and his heires or such as shall be dwelling or owners at or of my said tenement called *Drapers* and of my land now adjoyning to the same on the Sunday before every Shrove tuesday. And I will and by this present Testament ordayne that yf in case my executor under named or his heyres (owners of my said tenement and land called *Drapers*) shall at any tyme hereafter fayle in the geeving or delivering of the said Alms of billets and bredd contrary to the true meaning of thys my present will (notys thearof being geaven to the persons of my sayd executor or his heires in manner as abovesaid, or delivered in writing and left at my said tenement called *Drapers*) yt then shall be lawful to and for the said Collectors for the time being and their successors to enter into one parcel of land called *Drapers Close* adjoyning on the *Weast* side of my said tenement called *Drapers*, and there to distrain and the distress or distresses there found lawfully from thence to beare leade drive and carry away and the same to withhold detayn and keep until the said yeerly gifte of billets and bredd so being then behinde be (unto the said Collectors for the tyme being and their successors to the use of the said poor people) fully payed satisfied contented and delivered according to the true meaning of this my present will. The first geifte and delivery of the said billets and bredd to be geven and distributed at the Shrove tuesday next after my decease.

N^o XL.

Extract of Henry Sanford's Will dated March 25.
A. D. 1626.

Hen. Sand-
ford.

First, **I** Give and bequeath unto the poore people of the parish of St. *John's* aforesaid every Sunday or Sabbath day throughout the yeare six penny worth of good bread to bee distributed by the discretion of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poore of the same parish where most need is, and the same to continue every Sabbath day to be geven as aforesaid to six poor people for ever — And for non payment thereof it shall be lawful to and for the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poore of the said parish for the time being when such default or defaults shall happen to be made of payment of the said bread as aforesaid into all and singular my houses tenements and lands scituate at *Margate* in the Isle aforesaid to enter and distrain, and distress or distresses there had or found with them or any of one of them to lead bear drive and carry away and the same to keep until such time so much bread as shall be behind and unpaid be fully satisfied and paid to the said Overseers or Churchwardens or one of them for the time being to be distributed as aforesaid.

N^o XLI.

Extract of Michael Yoakely's Will.

IN Testamento sine ultima voluntate *Michaelis Yoakly* nuper Paroe Ste Marie *White Chappell* in Com. *Midd.* Naute desti geren' dat. 30^o die mensis *Octobris* Anno Dom. 1707^o penes Regist. hujus Cur' remanen' inter alia in eodem sine eadem continetur prout seq^r. (viz.)

E. Reg. Curie
Prerogat. Can-
tuar. extract.

AND the whole residue or mass of my Estate as well real as personal so collected and united together and not already appropriated by this my Will after the several payments and satisfaction aforesaid I give and devise unto my said six Trustees and the

the Survivors and Survivor of them and their Successors as aforesaid upon the several Trusts and to the several uses intents and purposes following (that is to say) That my said Trustees their Heires Successors and Assignes shall with some honest ingenious and experienced workmen erect and build nine or ten strong and substantial Houses or Roomes of good Brick Flint Stone and Timber. with all other materials for an Hospital or Almes-house on a piece or parcel of ground part of my estate called *Drapers Close* near adjoining to the Barne of *Drapers* which *Drapers Close* is partly divided with a new quick sett hedge. The North East part to build the said Houses on and Ground proportioned out for particular Uses as by the Scheme or Pattern left for directions. Yet nevertheless it is left to the further consideration and discretion of my Executors Trustees and Successors and such knowing Workmen that have not in them too much Self-interest to make such Buildings costly and chargeable but do all things for strength needful and necessary with honesty and frugality. One part of the said ground being set out therein for a free burying place not only for the Inhabitants of the said Alms-houses but for such of a good life and godly conversation that shall earnestly desire that priviledge. And other parts of the said ground set out for garden plots to be for such inhabitants as shall be rightly qualified and admitted and taken in as my said Trustees and their Successors shall think fit. And for the better understanding of the right qualification of such poor as shall be admitted into any of the said dwellings in the said Almes-houses or Rooms My will and desire is that a Copy of the particular qualifications as are set up in each roome in *Hope Court* shall be fairly written or printed and put up in Frames in each of the roomes and dwellings in the said Colledge or Almes-house for such poor to know and to be found in the same condition and willing to conform thereunto before admittance. And that the conditions and qualifications should be made more publickly known My will and desire is that some few short Sentences according to the Copy left may be cut in fair Characters in hard white Marble stone and placed in a most convenient place in the Front of the building that all plea of Ignorance or Excuse may be excluded to which Pattern and Copies ~~Refer~~. And it is my Will and Mind that the first of the inhabitants shall be chosen out of such of my Relations and Kindred so rightly qualified and poor objects of Charity as are in or near the Isle of *Thanet* or elsewhere. All those first to be preferred to be Natives or Inhabitants of the several Parishes of St. *John Baptist* St. *Peters Burchenton* and *Achall* in that Island but still at the discretion of my said Trustees their Successors or Assignes The said Almes People to be such as have been Housekeepers and of an industrious and good life and godly conversation and reduced

reduced to necessity not by sloth idleness or their own luxury but by age sickness lameness or such like acts of Divine Providence. In choice of which Almes People I hereby charge my Executors That they proceed with great care caution and diligent examination to see that the Almes people be qualified as aforesaid before they partake of the said Charity which Charge I also give unto my said Trustees and their Successors in admitting of any to partake of any other Charities herein before specified. And it is my Will and Mind That one of the aforesaid Almes-houses may be built more convenient and of some distinction of advantage from the rest for one of the most discreet of the said Almes people to dwell in and to govern and see good Orders kept amongst the rest of them and to give Information unto my said Trustees and their Successors of any such the Almes people as shall behave themselves disorderly contrary to the Rules and Orders proposed to be set up as aforesaid. And it is my Will and Mind That after the charges of such buildings and conveniences as aforesaid are defrayed All the rents and profits of my said Farm and Lands called *Drapers* and whatever other lands or hereditaments my said Trustees or their Successors shall be enabled to purchase by virtue of this my Will shall be appropriated and applied for ever for a more comfortable but frugal subsistence and relief of poor objects of charity persons so qualified as aforesaid. And that every such person or persons that shall partake of any of these houses and roomes of Charity shall have warm gownes or coates of Shepherds Gray for outward garments and fireing and weekly allowance of money at the discretion of my said Trustees the Survivors or Survivor of them their Successors or Assignes. And further it is my Will and Mind That if it shall please God that by losses the whole Estate shall not hold out to accomplish the whole work intended and designed at *Drapers* then to doe therein as far as the Estate will hold out to perform. And if it shall please God of his goodness and providence to give a blessing to this Estate before mentioned and by the care and prudent management of my said Trustees and their Successors to increase the rents profits or income hereby designed for Charities as to prove sufficient to maintain a greater number of poor people so qualified as aforesaid than the said ten houses can comfortably entertain then I do hereby will and recommend to my said Trustees their Successors and Assignes to add other buildings and suitable conveniences unto the said Colledge or Almes houses for such other poor who shall equally partake of my said Charities with those first admitted thereunto. And further it is my Will and Mind That my said Trustees their Successors and Assignes and the major part of them have full power and authority (after due admonition given to any of the poor persons who shall be admit-

admitted to this or any other of my houses of Charity) to expel and eject them or any of them (who shall not conforme to such pious and religious Conversation as aforesaid) out of their respective Roomes or Dwellings and to withhold and suspend every such Person and Persons from time to time of and from all further and other Allowance of support releife or maintenance of any part of the said Charities and to admit others duely qualified as aforesaid in their roome and stead from time to time this my Will or any Article Clause or Thing herein contained or any Law Custome or Usage whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And that the fruit and benefit of these my said Charities may be derived down and continue to Generations to come it is my Will and Mind that as often as any of my said Trustees shall dye become incapable or not be willing to undertake or performe the severall Trusts of this my Will that so often the Survivors of them shall by majority of Votes within the space of thirty dayes next after such decease disability or refusal as aforesaid elect and choose some other faithful and discreet person or persons to supply the room or stead of him or them so dying refusing or becoming incapable as aforesaid. Which person or persons so chosen shall be and are hereby invested with the same Power and Authority to all intents and purposes as if he or they were herein expressly named as a Trustee or Trustees. And at what time soever such occasion may fall out of vacancy as before mentioned for a new choice and election and that a new choice is not made within the Thirty dayes before limited On further Consideration I do hereby add and allow two Thirty dayes more to make up the full time of ninety dayes for a choice as before directed for new Trustees in the place or places that may be vacant. But if not performed within the time of the said ninety dayes so hereby allowed and that there may follow longer time of delays and hindrances for the first number of six Trustees appointed to be supplied and chosen as before may decay and lessen in number by death incapacity or unwillingness And if such a decay should be to the one half of the full number of six first named and to be supplied and still neglecting of performing the choice or new election to fill and make up the number of the six Trustees as aforesaid by choice of the Trustees named their Survivors and Survivor and Successors for the great zeale and desire I have for faithful just and true religious honest men and that such should be my Trustees I yet add to the time and times before mentioned to make it up one whole year and one day for such of my said Trustees the Survivors or Survivor of them or Successors remaining to make choice of such new Trustees as before mentioned. And if it be not in the said year and a day performed and those remaining concerned in the choice may think it to be troublesome
and

and those made choice of unwilling to hold then my Will Mind and Desire is That the whole Trust reposed in them in my said six Trustees and their Successors Of which if but three remaining in power by this my Will be surrendered to the Corporation of the *Trinity House of London* als' *Deptford Strand* And so doing I do also confirm and invest the same power in them the said Corporation as fully and effectually in all things relating to any of my Almes-houses in this my Will mentioned as if at first they had been nominated and appointed for the performance and execution of the several Trusts herein mentioned. Provided always and it is my Will and Mind that my said Executors and Trustees their Successors and Assignes shall be fully reimbursed all such Charges and Expences as they shall lay out and expend in and about the execution and performance of this my Will and the Trusts thereof hereby in them reposed. And that neither they or any of them his her or their Heires Executors or Administrators shall be chargeable for any more than what he she or they shall actually receive and for his her and their respective Acts only and not one for the other or for the acts defaults or miscarriages of the other or others of them any thing in this my Will contained or any other matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Probatum Londini cum Codicillo annex. coram Ven. viro *Job. Exton* Legum Doctore Surro &c. primo die mensis Julij Anno Dom. 1708°. per Declarationem solemnem *Marie Yoakley* relicte & unius Execut. &c. Cin. &c. Declarationem prd. per dictam *Mariam Yoakley* De bene &c. prius facta reservata potestate filem commem. faciend. *Rob. Fairman Gualtero Miers & Josepho Grove* ceteris Exoribus &c. cum venerint &c.

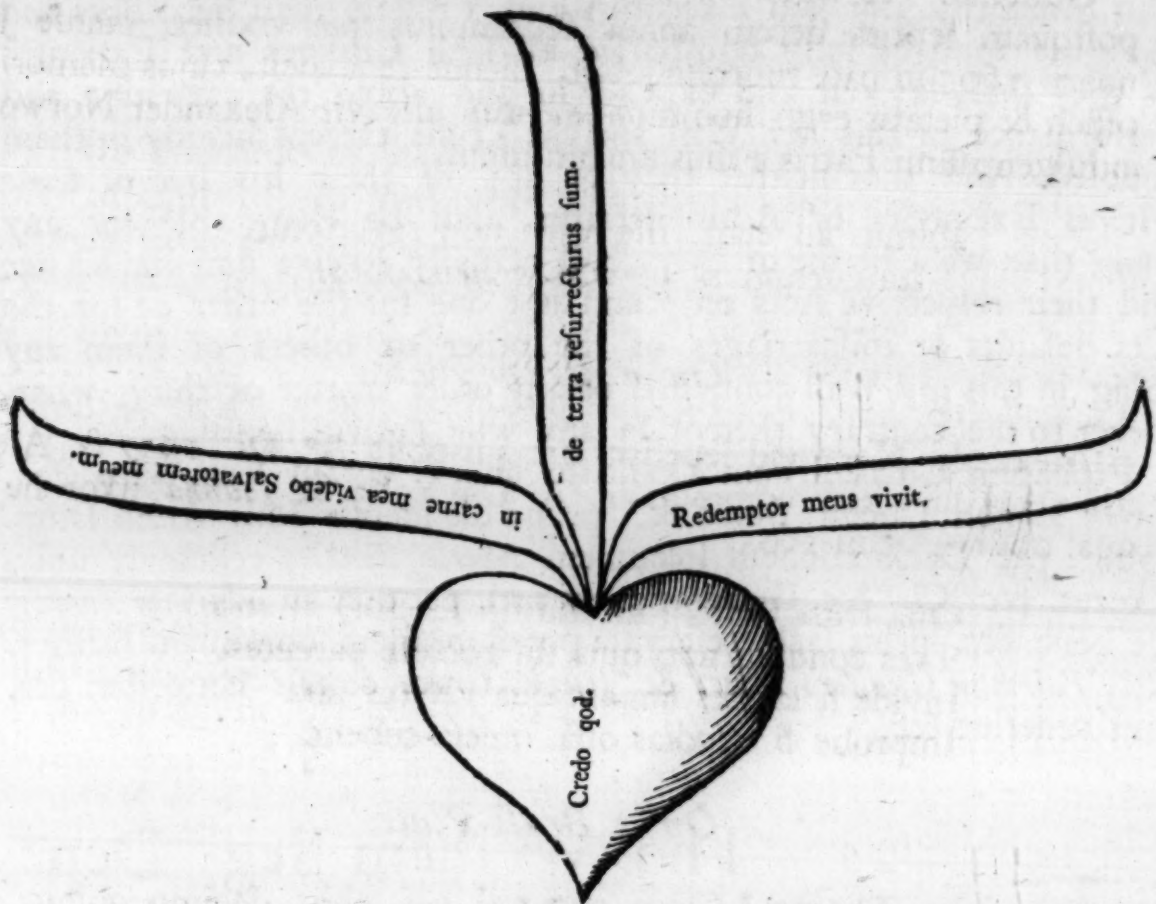
Barret 193

Tho. Welham Reg^{ijs} Dep^{tus}
Vaux.

Nº XLII.

Funeral Monuments.

*In St. John Baptist in the Middle Chancel.
On Brass.*



*Hic jacet dominus Thomas Smyth quondam Vicarius istius Ecclesie qui
obiit tertio die Octobris Anno domini Mcccc xxxiiii. cujus anime propicietur
Deus Amen.*

*On a Brass Plate, with his Pourtraiture over it in Brass,
in his Mass Habit.*

*Of your charitie pray for the soule of Thomas Cardiffe which con-
tenuyde Vicar of this Church fifty five yere and died the 16th day of
January anno fifteen hundred and fifteen on whose soul Jesus have mercy.*

M. S.

M. S.

Nic. Chewney. S. T. D.

Qui per annos 20 in hac Ecclesia
Pastoris officio fæliciter functus,
7 Kal. Septembris huc migravit,

Anno { Dni 1685.
Æta. 75.

On a Brass Plate.

Gulielmo Norwood ex antiqua Norwoodorum familia oriundus,
postquam septies decem annos & amplius pie vixisset, mense Ja-
nuarii 1605 in pace mortem obiit, hicque requiescit, cujus memoriæ,
officii & pietatis ergo hoc monumentum dicavit Alexander Norwood
indulgentissimi Patris Filius amantissimus.

Ibimus ad eum, ille vero non revertetur.
Ita curramus, ut comprehendamus.

On a Brass Plate.

Alexander Norwood sepelitur hic qui obiit A° Di. 1557 & Alex.
filius ejus qui vitam commutavit A° Dni 1583 & *Joanna* uxor hujus
quæ obiit A° Dni 1605.

Ossa trina Busto (nil mirum Lector) in uno
Tres condunt nati quia sic voluere parentes,
Invide si laceres famam qua vivitur una
Improbe si effodias ossa. quieta cubent.

On a Brass Plate.

In obitum Thomæ * Cleve generosi qui obiit decimo quinto die
Mensis Junij Anno Domini 1604.

Funebre Carmen.

Dum reducem genitor natum, dum filius absens
Incolumem Patrem facili pietate poposcit,
Assiduos fundendo preces, votis potiuntur uterque.
Natus adest fospes, saliant præcordia patri,

* In the Parish Register is mentioned Sir *Christopher Cleve*, Kt. as buried May 14.
1621.

Omnis & in tenues jam cura recessit in auras,
 Sed supereffe diu non sinunt fata parentem
 Post reditum nati: quem mœsto funere deflet
 Clæviades, atque hæc posuit monumenta sepulto.

Here lies interred the body of John Coppin Esq; the Son of William Coppin who was borne the 24th of May 1607. and being commander of his Majesties Ship Mary was by the Dutch shott through the leg one the 28th of September 1652. and being commanded by His Majestye to command his Ship St George one the 25th July 1655 received five severall wounds from the Dutch one the 1st of June 1666 and one the second of June following a shot in the belly, whereof he died the 4th being aged 59 years 13 days.

In the South Chancel.

On a plain Mural Monument.

Here lieth the body of Henry Crisp second Son to John Crisp of Cleave that was eldest Son of John Crisp of Queakes Esq; and elder brother to Sir Henry Crisp Knight. this Henry had to his first wife Amye the daughter of Alverede Randolph Esq; that died without issue: and secondlie was married to Mary the Daughter of Thomas Colepeper of Aylesford Esq; (author of this Monument) and by her had three Sons, Richard Henry and Thomas, and Anne Martha and Mary daughters. He lived in good reputation, beloved of GOD and all good Men, and died the 26th day of September 1588 in the 47th year of his age.

Moriens ut vivas, vive ut moriturus.

*On a Mural Monument, where are the Pourtraitures of Paul
Cleybroke and Mary his Wife, kneeling.*

Death hath added to the Ornament
of this Place the blessed Memorials
of
Paul Cleybroke of *Nash-Court* in this
Parish Esq; and *Mary* his vertuous and right
welbeloved wife daughter of *Richard Knatch*
-bul of *Mersham* in *Kent* Esq; who livinge
long time together most lovinglie, over-
lived each other but a small time, and are here
beneath interred together.

He died 24 of *August* 1622.

And she 9 of *October*, 1624.

W. C. out of dutiful respect to his dear Parents hath
consecrated this monument.

On an Altar Tomb underneath, &c.

Depositum
Gulielmi Cleaybroke
de *Nash Court* Armigeri
Viri Pij & integri, qui
mortalitatem exiit
quarto nonas Januarii
Anno salutis restauratæ
M.DCXXXVIII.

Joyning to this Tomb
lieth the body of *Sarah*
second daughter of
Manasseb Norwood of
Dane-Court, Gent. who
was wife to *William*
Cleyabroke of *Nash*
Court Esq; she de-
parted this Life *July*
the 13th 1662 aged 62
Years.

On a Brass Plate.

*Orate pro anima Niclij Canteys qui obiit VII^o die Mensis Februarij
anno domini M.C.C.C.C.XXXI.*

Depositum.

|| sic pro luctu.

Georgij Somneri generosi Cantuariensis
natu, qui Turmæ equestris ductor strenuè
se gerens in conflictu Wienfi apud Cantianos
globulo trajectus caput fortiter occubuit, haud
minori cum Patriæ || fluctu, quam sua cum laude,
30 Maij A° 1648 Ætatis suæ 51.

*Underneath are two Lines cut out with a Chizel, by Order, as it is said, of the
Rulers then in Power.*

In the North Chancel.

On Brass Plates.

*Hic jacet Johannes Daundelyon Gentilman qui obiit in die invencionis
Sancte Crucis Anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi millesimo
CCCCXLV. cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

*Hic jacet Petrus Stone qui obiit 5° die mensis Maii anno Domini 1442
cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

*Pray for the Soulis of John Sefowll and Saven his wyf which John
died the 17th day of March in the yere of our lord 1475 on whose
Soulis Jesus have mercy amen.*

*Here under lieth buried the body of Hen-
rye Pettit gent. late of this Parish who de-
parted this lyfe the 7th day of March An° Doni 1599.*

On a Mural Monument.

*Here under lieth buried the body of Deones
Pettit late widow of Henry Pettit
Gentleman sometime of this Parishe which Deones
departed this lyfe the 12th day of September 1607.*

*Here lyeth buried the body of Rachel - - - -
wife of John Blowfield and daughter - - - -
-ner Gent. She had issue one sonne who - - - -
-ved virtuously and ended his life blessedly - - -
-gust in the year of our Lord one thousand - - - -*

On

On a Mural Monument.

A remembrance of the much approved
for pietie and vertue, *Valentine Petit*
late of this Parish gentleman and *Mary*
his wife daughter of *Thomas Clyve*
Gentleman sometimes of the same, which said
Valentine departed this life the third
day of *July* 1626. but the said
Mary the 28 day of *April* Anno 1609
And lies here interred

Ecce Valentini jam bis fociata Mariæ
Marmoreus lethi hic lectulus ossa capit.
Unus Amor, Mens una fuit, (par compar) utriq;
Nunc unum merito marmor utrumq; tegit.
Quod vobis (tacitosq; una cum marmore fletus)
Dedicat exiguum notus amoris opus.
Pie posuit Val. Petit
Pro summa erga parentes
Observantia.

On a Mural Monument at the East End.

Here lieth the body of *Henry*
Pettit of *Dentdelyon* Gent. who had
issue *Elizabeth, Richard & Henry* by
Elizabeth his second wife daughter
of *Richard Best* of *St. Lawrence*
Cant. Gent. he departed this life
the 23d of *Feb* 1661 Aged 33 years
and 7 months.

He was just and devout and of
so known integrity as to have
the title of *Honest* commonly
given him, which made him to
live beloved and honoured & to die
lamented.

The righteous shall be had in
everlasting remembrance.

Here lieth the body of *Anne* the
daughter of *Thomas Finch* of *Cop-*
tree Esq; wife of *Henry Petit*
of *Dentdelyon* Gent. by whom
she had issue *Ann, Henry, Valen-*
tine, Henry, Thomas, John and
Valentine. She departed this
Life the 6th of *June* Anno Dom.

1656 aged 31 yeares.
Shee lived religiously, died
Righteously & her bodyly part
abideth in hope of a joyfull
Resurrection to blis eternal.
Favour is deceitful and beauty
is vanity but a woman that
feareth the Lord she shall
be prayfed. *Prov. 3. ver. 30th.*

On

On a Mural Monument at the East End.

M. S.
 Capt. *John Pettit*
 truly a Gentleman;
 By birth,
 Of the ancient family of this name
 of *Dentdelyon* in this Parish:
 By vertue,
 devout towards GOD, well affected to the
 Church, Loyal to his King, true to his
 Country, faithful to his friend,
 Courteous to all, loved by all.
 He died
Febr. VII. A° Dni MDCC.
Sarah his wife (daughter
 of Major *Somner* who
 died in *Wye* fight for
 his King and Countrey)
 erected this Monument
 of his Merit & her affection.

In the Middle Isle.

On Brass Plates.

*Orate pro anima Ricardi Notfeld qui obiit pen-
 ultimo die mensis Martii anno Domini MCCCCXVI.*

*Orate pro animabus Johannis Parker qui obiit 9°
 mensis Julii anno Domini MCCCCXLI et Johanne
 uxoris ejus quorum animabus propicietur Deus.*

Here lyeth interred the body of *Roger Morris*
 sometime one of the 6 principal M^{ters} of Attend-
 ance of his Majest^{ies} Navy Royal who departed this
 life the 3^d of *October* 1615.

At the West End of the Middle Isle.

On a Brass Plate.

Hic jacet corpus *Lucæ Spracklinge*
 generosi, & *Mariæ* uxoris ejus, qui
Lucas obiit xv die *Aprilis* A. Dni. 1591.

N^o XLIII.*A Warrant by order of the Lord Warden, to prohibit the burning Oare in the Isle of Tenet.*

Thomas Fane Esq; Lieutenant of the Queense Majesties Castle of *Dovor* in the Countye of *Kent* and of the Cinque Portes under and unto the right honourable Sir *William Brooke* of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight, Lord *Cobham*, one of the Lords of her Majesties most honourable pryvie counfile, Constable of the said Castle of *Dovor*, Lord Warden, Chauncelor and Admirall of the Cinque Ports and their Members; To all and singular the Deputies of the Maiors of *Dovor* and *Sandwich*, and eyther of them, at *Birchington*, *St. John's*, *St. Peter's*, *Ramsgate* within th'Ile of *Thanett*, and to eyther of them, Greetinge. Where I have rec^d Letters from the right honourable our very good Lord *Warden* aforesaid, bearinge date the xxiiiith day of *May* last past presentlie to *forbid and restraine the burning or takinge up of any Sea Oare within the Ile of Thanet afovesaid eyther by any Inhabitaunt of the said Iland or Straunger, for that the Inhabitaunts of the said Ile are thereby much anoyed in their health and greatlye hindred in their fishinge*: Theise are therefore in hir Majesties name, and by virtue and authoritie of the said Lord *Warden's* letters, to me in that behalf, as is aforesaid, directed, streightlie to charge and commande you and every of you by vertue hereof presentlie to forbid and restraine aswell all and everie inhabitaunte of the said Ile, as all and everie straunger and straungers whatsoever, eyther to burne or take up from and after *St. John Baptist* next ensuyngge after the date hereof, any Sea Oare within the said Ilande, as they and every of them will answere the same at their uttermost perills, any Lycence, graunt or aucthorytye by me hertofore graunted to the contrarye hereof notwithstandinge.

And if any person or persons, eyther Inhabitaunts of the said Ile, or straungers shall attempt to burne or take up any of the said Oare after such forbidding, and the said time, Then theise are to will and require you and every of you fourthwith, and from tyme to tyme to advertize me of their names and dwellinge places, that thereupon such further order may be taken against them for their contempt as shall be thought fitt. Yeoven at the Castle of *Dovor* aforesaid, under the Seal of Office their, the twelveth day of *June*, in the five and thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lady *Elizabeth*, by the grace of GOD Queene of *England*, *Fraunce* and *Ireland*, Defender of the faith, &c.

N^o XLIV.

*Colonel Strood, Governour of Dovor Castle, his Letter
to the Captains of the Train'd Bands, relating to
Mergate Piere.*

Gentlemen,

There hath lately beene a Complaint made to his Royal Highness, that the Peere and Harboure of *Margate* in *Tbanet* is much ruinated and decayed, and that the monies formerly collected and received for the repair thereof, have not beene duely improved for that end, and that for a longe time past there hath beene noe due accountes given, nor elections made of successive Peere-Wardens, yearly, as by ancient customes and orders of former said Wardens ought to be; and his Royal Highness is very sensible of the great inconvenience that may ensue, if some effectual course be not taken to repaire and settle the affaires of that Peere. And although the business being of soe greate importance, there could be no lesse expected but that severe and rigorous course should have beene forthwith taken to have given releife, and punished the Offenders in the premisses; yet I being intrusted by his Royal Highness with the Leiftenancy of the place, and in his absence bound in dutie to doe what is most necessary for the preservation of the said Peere, have rather chose to proceed thus, as to summon the parties to appeare and to produce the Writings and Orders touching the said Peere, and to give up their accountes concerning the same. Therefore doe hereby require you and every of you to appeare before me at the signe of the *Rose*, being the house of *John Bushell* in *Margate* aforesaid, one *Wednesday* the 25th of this instant *February*, to bring with you all the Writings and Orders concerning the said Peere, and your Accountes of receites and disbursements for the said Peere, to the end the affaires thereof may be settled according to Right.

*London, the 10th of Febr.
1662.*

Your loveing friend

John Stroode.

N^o XLV.

N^o XLV.*The Captain's Summons of the Piere-Wardens.*

To Edward Taddie, Thomas Wheately, John Francklyn,
 Jeffery Tamlyn, and the Widdow Bishop, late Peere-War-
 dens of the Peere and Harbour of Margate in the Parish
 of St. John's in the Isle of Thannett.

According to an Order of the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to us directed, bearing date the five and twentyth day of February last past, you and every of you are to take notice, That we appoint Friday the thirteenth of this present, by nine of the cloake in the morning to mette at Mr. John Busshel's, at the signe of the Rose at Margate, where we whose names are hereunder written, in obedience to the said Order, shall be reddie to take your severall accounts concerning the Harbour or the Peere of Margate, or from so many of you as shall then and there personally appeere to make cleare any scruple which may possibly arise about examining the said Accountes, of which we are required to make speedie and punctual report. And hereof you or any of you are not to faile, as you will answer the contrary to his Highness the Duke of Yorke. Dated the sixth day of March, 1662.

W. Billett.
 James Newman.
 Paule Petite.
 John Coppin.

N^o XLVI.

St. Peter's.

A Terrier of the Vicaridge House and of the Gleabe Lands thereunto belonging of the Parish of St. Peter the Apostle, in the Isle of Thaurer, made and taken by the Churchwardens and Assistants of the said Parish, the 22d of May, 1630. as followeth, viz.

I *Mprimis*, A Mansion-house, with a Well-house, One Orchard, One Garden, and One Acre of Land more or less, thereunto adjoining, which boundeth to the lands of Captain *Norwood*, South, West, and North, and to the Highway of the King's Majestie, East. *Item*, One piece or parcel of land, called the *Vicar's Acre*, lyeing within the lands of Captain *Norwood*, who hath paid unto the Vicar of our Parish the summe of five Shillings yearly for the rent of the said land, as we have heard by Mr. *Cheyne* our now Minister.

Simon Croft.

John Russell.

Mathusall Clark.

George Cock, by his Mark.

Thomas Cantas, by his Mark.

Edward Read, by his Mark.

N^o XLVII.

N^o XLVII.*A Copy of Mrs. Lovejoy's Will.*

In the Name of GOD. Amen.

I *Elizabeth Lovejoy* Widow and Relict of *George Lovejoy* late of the City of *Canterbury* Clerk being indisposed in Body but (God be praised) of sound Mind and Memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. Whereas I am possessed of a Term of years of certain Tythes at *Callais Grange* in the Parish of *St. Peter* in the Isle of *Thanet* by vertue of a Lease thereof to be made by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church of *Christ Canterbury*. Now I do hereby give and devise unto the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *Canterbury* all that my said Lease and Term of Years aforesaid yet to come and unexpired of and in the said Tythes at *Callais Grange*. Upon this special trust and confidence nevertheless in them reposed, That they the said Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors shall every year lay by such proportion of the profit of the said Tythes as shall be sufficient to renew the said Lease with the said Dean and Chapter, and shall continually renew the same for the term of one and twenty years, as often as the same shall be within fourteen years of expiring. And also shall well and duely pay the reserved Rent payable to the Dean and Chapter upon the said Lease. And shall also well and duely repair the Chancel of the said Parish Church of *St. Peter's*; and my Husband's Monument and mine, as often as it shall be needful. And shall also pay the Clerk of the said Parish and his Successors the sum of twenty Shillings yearly on the Anniversary of the day of my death, to encourage him to take due care of the said Monuments and to keep them clean from dust and cobwebbs. And shall also out of the profits of the said Tythes yearly pay the Vicar of the said Parish of *St. Peter's* in the Isle of *Thanet* aforesaid and his Successors for ever one Annuity of forty pounds without any manner of deduction or defalcation for Taxes or upon any other account whatsoever, by equal half yearly payments. And shall also in some short time as soon as conveniently may be after my decease chuse some person of sober life and conversation, a Member of the Church

She gives her Church Lease to the Mayor of *Canterbury* for Charitable Uses.

They to reserve yearly sufficient to renew the Lease every 7th Year.

Shall duely pay the Church Rent.

Repair the Chancel, and Monuments.

Pay the Clerk one Pound yearly the 29th of *March*.

The Vicar forty Pounds per Ann.

A Schoolmaster to be chosen.

of

Twenty poor Children to be taught gratis.

Who to chuse them.

If any wanting, St. John's Parish to make up the Number.

They to be taught four Years.

When the Schoolmaster to be turned out.

His annual Stipend.

The Annuities given to

- 1. Jesus
- 10 St. John's
- 5 King's bridge
- 4 Cogan's
- 5 Harbledown
- 5 Manwood's Hospitals.

34l.

Who to chuse the Schoolmaster.

of *England* as by Law established, who writes a good hand and can cast accompts well, and is fitly qualified to instruct Youth, who shall be resident in the said Parish of St. *Peter's*, and shall there teach Twenty poor Children *gratis* to write and read, and cast accompts; to be nominated and chosen by the Vicar Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the same Parish if there be so many there fit to be taught whose parents are not able to pay for their Schooling. And if not, the number of twenty to be made up and supplied out of the neighbouring Parish of St. *John's* by the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers thereof. Provided that none of the Children shall be taken in to be taught as aforesaid under the age of seven years nor continue to be taught *gratis* above four years. And that the said Schoolmaster upon his non-residence or other neglect in teaching or upon his becoming scandalous and debauched, may be removed from such office by the persons herein after empower'd to chuse such Shoolmaster. And as often as such Schoolmaster shall die or be removed or leave the place, I will that they shall chuse some other to succeed him for ever. And shall yearly pay out of the profits of the said Tithes unto such Schoolmaster and his Successors for ever an Annuity of twenty pounds without any manner of deduction or defalcation for taxes or upon any other pretence whatsoever, by equal half yearly payments. And also upon this further trust that the said Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors for ever shall out of the profits of the said Tithes yearly pay to the Warden and Poor of *Jesus* Hospital in the Parish of *Northgate* in *Canterbury* one Annuity of five Pounds. To those of St. *John's* Hospital there one Annuity of ten Pounds. To those of *King's Bridge* Hospital in *Canterbury* one Annuity of five Pounds. To those of *Cogan's* Hospital in *Canterbury* one Annuity of four Pounds. To those of St. *Thomas* Hospital in *Harbledown* near *Canterbury* one Annuity of five Pounds. To those of Sir *Roger Manwood's* Hospital at *Hackington* alias St. *Stephen's* near *Canterbury* one Annuity of five Pounds. All which Annuities I will shall be equally shared and divided among such Poor as inhabit and reside in and receive the Almes of the said respective Hospitals by equal half yearly payments. And shall be all paid without any deduction or defalcation for Taxes, or upon any other pretence whatsoever.

And I will that the Mayor and Recorder of *Canterbury* for the time being and the three youngest Aldermen for ever (except such Aldermen who have not been Mayors) and the Chamberlain of the City for the time being, and my Executors hereafter named

named during their respective lives, shall be impower'd to nominate and chuse such Schoolmaster for St. *Peter's* abovesaid for ever, and him to remove upon just reasons. And shall also dispose of all the rest and residue of the Rents Issues and Profits of the said Tithes at *Callais Grange* (Taxes Repairs and other necessary Expences in management deducted) in such pious and charitable uses, either in the releif of poor Prisoners or of such poor ancient impotent and sick People and their Families as neither go a begging nor take releif of the Parish where they inhabit, or to cloath or put out such poor Apprentices to handicraft Trades who are not themselves or their Parents any charge to the Parish where they dwell, according as in their discretion they shall think fit. In disposal of which Charity I charge them as they will answer it at the Day of Judgment that they use their discretion according to the best of their information, without favour affection or ill will or any manner of partiality to chuse such Persons as appear to be fittest Objects of Charity. And I will that such nomination choice and disposal shall be made by the major Vote of the persons hereby impower'd to make such choice and disposal or any three of them, whereof the Mayor for the time being to be one present, and his Vote (in case of equality otherwise) to be decisive. Only I will that six Pounds of the said Residue shall be thus yearly expended. That is to say, forty Shillings in a Dinner yearly on the Anniversary of the Day of my Decease for the Persons hereby authorised to dispose of such Charity. And for the Chamberlain of the said City who shall then give an Accompt of his Receipts and Disbursements relating to this Matter; and for the Town Clerk who shall then bring in the Petitions of such Persons as sue for Relief out of the said Residue. Which I would have at the same time to be disposed of. For the keeping of which Accompt I will that the Chamberlain for the time being shall then be paid twenty Shillings, and for the drawing of which Petitions I will that the Town Clerk for the time being shall then be paid the like Sum of twenty Shillings. And forty Shillings more to compleat the said Sum of six Pounds I will shall then be paid to the Minister of the Parish in which the Mayor of *Canterbury* for the time being dwells, He preaching on the same day a Sermon in his Parish Church recommending charitable Deeds to his Auditory, and acquainting them either by reading some part of this my Will, or otherwise, with the Contents thereof, that the truly Poor and Needy may be instructed how to apply themselves for the obtaining and becoming Partakers of such Charity.

How the Overplus
of Rents to be dis-
posed of.

The Trustees to
have a Dinner the
29th of March.

Legacy for keeping
the Accompts.

Minister of the
Mayor's Parish to
preach a Sermon the
29th of March.

The Will to be read

And

On what Subjects
the Ministers are to
preach.

Time of stating Ac-
compts, and Sermon
when to be alter'd.

St. Peter's Vicar to
be always resident.

To give Commu-
nion on the first
Sunday in every
Month.

Publickly and duly
to catechize the
Children.

They that do not
come to Church, or
are not suffer'd to be
catechized, to be
displaced.

Vicar of St. Peter's
to preach on the
5th of April.

When the Hospi-
tals to be paid.

First

And because many Poor will likewise frequent such Sermons, I desire also that they may be then informed of their Duty in thanksgiving and praying for their Benefactors, and in being industrious by their own labour to supply their necessities, and to keep them from all temptations of injustice and defrauding the Rich or repining at their Condition. And if the Anniversary of the Day of my Decease shall happen on any *Saturday* or *Sunday*, then I will that such Sermon, Accompt, Disposal and Dinner be made on *Monday* next after such Anniversary day. And I will that the Vicar of St. *Peter's* aforesaid in consideration of this my Devise shall without accepting any Dispensation be constantly resident in his said Vicaridge and duly officiate there. And shall be ready to administer the Holy Communion on the first Lord's day in every Month. And shall endeavour effectually to press and exhort his Parishioners to the due Preparation, reverend and constant frequenting and receiving the same. And shall also duly and publickly in the Church examine such Children as are to be taught as aforesaid and such others as are willing to come in the Church Catechism. And if the Parents of such Children so to be taught shall refuse to admit them to attend the publick Service of the Church or to be so examined in our Church Catechism, then I will that such Children be displaced from having any further Benefit in such my Charity and others to be chosen in their rooms. And that the said Vicar and his Successors for ever shall yearly on the Anniversary of the Day of my Interment or the first *Sunday* after in such manner inform his Auditory with the Contents of this my Will, and so recommend the Duties of Charity to the Rich, and of Gratitude and Honesty and Contentedness to the Poor, as I have herein willed that the Minister of the Parish Church of the Mayor of *Canterbury* for the time being should annually do in his Sermon. And whereas I have hereby ordered several Annuities to be paid out of the Profits of my Tithes at *Callais Grange*, now I do hereby declare that my Will is that all the said Annuities shall be paid by equal Payments. The first payment to be paid upon such of the Feast-days of St. *Michael* the Archangel, or of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* as shall next happen after my Decease.

N^o XLVIII.

*An Extract of the Will of Hannah Taddy, Widow of
 —Taddy of Joffe in the Parish of St. Peter the
 Apostle, in the Isle of Tenet, dated May, 1726.*

— I Give and bequeath to the Poor of the Parish abovesaid, but chiefly to the Widows thereof, if any, the yearly Interest, Rents and Profits of the sum of one hundred and twenty Pounds of good and lawful money of *Great Britain*, on the fifth day of *November*, yearly and every year for ever to be distributed in or near the Chancel of the said Parish Church, at the discretion of such Feoffees and their Successors as I shall herein after nominate and appoint (all such sum and sums of money as shall be needful, out of the said Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, to be expended for the repairing, amending, maintaining and keeping repaired of my Tomb only excepted) the first yearly distribution to be made and continued on and from the said first fifth day of *November*, that any Rents, Issues or Profits shall be made thereof next after my decease. And I do hereby name and appoint *Isaac Witherden, Daniel Church,* and *Paul Kerby* the younger, of the Parish, Isle and County abovesaid, Yeomen, Feoffees to and for the said Legacy as above given and bequeathed; into whose hands, I will that my said Executors herein after named shall deliver the said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, as abovesaid, within one month next after my decease, to purchase Lands or Annuities, to and for the uses abovesaid, as soon as a secure offer shall present. And for want of such a seasonable opportunity to purchase as abovesaid, I will that my said Feoffees put the same out at loan or interest, on such security as they shall think proper, for the advantage of the said Poor as abovesaid. And further, my Will and Desire herein is, that as either of the said Feoffees shall depart this life, the Survivor or Survivors of them shall make choice of, constitute and appoint some other man or men of such honesty and discretion, of the said Parish abovesaid, to succeed the Deceased, as they in their judgments shall think meet to make up the number. And also I will, that after my said Tomb herein after mentioned is erected, built and finished, that the same from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, when and so often as need shall require, be repaired and amended, maintained and kept in good and sufficient reparations and amendments whatsoever,

for ever hereafter, by the said Feoffees and their Successors, with part of the Rents, Issues and Profits of the said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds herein before by me given and bequeathed.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the said Poor of the Parish above-said, the sum of three pounds of like lawful money, to be distributed among them by my Executors herein after named, within one month next after my decease.

Item, I give to my Executors herein after named, the sum of fifteen pounds of the like money, for the Uses following, *viz.* for the erecting, building and finishing of a Tomb, buying a Tombstone to lay over the said Tomb, whereon shall be engraven a proper Inscription; and also for the buying another Stone, which shall be fixed in one side of the said Tomb, whereon shall be engraven, *The above named Hannah Taddy gave 120 pounds, to purchase Lands, the Rents thereof to be employed in repairing this Tomb when out of repair, and to be distributed to the Poor of this Parish, chiefly to Widows, on the fifth day of November yearly, for ever.*

N^o XLIX.

Funeral Monuments in St. Peter the Apostle.

In the Middle Chancel on a Mural Monument, against the East Wall.

Jacobus Siptonus
 Hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor fidelis,
 Vir probus.
 Moribus lenissimis, doctrina solida,
 φιλόδοτος καὶ φιλότιμος
 revera non minus,
 Quam nominis anagrammate.
 Pius ac hosti bonus,
 Sub mensa sacra
 Spe certa resurgendi
 Situs.
 Christi Natalitij
 Non obiit, sed abiit cantatum
 Gloriam in excelsis
 Anno { Salutis CIO DCLXV
 { Ætatis LXIII.

On

On a white Marble Table, against the South Wall.

Hæc Tabella indicat,
 Fidei Catholicæ cultorem sine fuco candidum,
Georgium Lovejoy:
 Inter vel cives quam optimos merito numerandum,
 Qui non sibi vixit, at totus bonis,
 Aris, Amicis, Patriæ.
 Dilectus olim *Mertonensis* Collegij Socius *Oxoniæ*;
 At, excandescente phrenetico perduellium zelo, expulsum.
 Nimirum
Carolo primo *Angliæ* Regi quam maxime fidelis,
 Gravissimo rebellionis tempore:
 Cujus causa tunc fuit a sacris in exercitu Principis,
 Ac penetrantiore spiritus gladio
 Gratissimum confecit officium.
 Tandem
 (Regum optimo, proh nefas! impijs decollato manibus)
 Ille pessimas seculi calamitates æquo toleravit animo.
 At superstes tyrannidi
Σὺν Θεῷ
 Erudiendis pueris præter cæteros mire inclaruit
 XI annos Scholæ *Islingtoniæ* moderator;
 XIX Regiæ Scholæ Archididascalus *Cantuariæ*.
 Cui Fama, qualem clarè potest,
 Immortalitatem justè peperit.
 Anno secundo post opportunum a publicis recessum,
 Mortifera Apoplexis meliori immortalitati transmisit.
 Sic ille Sexagenario major
 pacis semper studiosissimus
 placide expiravit
 XIX Cal. Jan. Anno S. MDCLXXXV:

Hoc ponendum curavit *Elizabetha* Conjugi superstes;
 Uxor perquam fida, provida simul, & admodum dilecta.
 Mulier largas quidem pauperi manus benigne tendens,
 Quæ, gestans animum divinitus afflatum,
 Suis sumptibus *Sacrarium* hoc intestino opere expolivit,
 Omnibusq; necessarijs ornatè decorabat pientissima,
 An. Christi 1687.
 Et post multa, optimaque facta, nihil mortale optavit,
 Nisi mori in Domino.

On a White Marble Table:

Against the North Wall.

Elizabeth the widow of the reverend *George Lovejoy* Clerk by her last Will and Testament gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *Canterbury* her lease of *Callis Grange* in this Parish upon trust to pay yearly the Summes following, viz.

	l.	
To the Vicar of this Parish - - - - -	40	} p. an.
To a Schoolmaster to teach twenty } poor children gratis in the parish }	20	
To <i>Jesus</i> Hospital in <i>Canterbury</i> - - - - -	5	
To <i>St. John's</i> Hospital in <i>Canterbury</i> - - - - -	10	
To <i>King's bridge</i> Hospital in <i>Canterbury</i> - - - - -	5	
To <i>Cogan's</i> Hospital in <i>Canterbury</i> - - - - -	4	
To <i>St. Stevens</i> Hospital near <i>Canterbury</i> - - - - -	5	
To <i>Harble-down</i> Hospital near <i>Canterbury</i> - - - - -	5	

|| alias East-
bridge.

She also gave by her Will to the School and Hospital at *Islington* the Summe of 200 l. and to the School at *Wicomb* in *Buckinghamshire* 100 l.

She waincotted and adorned this Chancell and gave Plate for the Communion Table in her life time & two Silver Flagons for the same by her will.

On the 29th day of *March* A. D. 1694.
and in the 63d year of her Age she died of an Apoplexy, before she sealed or finished her Will, so that it took no effect as to her reall Estate; but after many suites and controversies was judged good as to her personal estate.

And twenty shillings she left yearly to be paid to this parish Clerk to keep both Monuments clean.

Lennard Diggs of *Cbillbam* Castle Esq;
one of her Executors proved her said Will and according to the same caused her grave stone to be laid and this Monument to be erected to her Memory.

On a small flat Stone.

Mr. Leonard Rowntree
an obedient Minister
of the Blood of Christ
1624.

In the North Chancel:

*On an Altar Tomb towards the Top, in Capital Roman Letters
wrote circularly.*

Novi redemptorem meum vivere, & carne mea me
visurum Deum.

Underneath.

Depositum Manases
Norwoode de Dane-
Court & Norwoode
Armigeri, qui LXX.
major, pie in Christo
obdormivit quarto
Idus Martij, Anno
Salutis humanæ
1636.

In the Middle Isle:

On a Brass Plate.

*Hic jacent Richardus Culmer carpentarius & Margareta Uxor ejus;
Qui quondam Richardus obiit sexto die mensis Novembris anno Domini
1485. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

On a Brass Plate.

*Hic jacet Nicholi Elstone & Alice.
Nicholi obiit 19 die mensis Februarii M
CCCCIII, quorum animabus propicietur Deus.*

At the West end of the South Isle.

Here lyeth the
Body of *Agnes*
Wife of *Edward*
Tilman. She de-
parted this life
the 22d day of
May 1692.
Aged 93 year.

In the North Isle:

On an Altar Tomb.

*Here lieth buried Michaell Webb whiche deceased the 15th day of
June Anno Domini 1587.*

On a Brass Plate.

*Hic jacet Philip. Smith qui obiit quarto die Septembris Anno Domini
M.CCCCLI. cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

On a Brass Plate.

Here lieth interred the body of *John Sacket* late of this Parish, who
yielded his Spirit into his Saviour's hands in the 59th Year of his
Age upon the 24th day of *February* Anno Domini 1623.

N^o L.*A Copy of the Will of Richard Culmer, of
St. Peter's.*

IN Dei nomine, vicesimo sexto die Januar. Anno Dmⁱ Millesimo A.D. 1434.
ccccxxxiiij. Ego *Richardus Culmer* de Parochia Sancti Petri in
Insula de *Thaneto*, compos mentis & sane memorie, condo testamen-
tum meum in hunc modum. *Inprimis*, do & lego animam meam
omnipotenti Deo, beate Marie, ac omnibus Sanctis: Corpusque
meum || sepeliendum in Ecclesia parochiali Sancti Petri predict' coram || sic.
summa cruce. *Item*, lego summo Altari dicte Ecclesie pro decimis
meis oblitis vj^s. & viij^d. *Item*, lego cuilibet lumini cujus sum frat.
in dicta ecclesia, octo denarios. *It.* lego cuilibet consiliorum meo-
rum xii^d. *Item*, lego ad inveniendum unum capellanum idoneum ad
|| selegendum pro anima mea, & pro quibus teneor in dicta Ecclesia || sic.
immediate post decessum meum, per spacium || de unius anni, quinque || sic.
quatuor solidos. *Item*, volo quod || *Item*, volo quod fiant infra dies || sic.
obitus mei & || t'gurtal. Placebo & Dirige * cotidie in dicta Ecclesia || sic. for. pro
pro anima mea & pro quibus teneor, † eidem Vicario & parochiali triginta. * sic.
Clerico, eidem Vicario vj^s : viij^d. & dicto Clerico iij^s & iij^d. *Item*, † sic.
lego ad opus dicte Ecclesie vij^l. vj^s : . viij^d. qui sunt in manibus Rica.
Wilks. *Item*, lego ad opus Ecclesie fratrum in villa *Sandwyci* || xl^s, || sic.
xx^s. *Item*, lego Johanne Heyward xx^s. *It.* lego Margarete Cul-
mer filie Thome Culmer ad maritagium suum x^s. *It.* lego Nicolao
& || & Thome Culmero filijs meis omnia illa * & catella mea que || sic. * fort.
sunt in manibus Richardi Gooſon, inter eos dividend: per equales bona.
porciones, videlicet post decessum Johanne uxoris mee. Residuum
vero omnium bonorum meorum nondum legat. post debit' & legat.
mea persolut. do & lego dicte Johanne uxori mee, ut ipsa inde or-
dinet & disponet pro salute anime mee, prout ei videbitur melius
faciend. Deo placere & anime mee proficere. & eandem Johannam
& dictos Nicolaum & Thomam filios meos ordino, facio, & consti-
tuo Executores meos per presens testamentum meum || fideliter exe- || sic.
quantur & compleant cum effectu. Quibus Nicolao & Thome &
cuilibet illorum pro laboribus suis do & lego vj^s. viij^d. *Itm.* facio
Johannem Coopyn supervisorem meum, cui Johanni iij^s. iv^d. pro la-
bore suo. || *Itm.* lego Roberto Spracklyng unam togam. *Itm.* lego || sic.
Thome Kempp pejorem meam togam.

This

This is the last Will of me the said Richard Culmer, made the yere and day above-wrytten, the tenth yere of the rayne of Kyng Henry the vijth, of, &c. upon all my landes and tenements, with the appurtenances, in which landes and tenements Simon Colmer, Edward Liderey, Laurence Attchirch and Richard Dumpton be inffeffd. First, I will that my said Feffeies shall sell ij acres and half acre which I bought of Ric. Gotisley of *Collyswod*, the money thereof receyved I will it be putt for to mende fowle and || noyes wayes at *Collyswod* and at *Hayne*.—

|| sic.

Also, I will that my said Feffeies, there heyres, assignes shall holde and kepe for evermore vj acres of land lying and being at *Brodsteyrlynch* in ij peces in the said Parish, paying the lord of the fee, and the rent of the said vj acres of land to be || distribute perpetually yerly among power people most nedying in the said Parish on goode fryday for the helthe of my faulle and my fryndys. And I will the Vicar of the said Church for to have iiij^d. of the saide rente yearly perpetuall to remembre the sawle of me the said Richard in the dominicall Prayer in the Pulpett. Furthermore, I will when so ever that ther be any alienation and state made of the said vj acres to other Feffeyes, parte of the said rent to pay for wryting and releving according as it is accustomed. And I will and desire the Vicar of the said Church to be oversear, that it be don accordyng to costom and reson.—

|| sic.

N^o LI.*Actus Consecrationis Cæmeterii Sti Laurentij
in Taneto.*Thorne
c. 1922.

ANNO Domini 1275, in crastino Nativitatis beate *Marie*, dominus *Robertus* Archiepiscopus *Cantuariensis* benedixit cimiterium Sancti *Laurentii* in *Taneto*, gratia sepulture, sub hac forma:

Noverint Universitas vestra, quod nos religiosorum virorum venerabilis viri domini *Nicolai* Dei gratia Abbatis monasterii *Sti. Augustini*, ejusque loci Conventus, *Willielmi* perpetui Vicarii Ecclesie beate *Marie de Menstre* in *Taneto* precibus inclinati, cimiterium apud capellam Sⁱ *Laurentii* in *Taneto* gratia sepulture ibidem de cetero faciente benediximus, statuentes & ordinantes de consensu predictorum religiosorum & predicti Vicarii de *Menstre*, ut omnes dicte capelle parochiani terram tenentes, apud suam matricem ecclesiam de *Menstre*

fire debeant sepeliri, prout parochiani dicte prius sepeliri consueverunt; nec licebit alicui dicte capelle parochiano terram tenenti in cimiterio prefate capelle sepeliri, nisi de consensu & expressa Vicarii de *Menstre* processerit voluntate, quamvis in testamento suo sepulturam ibidem elegerit, seu alio quocunque titulo, corpus suum in predicto cimiterio sepeliri ordinaverit. Pueri vero & pauperes ejusdem capelle parochiani terram non tenentes, reliquaue familia apud dictam capella sepeliantur. Proviso ut omnes obventiones, oblationes & legata provenientes seu provenientia ratione dicte sepulture, seu corporum apud predictam capellam sepultorum, pure, plene & absque dolo & fraude, inter dictos Ecclesie de *Menstre* & Sⁱ *Laurentii* vicarios integraliter dividantur. Que omnia tam obventiones, oblationes & legata vicarius Sancti *Laurentii* & capellani sui fideliter reponent, & salvo custodient, donec per dictos vicarios facta fuerit dimidiatio supradictorum: que fieri debent de mense in mensem apud capellam Sⁱ *Laurentii*, nisi per vicarium de *Menstre* seu capellanum ejus, vel procuratorem super dicta dimidiatione facienda citius fuerint requisiti. Et sciendum, quod per hujusmodi ordinationem nullum in posterum fiet prejudicium matri ecclesie de *Menstre*, quoad desponsationes & purificationes, & apud dictam matricem ecclesiam de *Menstre* fiant in posterum, prout hactenus ante ordinationem hujusmodi factam consueverunt. Ad hec autem omnia & singula supradicta, plene & sine dolo, firmiter & imperpetuum observanda, statuimus, ordinamus de consensu predictorum abbatis & conventus, & predicti vicarii de *Menstre*, ut *Johannes* dicte capelle vicarius, capellani sui & clerici, nec non & ejusdem vicarii successores, eorumque capellani & clerici in eadem capella de cetero ministrantes, infra quindenam a tempore quo fuerint, per vicarium de *Menstre* qui pro tempore fuerit, seu ejus procuratorem aut capellanum requisiti, dicti cimiterii, extunc ipso facto ecclesiastico subjaceat interdicto, quousque vicario de *Menstre* qui pro tempore fuerit, satisfactum fuerit competenter. Super quibus omnibus & singulis *Johannes* vicarius dicte capelle S. *Laurentii*, capellani sui & clerici, & eorum successores stabunt juramento vicarii de *Menstre* seu aliis legitimis probationibus, absque cause cognitione, & strepitu judiciali, renunciantes libelli oblationi, petitioni, appellationi, & in integrum restitutioni, omni actioni, exceptioni, defensionibus & rei, qui iisdem possit prodesse, & vicario de *Menstre* obesse, atque omnia & singula, tam in sacramentis, quam in poenis renunciabit, & aliis omnibus in ordinatione predicta. Volumus & ordinamus de consensu predictorum religiosorum, omnes illos qui de cetero in dicta capella S. *Laurentii* vicarii fuerint instituti, nec non eorum capellanos clericos in dicta capella ministraturos, obligari & teneri, & vinculo perpetuitatis astringi.

Nº LII.

Funeral Monuments

In St. Lawrence.

In the High Chancel:

On a flat Stone:

Hic jacet Robertus Sprakeling Armiger, Filius natu Maximus Adami Sprakeling Equitis Aurati. Reliquit duos filios, Adamum & Robertum, & tres filias, Mariam, Margaretam, & Margeriam. Obiit die 11^o Novemb. Ætatis suæ 69. Salutis nostræ, 1646.

On a flat Stone:

Hic jacet Margareta Sprakeling una filia 27 Robti Moyle Armig. nup' (per 27 annos) uxor Robti Sprakeling Armig. cui 7 liberos peperit, e quibu' sunt superstites Adam', Rob't Maria, Margareta & Margeria, obiit die sexto Januarij An^o Ætatis suæ 49 salutis nostræ 1623 stylo Angliæ.

On a flat Stone:

Here lyeth buried the body of Margarete Sprakeling one of the daughters of Sr Adam Sprakeling Knight deceased: which Margaret died the 22^d day of December in the Year of our Lord Christ 1620.

On

On a Brass Plate.

Here lieth buried the bodye of Adam Sprakeling Gent. the second sonne of Sir Adam Sprakeling Knight deceased, who died the xxiiii daye of Septemb^r in the year of our Lord one Thousand six hundred & fifteen, leaving issue two sonnes Robert and Henry, and two daughters Katherine & Rebecca.

On a Brass Plate.

Here lyeth buried the body of S^r Adam Sprakeling K^t sonne to Robt. Sprakeling Gent. leaving issue 7 Sonnes, Robert Sprakeling, Adam Sprakeling, John Sprakeling, Henry Sprakeling, Henry Sprakeling, Charles Sprakeling, Thomas Sprakeling, and ten daughters named Judeth Sprakeling, Elizabeth Sprakeling, Katheren Sprakeling, Mary Sprakeling, Annis Sprakeling, Katheren Sprakeling, Margery Sprakeling, Frances Sprakeling, Margaret Sprakeling, Hanna Sprakeling; who died one the 7th day of April aged 58.

Salutis nostræ 1610.

On a flat Stone :

Here lieth buried the Bodie of Dame Katheren Sprakeling daughter to John Elstday of Hith Gent. wife and widow to Sir Adam Sprakeling Kt. by whom she had issue 7 sonnes and 10 daughters. She lived 67 years and dyed on the 24 daye of August An^o Dni. 1627.

In the North Chancel.

On a flat Stone :

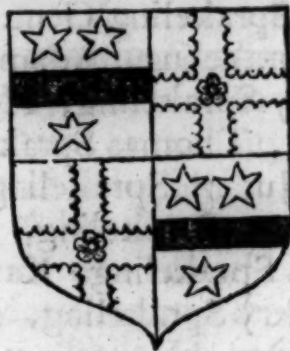
Hic jacet
Petrus Henrici Johnson
generosi Filius A. M.
Corporis Christi Collegii
apud Oxonienses socius,

[P 2]

olim

olim hujusce Ecclesiæ
Vicarius. Baptizatus
decimo die Maij, Anno
Domini 1624. Occubuit
Decimo octavo
Aprilis die
Anno { Domini 1704.
Ætatis 75.

*On a Brass Plate.
Underneath the Effigies of Mr. Manston, in Brass.*



*Hic jacet Nicholaus Manston Armig' qui obiit vi^o die
Augusti Anno Dni. MCCCCXLIV^o cujus anime propicietur Deus Amen.*

*On a piece of a Brass Plate,
Under the Portraitures of a Man and Woman in Brass:
That of the Man is gone.*

- - - e Sayen Nicholas Armigeri & Jephane Consorti sue que obiit xx^o
- - - omini millesimo cccclxxxxix quorum animab' propicietur Deus Amen

*Just by on a flat Stone an Effigies of a Woman in Brass, and an Inscription un-
derneath, both now gone, but under them is this Coat of Arms yet remaining.*



On

On a Monument fixed to the North Wall.

Frances Coppin daughter of Robert
Brooke of Nacton in Comit. Suff. Esq;
My dear wife on a journey
Into these parts was by death
Intercepted at Manston ult^o Sept.
1677. Ætat. suæ 54.
Via iter, Cœlum Domicilium.

This faythful stone records her prayse
To make addition to her dayes:
Know then you strangers to her life,
She was a truly virtuous wife.
Adorn'd with Graces was her Brest,
As by th'Apostles she was drest.
In Dutyes, in Recreation,
In House and in Conversation,
In all Relations such she was
As for a Patern she may pass.
With Love and Honour crown'd she dies;
And leaves us these dear Legacies.
Here let her pretious dust take rest,
Till Christ shall come with Come ye blest;
And then all Tears wip'd from her eyes
She to eternal Joye shall ryse.

1 Tim. 2. 9.
1 Pet. 3. 4.

Prov. 11. 16.

Mat. 25. 34.

Jesus said unto her, I am the Resurrection
And the Life, &c. John 11th. 25th.

Hoc optimæ meritæ Conjugis memoriæ consecrat
THO. COPPIN de Civit. West. in Com. Midd.

*On a plain Monument fixed to a Pillar between the North
and Middle Isles.*

Here lieth Robert Sprakeling the
eldest son of Nicholas Sprakeling
Gentleman. Which Nicholas had fower
sonnes, Robert, John, Leonard & Luke,
and also had one daughter whose name was
Alse. Robert Sprakeling gentleman
had fower sonnes, Nicholas, Adam,

Luke

Luke and John. Which Adam was Founder of this Monument. He had also five daughters, Marie, Eve, Margaret, Judeth and Rachel, and dyed the xvth daye of Maye in the year of our Lord 1590.

Underneath is the Portraiture of a Man lying along with a Pencil in his hand, from whence come the following words;

Garde promesse fidelement.

Nº LIIL.

Senore.

Carta Regis Wilhelmi Rufi de Libertate de Estanores.

Annal. Monaf.
S. August. MS.
fol. 67.

Wilhelmus D. G. Rex Anglorum, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, & omnibus fidelibus totius Angliæ, Salutem. Sciatis quia volo & precipio super animam meam, ut nullus amodo aliquid reclamet in *Estanores*, sed Wydo Abbas de S. *Augustino*, & Fratres loci ejusdem, libere & quiete terram illam, & totum litus usque in medietate aque habeant, sine calumnia aliqua, quum ita dirationatum est inter homines meos de *Lundonia*, & homines Abbatis in tempore meo coram justic' mea apud *Estanores*. T. W. Episcopo de *Amretino* & R. *Bigot* apud *Wyndfore*.

Nº LIV.

Carta de rectitudinibus & consuetudinibus debitis apud Eastonores in terra & in aqua.

Willielmus Rex Anglorum Ham' dapifero & omnibus Baronibus de Kent, Francis & Anglis, Salutem. Sciatis quod Ego volo & precipio ut S. *Augustinus* & Abbas Wydo amodò firmiter & honorificè teneat omnes rectitudines suas & consuetudines ad *Eastonores*, tam in aqua quam in terra, & nolo ut amplius aliquis & inde aliquam injuriam faciat. Teste W. Episcopo *Dunelmensi* apud *Wyndefore*.

Nº LV.

Nº LV.

*Carta Regis Hen. I. de Estanores & de litore usque
ad medium aque.*

Henricus D. G. Rex Anglorum Archiepiscopis & Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, & omnibus fidelibus suis *Francis & Anglis* totius *Anglie*, Salutem. Sciatis quod volo & precipio, ut nullus amodò aliquid reclamet in *Estanores*, sed *Hugo* Abbas de *S. Augustino* & Fratres ejusdem loci libere & quiete terram illam, & totum litus usque in medietatem aque habeant, sine calumpnia aliqua, quum ita dirationatum est inter homines de *Lundonia*, & homines Abbatis *Wydonis* in tempore *Willelmi* Regis fratris mei, coram Justic' ejus apud *Estanores*, & sicut testatur Carta ejusdem fratris mei, quam ego bene confirmo. Test. *Rogero* Episcopo *Salesb'* & *Henrico* Episcopo *Wynton'*, & *Gausfr.* Cancelar', & *Roberto* Com. de *Gloucestor.* & *Brient.* fil. Comit' apud *Wyntoniam*.

Nº LVI.

Carta de Estanores & litore usque ad medium aque. Ibid. fol. 72

Stephanus Rex Anglorum Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, Baron' & omnibus fidelibus suis *Francis & Anglis* totius *Anglie*, Salutem. Sciatis quod volo & precipio quod nullus amodo aliquid reclamet in *Estanores*, sed Abbas *S. Augustini* & Fratres loci ejusdem, liberè & quietè terram illam & totum litus usque in medietatem aque habeat, sine calumpnia aliqua, quoniam ita dirationatum est inter homines *Lundonie* & homines Abbatis *Wydonis*, in tempore Regis *Wilbelmi* avunculi mei coram Justicia sua apud *Estanores*, & sicut testatur Carta ejusdem *Wilbelmi* Regis avunculi mei, quam Rex *Henricus* Carta sua confirmavit, & ego Carta mea bene confirmo. Testant' Episcopo de *S. David*, & Episcopo *Cicestrie*, & *R. de Ver*, & *A. de Ver*, & *R.* filio *Walteri* apud *Gildeford*.

Nº LVII.

N^o LVII.

Ibid. fol. 100.

*Carta concessionis Mercati apud Estanores in
Taneto.*

Ricardus D. G. Rex Anglie, Dux Norman' & Aquitan' Comes Andegav' Vicecomitibus & omnibus Baronibus & fidelibus suis de Kent, Salutem. Concedimus Deo & S. Augustino Cantuar' & Abbati Rogero & omnibus successoribus suis habere Mercatum in Insula de Tanet apud Stanores, & homines illuc venientes & redeuntes omnes firmam pacem nostram habeant, nec aliquis eos disturbet, nec injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Et ita habeat Abbas in pace & quiete, & honorifice Mercatum ipsum cum omnibus consuetudinibus, forisfactis & placitis suis, sicut habet aliquam terram vel rem Sti. Augustini melius & quietius & honorificentius. Testant. H. Dunelmens. Episcopo 3^o die Decembr. apud Cantuar.



A GLOS-

A
G L O S S A R Y,
O R
E X P L A N A T I O N
O F
Some Words and Forms of Speech,
used in the foregoing HISTORY.

A

Albe, so called from the *Latin* Word *Alba*, white, because it was of white Linen. It was a part of the Priest's Habit, worn in the *Latin* Church when he celebrated Mass; and was made like a Surplice, only closer, or not so wide and full in the Body and Sleeves, which were like the Sleeves of a Night-gown or Shirt, and longer, so as to reach down to the Heels or Ancles. This Garment was commonly embroidered at the Bottom with Crosses, with the *Greek* x interwoven, the Characteristic of Christ.

amict, amictus, from the *Latin* Word *amictus*, clothing. It was another Part of the Habit worn by the Priests of the *Latin* Church, when they said Mass, being a piece of linen or gray Cloth, which they put over their Heads, and tied behind.

Auercoyne, from the *French avoir*, to have or receive such a Quantity of Corn. It was a reserved Rent in Corn, paid to Religious Houses by their Tenants or Farmers: This was paid to the Abby of St. *Augustin's*, by some of their Tenants in the Manor of MINSTRE, &c. in the Isle of TENET, *sub mensura minus certa*; of which Complaint being made by the Tenants, it was agreed by the Abbat and Convent, that instead of the Measure hitherto used, which the Tenants thought an uncertain one, they should pay it by a Measure containing two Bushels and a half, *regalis mensura*, and should carry it, as they were wont, to the Granary of the said Manor of MINSTRE, and there measure it without the Binn, on their own Cloth. From hence Mr. Somner derives the Word **Auercoyne** from the *French Ovre*, or *Ouvrage*, because it was drawn to the Lord's Granary by the Tenants working Cattle. But we meet with the Terms **Auerage** and **Auerpenny**, which signify a Service which the Tenant oweth to his Lord by Horse, or Carriage of Horse, and Money contributed towards the King's *Averages*, and sometimes includes all personal Estate or Possessions; on which account it seems more natural to derive it, as above-said, from the *French avoir*, to have or possess.

B

Books, which the Rectors used to find. The Books used in Churches, in the Times of Popery, were so many, and the Expence of providing them, before the Invention of Printing, so great; that it was often disputed betwixt the Rectors of Parochial Churches and their Parishioners, at whose Charge these Books should be found. But in 1305 Archbishop *Robert Winchelsey* published a Constitution to settle and determine these Differences. It seems as if by Use and Custom the Parishioners of every Parish were to find some of the Church Books, as by the same Custom they were to repair the Body of the Church; but the Dispute was, which of them were to be provided by them. The Archbishop therefore orders, that for the future the Parishioners at their Costs should provide a *Legend*, an *Antiphoner*, a *Gradale* or *Grail*, a *Psalter*, a *Tropery*, an *Ordinal* or *Pye*, a *Missal*, and *Manual*, in which is included the *Proceffioner*; and that the other Books should be provided by the several Rectors; or that, where there was both a Rector and Vicar, they should be found betwixt them, and the Charges born by them both, in proportion to their several Incomes. When these Parsonages came to be appropriated to the Religious, they, to shift off as much of the Burden from themselves as the Bishops would let them, who were

were often too favourable to them, took care, by the Ordination of the Vicarage, to oblige the Vicars to find the Books which the Rectors used to find. *Inveniet libros invencionem Rectoris concernentes.* But in the Ordination of the Vicarage of *Monkton*, the Vicar was only to be at the Charge of *binding* them, and have the Care of keeping them *suo periculo*.

C

Cantaria, a Chauntry, so called from the *Latin cano*, and the *English chaunt*, to sing. A Foundation either in a small Chapel single, or in some Parochial Church, endowed for the Maintenance of one or more Priests, whose Office it was to chaunt or sing Masses for the Soul of the Founder, or such other Friends whom he had nominated.

Chefible, called sometimes a **Planet**. It was called a *Chefible* or *Chasuble*, from the *Latin Casula*, and is thus described by *Cotgrave*: "A fashion or sorte of Cope, that is open onely in the sides, " and is worn at Masse, both by the *Priest* who hath it round, and " his Assistant, Deacon, and Subdeacon, who have it square in or " at the Bottom." It seems to have been called likewise a *Tunicle*, since by that Name our Bishop *Christoferson* calls the uppermost Garment which the Priest putteth upon him last of all.

Corngavel, A Rent of Corn, paid by the Tenants of the Manor to the Lord for their Land held of the Manor. It is so called from the *Anglo-Saxon* Word *gavel*, a Tribute, Custom, or Rent. By a Composition or Agreement betwixt the Abbat and Convent of St. *Austin's*, *Canterbury*, who were Lords of the Manor of *MINSTRE* in the Isle of *TENET*, with such of their Tenants of the Manor who paid this Rent, it was agreed, that instead of the old Rent of 26 Shillings and Six-pence, and 15 Quarters and 5 Bushels of Barley and Oats, &c. to be paid for the four *Swyllings*, and three Quarters, which were held by this Tenure, of which the Tenants complained as very burdensome; they should pay by the hands of the *Swyllingman*, chosen by them for that purpose, Six-pence half-penny an Acre for every Acre of the 200 Acres in each *Swylling*, viz. 3 d. at the Feast of St. *John Baptist's* Nativity, and 3 d. ob. at the Feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel, or within eight Days after. *Corngavel* Land now pays 6 d. per Acre.

D

Dominical Prayer in the Pulpit. The Prayer used by the Priest in his Sermon on the Lord's Day, in which he used to pray especially for the Deliverance of Souls out of Purgatory.

F

Fannel or **Maniple**, from the *Latin Manipulus*. A Part of the Habit worn by the Priests of the *Latin Church*, when they said Mass. It took its Rise from the Napkin or linen Cloth which the heathen Priests wore on their left Arms, like our Cooks, to wipe off the Sweat when they did sacrifice. In Imitation of them, when Christian Priests came to fancy themselves Sacrificers, they wore this Habit, which is little more than an Ornament, being a Strip of Linen, embroidered with Crosses, and fringed at one End, and wound round the left Arm at the other.

Flete, A Creek, Bay, or Æstuary, where Vessels harboured; so called from the *Anglo-Saxonic* *pleot*. Two of these *Fletes* were on the South Side of this Island, next *Sandwich*, viz. *EBBS-FLEOT* and *MINSTRE-FLEOT*.

Franc-plege, *Franci-plegii visus*, View of Franc-plege; from the *French Franc*, free, and *Plege*, a Surety. The antient Custom for the Freemen of *England*, at fourteen Years of Age, to find Surety or Pledge for their Truth and Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow-subjects. This Plege or Surety among the *Saxons* was taken in their Tithing Court. After the coming in of the *Normans*, the Custom was by them called *Franc-plege*, and was continued in the Court Leet of Royal Jurisdiction, to be held annually on the Feast of St. Michael, by *Magna Charta*, cap. 36. So that this Privilege or Liberty granted to Religious Houses, and to the Abby of St. *Augustin's* in particular, *habere visum Franci plegii*, to have the *View of Franc-plege*, was no more than to have the Privilege of holding a Court-Leet. Concerning this, a Composition, it seems, had been made by the Abbat, &c. with their Tenants of the Manor of *MINSTRE*, which they afterwards provided against its Prejudice, in an Agreement they made with the same Tenants, A. D. 1441.

G. Garbage,

G

Garbage, from the *Latin Garba*, a Sheaf of Corn. It likewise extended to a Cock of Hay, a Faggot of Wood, or any other Bundle of the Product or Fruits of the Earth. *Garba sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows: *Murray's* Exposit. of difficile Words.

Garsherd. A Service or Rent paid by the Tenants of the Manor of *Minstre*, to the Abbat and Convent of St. *Austin's*, who were Lords of it. For the Nature of it we are referr'd to the Rentals, which being lost, it is not, perhaps, so easy to say what it was. If I might guess, I would conjecture it to be a Rent paid in Wood, from the *Saxon* *gean-yeaþ*, as much as to say, a yearly Payment of Wood.

H

Halmot, from the *Saxon* *heal-mot*, a little Council. It is here used for the Manor Court, or Court Leet, kept by the Lords of the Manor of *Minstre*, at their Manor-house there.

Hepcourt, from the *Saxon* *hea*, and the *Latin curtis*, as much as to say, *High Court*, or the principal Court, by which Name the Abbat and Convent of St. *Austin's* called the Court held by them at *Canterbury*, within the Precincts of their Monastery.

Hope, from the *Saxon* *hopa*; a place of good Riding or Anchorage for Ships, where they hope to be safe. Such a Station, very probably, was **Serreves Hope**, when the Water intirely encompassed this little Island.

L

Lamb Silver. A Rent paid by the Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for the Pasturage of Lambs in his Marshes, viz. one Penny *per ann.* for five.

M

Maniple. See **Fannel**.

Offering

O

Offering Days, so called from Peoples making their Offerings on them to the Priest. Of these there were in the Times of Popery four, viz. *Christmas Day*, *Easter Day*, the Feast of the Dedication of the Parochial Church to which the Offerers belonged, and of *All Saints*; on which Days every adult Person of fourteen Years old was to honour his Parish Church with his Offerings.

P

Pall. The Linen, Silk, or Velvet Cloth which covers the Communion Table. Thus *John Sacket* of *St. John's*, by his Will, dated the Feast of *St. Thomas* the Apostle, 1444, gives five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, for buying *three Palls* for the said Church, for three Altars, viz. of *St. James* the Apostle, &c.

Pannagium Porcorum. The Duty which is paid to the King or Lord, for the Pasturage of Hogs in Acorn Time, in his Forest or Woods; in the Pasturage it self called sometimes *Mast*.

Penny-gavel. A Rent of a Penny an Acre, paid to the Abbat and Convent of *St. Austin's*, as Lords of the Manor of *MINSTRE*, of which the Land was holden. *Penny-gavel* Land now pays 3 *d.* an Acre, the ancient Penny weighing 3 *d.* of our present Money.

Pittance; from the made *Latin* Word *pietancia*; a Name given by the Religious to their second Mess, or Augmentation of their Commons, as if it was an Act of Piety or Devotion: So they called a Guzzle of Wine *Misericordia*, an Act of Compassion to their thirsty Souls.

Present. A Rent paid by some of the Tenants of the Manor of *Minstre*, to the Abbat, &c. at the Feast of *St. Martin's*, in the Winter, of Hogs, Geese, and Hens.

Processional Wax Tapers, to be carried before the Procession used to be made on *Corpus Christi* Day, when the Host was carried in Procession.

Romescotte,

R

Romescotte, from the Saxon Rom-ŷceot. A standing or fixed Sum, paid by the *English* to the Pope, who employed here a Receiver General, to receive it of the Bishops, who were the Collectors of it, and remit it to *Rome*. It was at first a voluntary Contribution of a Penny, from every House wherein there were thirty Pence of ready Money; from whence this Levy came to have the Name of ROME-PENNY, as it was called PETER-PENCE, from the Day of the Payment of it, viz. St. Peter's *ad vincula*. The Religious often obliged their Farmers or Tenants to pay a certain Proportion towards this Tax; as in the Composition betwixt the Abbat, &c. of St. *Austin's*, and their Tenants of the Manor of MINSTRE, notice is taken of a Service to be done at the Feast of St. Peter *ad vincula* of ROME-SCOTTE, 55 Shillings.

S

Spiritualities. The Tithes, and other Things of that Nature, which are offered by the Faithful to the Church.

Stole. A Strip of Linen worn by the Priest at Mass over the Albe about his Neck, and which hung down before. It was commonly embroidered with Crosses, and fringed at each End. The *Greeks* called it an *Orarie*.

Surplices. The Fashion of them is well known; and I only mention them here to observe, That by the Ordination of the Vicarage of MONKTON, the Vicar is to find the Surplices, when yet by Archbishop *Arundel's* Constitution, made 1305, or sixty two Years before this Ordination, the Surplices were reckon'd among the Things which the Parishioners of every Parish were to find, viz. Three Surplices; one for the Priest, another for the Deacon, and a third for the Subdeacon. By this it should seem as if the Archbishop's Constitution did not prevail against the ancient and received Use and Custom of the Rectors providing these Garments at their Costs and Charges.

Swillingland, or *Sullingeland*, from the Saxon yul or yulh, a Plow, as much as to say, a Plough-land. This, in the Manor of MINSTRE, contained two hundred and ten Acres of Land. *Quelibet Swyllinga continet ducentas & decem Acras terræ.*

Swylling.

Stwillingman. An annual Officer, chosen by the Tenants of every *Swillinge* in the Manor of MINSTRE, who was to be presented at the Abbat's Court that was held next after *Michaelmas*, to the Steward of the Court, and before him to take an Oath that he would levy and collect the Rate of the Portion of Pennies, Grains, Hogs, Geese and Hens, which the Tenants were to pay to the Abbat, &c. and give a faithful Account of them to the Beedle of the said Abbat, i. e. the *Penny-gavel*, the *Corn-gavel*, and the *Presents*.

T

Temporalties. So the Canonists call those Manors, Farms and Possessions, which have accrued to the Church by the Liberality of Princes and others.

Tunicle. Bishop *Christoferson* calls the Priest's uppermost *Vestment*, or the *Chesuble*, a *Tunicle*; from whence I conclude, that the *Chasuble*, *Dalmatic* and *Tunicle* were all worn uppermost, by the Priest, Deacon and Subdeacon, at the time of Mass, with some Difference in their Make, to distinguish the several Orders. Thus the Priest had his *Chasuble* or *Tunicle* round at the Bottom, and the Deacon and Subdeacon theirs square, with perhaps some other Difference, to distinguish those two inferior Orders. Sir *John Spyoe*, Vicar of *Monkton*, gave 20 l. to a new Vestment, with a *Chesibill* and two *Tunyculys* and the Apparel thereto, viz. the *Amict* or *Ammesse*, the *Albe*, the *Surcingle*, the *Stole*, and the *Fannel*, or *Maniple*, which made a *Sorte* or *Suit* of Mass-Vestments.

V

Vestment, seems to mean the principal Mass Vestment, or the close Cope, which was open no where but at Top and Bottom, and was worn over the *Chasuble* or *Tunicle*, on the chief Festivals.



AN INDEX OF MATTERS.

Contained as well in the HISTORICAL
PART, as the COLLECTION of
*Monuments, Epitaphs, and Funeral
Inscriptions.*

N.B. To distinguish the Matter of each Part, a Capital C is prefixed
to the Number of such Pages as direct the Reader to the last Part,
viz. The Collection.

A	Page	Allen, <i>John</i>	157
A Bbat's Wall	2	Altars	142
Abbeſſes of St. <i>Mildred's</i>	} 84	Altaragia	96, 144
Nunnery		Aſſe, Sir <i>Harry</i>	163
Ac-holt	74	Avercorne	108, C. 41
Act for confirming the Grant of	} 111	Auſtone	152
Minſter Manor		Ayling, <i>John</i>	63
Æſtuary	2		
Aged People buried	143	B	
Agriculture	12, 13, &c.	Badeleſmere, <i>Bartholomew, C.</i>	35
Aldelond	94, 114	Banks, <i>John</i>	147
<i>A'chere</i> , Earl	167	Barken, <i>Thomas</i>	100
Albe	141	Battely, <i>John</i>	2
Air	41	Bartletts	55
All-Saints Chapel	56	Bayleys, <i>James</i>	63
		[R]	St. Bar-

	Page		Page
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Sandwich	202, 203	K. Cnute	194
Bells of St. Johns	139, 140	Crioll	49
Biholte, William, C.	34	Criche, Peter	147
Bede, Venerable	5	Crosses	26
Birchington	66	Crysome	145
de Birchington, Stephen	40	Crow-Hill Charity	157
de Bizle, Jordanus	100	Cleybrook, Paul	151
Bobdale Wood	25	Cursus Cerve	82, 83
Boles, Stephen	100	Corteys, John	101
Bookey, Matthew	181	Culmer, Richard	172
Buddles	168		
Brumpston	168, 172	D	
Bullor, Francis	157	Danes	81, 86
Brooks	137	Dane Court	170
Bromel, James	101	Dane, John	ibid.
Brooksend	70	Daundelyon, Marcellus	40
Brydges, John	62	Deanery of Minster	98
Bun Crows	24	Deane, John	163
Batts, to shoot at	45	Dene	152
Butler, John	101	Draper, Thomas	142
		Drapers Hospital	157
C		Dreye, William	101
Caldwell, John	182	Doundeleon	149
Calais-Grange	168, 172	de Daundelyon, John, C.	86
Canary Seed how sown	20	A Drinking	16
Capell, Walter, C.	35	Droits of Mergate Pier	128
Capellanes Wages	97	Dawnbarton	55
Casaubon, Meric	62	Dompneva	83
Cardiff, Thomas	146	Dunkin, William	182
Castillon, John	102	Duns, Adam	100
Catchfare what	33	Dunstrete	26
Charities,	154, 57, 65, 121, 155, 172, 188	E	
Chenell, John	163	Ebbs fleet	9
Chewney, Nicholas	54	Edgworth, Edward	147
Christmalls, William	163	Ellington	183
Chasuble what	141	Entrenchments	25
Clerke, Richard	62, 101	Epitaphs when first	141
Cleve-Court	65	See Monuments funeral	
Cleymond, John	55	Eston	168
de Clynton, Sir William	152	Estonore	190
Clyvesend	23, 178, 116	Exeter, John	171
Coins British, &c.	27	F	
Cole, John	182	Families reckoned by	6
Collyfwood	25	— ancient in this Island	41
Corne-gafol Land	106	Face-cloth	145
Coppen	54	Fannel	147
Court Stairs	177	Ferry-boats	202, 46
Church-feasts	156	Fishery	

	Page		Page
Lyncolne, <i>Nicholas</i>	151	North-land Head	168
Lynkefelde, <i>Robert</i>	101	North Sea Fishery	33
		North Wood	177
M		O	
Maniple	141	Oaths taken by the Clerks presented by the Abbat of St. <i>Austin's</i>	98
Manston Green	178	Old Eason, or Eston. See Herfton	
- - - Court	182	Oliver, <i>John</i>	101
Marsh, <i>William</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	Ossunden	108
Marshall, <i>Harry</i>	62	Overing, <i>John</i>	147
- - - <i>Thomas</i>	101		
Mais Habits	141	P	
Mergate	123	Parishes	45
- - - its Proportion for fitting out the Port's Ships	131	Parish Priests Maintenance	97
Mildred, Abby	6, 86	Atte Packe, <i>Valentine</i>	100
- - - Rock	88	Palmer, <i>William</i>	101
- - - Lynch	79	Paramores	53
- - - Translation	85, 90	Paultring	34
Middleton de, <i>William, C.</i>	34	Pearson, <i>Henry</i>	54
Minster	76	Pegwell	178
- - - Manor, <i>C.</i>	30, 111	Penny Gafol Land	107
- - - Court	102	Petits	150
- - - Fleet	77	Petit, <i>Sarah</i>	158
Monkton	59	St. Peter's	160
- - - Court	68	Petyte, <i>William</i>	101
Moone, <i>Thomas</i>	101	Pier of Bradstowe	163
Monuments funeral, <i>C.</i>	5, 12, 23, 50, 82, 98, 106	- - - Ramefgate	175
Muggleworth, <i>George</i>	62	- - - Mergate	123
Mother Church's Honour	97	Plants	21
Muster	132	Pludworth, <i>John</i>	163
Mutterex	137	Poorhole	168
N		Powcies	115
Nash-Court	150	Proctor, <i>Luke</i>	163
- - Little	138	Processions	52
Natives of Note	40	Poor	136
Nether-Court	187	Provisions in kind paid to the Abbat, &c. of St. <i>Austin's</i>	109
Nets making	34	Proverbs local	12, 15, 24, 34
Newenton de, <i>Henry, C.</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	Q	
Newlands	187	Quarrel betwixt the Abbat of St. <i>Au-</i> <i>stin's</i> , &c. and Tenents of the Ma- nor of <i>Minster</i>	103
St. Nicholas at Wade	51	Quex	69
Nicholas Court	70		
St. Nicholas, <i>Thomas</i>	179		
North-downe East	138		
- - - West	134		
- - - Ale	166		
North Foreland			

Ramefgate

Page

	Page		Page
Waddingham, John	62	Wharton, Henry	102
Wantsume	6	Wilde, Alan	100
Warden, Lord, Purse	131	Wilbore, John	101
Wardroper, Thomas	63	Williamson, John	ibid.
Warren, John	149	White, Blasius	202
Waur. See Sea-Waur		- - Nicholas	163
Waynflete, Robert	101	Wood, John	148
Webbe, Richard	202	Woods	25
Wendon, Nicholas	101	Words local	35
Wentworth, Sir George		Wraftlingworthe, John	101
- - - Ruisb	50	Wreest	15
- - - Sir Thomas		Wynter, Blasius	202
Westgate	71		
West Brook	136	Yenlade. See Genlade	
West-wood, alias Wedward	25	Yoakley, Michael	157
K. William's Mount	27	Young, John	182
		- - William	54

ADDEN-

A D D E N D A.

In the HISTORY.

PAGE 39. l. 9. from Bottom, add, WHIEWER, from *whiew*, the Noise made in driving Hogs. *He is a Whiewer*, i. e. He is a shrewd, sharp, or violent Man.

P. 54. l. 25. after the Names of the Vicars of St. *Nicholas*, add:

1. *Adam de Brancatre*, 1329. His Name appears in a Licence of King *Edward III.* granted in the *third* Year of his Reign, to Master *Nicholas de Fyngewick*, that he might give to *Adam de Brancatre*, Vicar of the Church of St. *Nicholas*, and his Successors, one Messuage, with the Appurtenances, in the Vill or Town of *All-Saints* in the Isle of *Tanet*, for their Dwelling or Habitation there for ever; saving to the capital Lords of the Fee the Services thence due and accustomed.

2. *Jasper Hopkins*, 1533. by the Queen's Letters of Presentation. *Rymer's Fædera.*

P. 65. l. 17. add at the End, 4 *Gore-street.*

P. 70. l. 10. after *Fruit* add: It is now the Summer Residence of that worthy and worshipful Gentleman *Francis Wyat* of *Boxley*, Esq; (Son and Heir of the above-mentioned *Edwin Wyat*, Esq; of *Boxley*, Sergeant at Law) one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and one of the Commissioners of the Sewers for the County of *Kent.*

P. 76. l. 22. after *Wantsume*, add: Now the Stream of the River *Stoure.*

P. 85. l. 1. after *London*, add: Or *Sandwich*, which was then called *Lunden*, or *Lundennic.*

P. 94. l. 6. add by way of Note: The Churchwardens of *Minster*, as appears by their Accounts, so low down as 1628. accounted to the Parishioners, for what they call PENCE, collected of the Communicants at *Easter*, which amounted to the Sum of sometimes 20, and other times 25 Shillings.

P. 102. l. 5. after *Casaubon*, add: One Mr. *John Swan* was Rector of *Iekham*, who had been episcopally ordained, but not being able to comply with the Act of Uniformity in 1662. he voided this rich

rich Rectory, reputed worth about 300 l. a Year, by his Nonconformity, and practised Physick with great Success and Reputation.

P. 130. l. 24, 25. after *thisber*, add: Or come from thence.

- l. 29. after *here*, add: His present Majesty King George II. once, and Her Majesty Queen *Caroline* landed and lay here, when she, with the young Princesses, first came into *England*.

P. 136. l. 17, 18. after *use*, add: A Platform is laid here.

P. 142. l. 3. add the following Note: *Thomas Rooke* is mentioned among the Tenents of the Manor of *Minstre*, &c. in the Composition betwixt them and the Abbat of *St. Austin's*, &c.

In the Collection, p. 36.

Of this Family seems to have been † *William Rooke*, who in the Time of *Cromwel's* Usurpation lived at *Draper's*, in the Parish of *St. John's*, and afterwards at *Monkton*. He was afterwards knighted, and in so great Favour at the Courts of K. *Charles II.* and K. *James II.* as to be High Sheriff of the County of *Kent*, three Years successively, viz. 1684, 1685, 1686; in the first of which Years he was likewise Mayor of the City of *Canterbury*. His Son * *George Rooke* being bred to the Sea, was promoted to be a Captain of one of King *William's* Ships of War, and afterwards knighted by that Prince, and made Vice-Admiral of *England*.

* See his Monument and Epitaph in *Dart's* History of *Canterbury Cathedral*.

† He lies buried in *St. Paul's Church*, *Canterbury*, where there is erected a handsome Mural Monument of White Marble, with the following Inscription on it:

Neare this Place lyeth the Body of Sir *William Rooke*, of *St. Lawrence* in this Parish, Kt. Who after some Years Imprisonment and other Sufferings in his Estate for his constant Loyalty, was soone after King *Charles the Second's* Blessed Restoration put into the Commission of the Peace, had likewise a Regiment Of Foote, and the same Time the Command of a Troope of Horfe. He was one of the Deputy Lieutenants for this County of *Kent*, and High Sheriff of the same for several Years. Part in King *Charles the Second's* Reigne, And near fowre Yeare in King *James* Reigne.

He

He married *Jane Finch*

Daughter and Coheire to *Thomas*

Finch of *Coptre*, Esq; in *Allington* Parish near
Maidstone, by whome he had Issue *George*,
Mary, *Ursula*, *Ann*, *Thomas*,

Jane and *Finch Rooke*:

He departed this Life *March* the 10th, 1690. in
the 70th Year of his Age.

P. 145. l. ult. add: The following remarkable Entry is in the Parish
Register of the Burials, A. D. 1607.

Die Martis, 19^o die mensis *Januarii* A. D. 1607. *Maria Tang* filia
Jobannis Tang sepulta fuit, & postquam per semihoram mortua ex-
ponebatur, revixit, atque ita sesquihora continuavit, testibus multis
presentibus: That on Tuesday, the 19th of January, 1607. *Mary*
the Daughter of *John Tang* was buried, and after she was laid
forth as dead, she revived, and so continued alive half an Hour,
in the Presence of many Witnesses.

P. 147. l. 13. after 1631. add:

In 1622. this *William Stone* printed a Sermon which he preached
September 17. in this Parish Church, at the Funeral of that
virtuous and worthy Gentleman *Paul Cleybroke*, Esq; who
died of an Apoplexy on *August* 24. and was buried the 25th.
By this Sermon it appears, that Mr. *Stone* was not an ignorant
Man, *Simple Lecturer* signifying no more than that he had no
other Preferment. He was maintained here, not at the Vicar's
Expence, but by the voluntary Contributions of Mr. *Cleybroke*,
and others.

P. 166. l. 19. add in the Margin: About 1683.

- l. 22. add in the Margin: About eight or nine Years,
Mar. 1720.

P. 170. l. 4. from Bottom, after *seen*, add: But they do not ingurgi-
tate so quick now.

P. 171. l. 19. add in the Margin: 1653.

P. 179. l. 9. add: 9. *Collywood*.

A D D E N D A,

In the COLLECTION.

Page 5. add:

Rot. Pat. 3. Edw. III. p. 1. m. 17.

Pro Vicario Ecclesie Sancti Nicolai de Thaneto de licentia recipiendi.

A. D. 1329.

Rex omnibus, ad quos, &c. Salutem. Licet de communi Consilio, &c. per finem tamen quem *Adam de Blancatre* Vicarius Ecclesie Sancti Nicolai in Insula de *Tanneto* fecit nobiscum, concessimus & licentiam dedimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto clerico nostro Magistro *Nicholao de Tynge-wyck*, quod ipse unum messuagium cum pertin. in villa *Omnium Sanctorum* in insula predicta dare possit & assignare prefato Vicario, pro inhabitatione sua ibidem faciend. habend. & tenend. eidem Vicario & successoribus suis Vicariis Ecclesie predictae, pro inhabitatione sua ibidem imperpetuum, & eidem Vicario quod ipse Messuagium predictum cum pertin. a prefato *Nicholao* recipere possit, & tenere sibi & successoribus suis pro inhabitatione sua imperpetuum, sicut predictum est, tenore presentium; similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, nolentes quod prefatus *Nicholaus*, seu heredes sui, seu predictus Vicarius, seu successores sui, ratione Statuti predicti, per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur, salvo tamen capitalibus Dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis & consuetis. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud *Eltham*, viij. die Maij.

Per finem dimid' Marce.

P. 34. add by way of Note: *Hospitium* Domus, in quo consistunt *hospites* seu *mansionarii*, qui, ratione mansionis seu mansi, vectigal censum quotannis domino persolvebant. *Du Fresne.*

COR]



THIS HISTORY OF A TOWN IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, WHICH HAS BEEN RECENTLY DISCOVERED, IS NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME PRINTED IN THE COLLECTION.

Page 5. add:

Pro Vicario Ecclesie Sancti Michaelis de Tharero de licentia
CORRIGENDA, in the HISTORY

Page 1. notes, col. 2. lin. 6. read col. p. 6. n. c. 1. l. 1. r. above. c. 2. l. 7. r. or.
p. 7. n. c. 1. l. 1. r. Bononiam. p. 8. n. c. 2. l. 2. r. tena. l. 3. r. crevit. l. pen. r. Al-
bionici. p. 10. l. 23. r. Sea Oore or Waure. l. 32. r. two capital Manors. p. 11. n. c. 1.
l. 1. r. By an. c. 2. l. 1. r. plurimum. p. 13. l. 9. r. Buffels. l. 23. r. gressu. p. 14. l. 11.
l. 2. r. after the. l. 13. r. a Maxhill. l. 31. 32. del. a Grand or p. 16. l. 2. del. and.
p. 18. l. 26. r. Stable dung. p. 24. l. 3. r. at this. p. 26. n. c. 2. l. 3. r. hospitium. p. 29.
n. c. 2. l. 1. r. Horfa. l. 28. r. maner. yer. p. 31. l. 7. r. Sleswick. p. 33. l. 9. 10. r.
Whitings and Herrings. l. ult. r. Furnarius. p. 37. l. 3. r. 307. p. 39. l. ult. r. but one.
p. 40. l. 1. 2. r. but one. p. 43. l. 31. r. Sackville the present Earl. p. 47. the Note †
should be at the Bottom of p. 48. p. 49. l. 3. r. Chiflat. p. 53. n. c. 2. l. 9. r. de. p. 55.
n. c. 1. l. 1. r. ten. c. 2. l. 2. r. cepit. This Note belongs to p. 49. l. 18. p. 59. n. r.
Wood Bircholton, or the Birchenwood Town. p. 61. l. 12. r. ferris. p. 63. l. 7. r. Valla-
wine. l. 9. from Bottom r. Sullings. p. 74. l. 11. r. Ac-hold, or the Oak wood. p. 80.
l. 21. r. Ethelbyth. p. 81. n. c. 2. l. 10. r. ecclesia. p. 87. l. 22. r. carried away. p. 110.
l. 8. r. Abbat fol. p. 134. l. 14. r. lay up, victual. p. 141. l. 5. r. this. p. 145. l. 4. r.
49. 12. 06. p. 151. l. 22. r. 1622. p. 152. l. 3. r. as if there. p. 165. l. 22. r. Brad-
flow. p. 167. l. 15. r. the Battle referred to. p. 191. l. 3. from Bottom r. was built.
p. 192. l. 2. r. buried here. l. 3. r. this Place.

In the COLLECTION.

Page 2. l. 10. r. ita ut. p. 4. l. 10. dele Sir. p. 15. l. 16. r. anticum. l. 26, 27. r.
xxlb. xxiii lb. p. 35. l. 10. r. in premissis in curia. p. 37. l. 12. r. from Bottom r. costas.
p. 39. l. 25. r. qualibet. p. 42. marg. r. qua. p. 43. l. 14, 15. the * should be before
Ita ut. p. 50. l. 6. r. Northbourne. p. 68. l. 22. r. Universitas vestra. p. 84. l. 10. r.
1665. p. 103. l. 11. r. consiliorum. ib. mar. r. triginta. p. 105. l. 8. r. capellam.
Note. The Saxon Letter H is several times by Mistake put for B, as in p. 35, and
elsewhere.

This Figure of a Tomb is described in Page 141. in the HISTORY, where it should have been inserted.

